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WASHINGTON.

THE SENATE ON GOOD FRIDAY.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL BILL TILL MONDAY—THE LOUISVILLE CANAL—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY—THREATENED WITHDRAWAL OF POSTAL CARS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—When the Senate met to-day, Mr. Anthony renewed the motion of yesterday to adjourn over till Monday in observance of Good Friday, and it was rejected by two majority. The Senate agreed when it adjourned, it should be till Monday next. The inflationists opposed an adjournment. Mr. Sherman asked that the Finance bill be laid over till Monday, as he desired to offer several amendments. Two of these are understood to be modifications of the second and fourth sections of the bill, which have been stricken out—one to provide for redemption of United States notes in coin or interest-bearing bonds in 1878, and the other for the retirement of fifty per cent. of legal tenders as the additional national bank currency is issued. Mr. Sherman's request was agreed to by unanimous consent.

THE LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

The House amendment to the bill providing for the payment of the bonds of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company was taken up. The Ohio Senators and Mr. Morton wanted the Senate to disagree from the House amendments, and asked for a committee of conference, but Messrs. Chandler, Conkling, and others thought it best that the Commerce Committee should examine into the matter. The most important amendment by the House was that submitted by Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, which prohibits the payment of any money until the State of Kentucky shall have ceded jurisdiction over the canal to the United States. This, the Ohio Senators claim, has been virtually done already, and if the amendment be adopted the Government cannot get possession of the work for two years yet, as the Kentucky Legislature does not meet within that time. Mr. Conkling's opposition to the bill was as decided in the Senate as Mr. Wheeler's had been in the House, though it went only to the extent of demanding an examination by a committee of the new evidence submitted by Mr. Wheeler before the Senate should finally act. The bill will probably go to the Committee on Commerce.

THE CHANNEL THROUGH HELL GATE.

The Committee on Ways and Means were to-day directed to inquire into the present condition of Hell Gate, and to report what further legislation is necessary for its speedy completion.

THE ALASKA SEAL TRADE.

The bill providing for the appointment of a Commissioner to investigate the Alaska fur seal trade, which excited so much discussion yesterday, was passed without debate, with the amendment offered authorizing the appointment of an army officer to accompany this special agent of the Treasury.

PACIFIC MAIL.

The old Pacific Mail bribery story came up again in the House. A Kentucky member offered a resolution reciting the charges of last year, that Legrange Lockwood had testified as to certain alleged bribery, and directing the Committee on Ways and Means to proceed with the investigation which was begun last session. The resolution was, however, modified and referred to the committee with the direction to inquire into the expediency of further consideration of the subject.

BUSINESS BEHIND IN THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Ways and Means, since it has been turned into an investigating committee by the moiety and Sanborn business, is falling very rapidly behind in its current work, and unless it can soon be relieved of some of its special duties, the consideration of many of the very important commercial and financial matters before it will be delayed too long for report at this session. The regular business docket in that committee is at present larger than the general calendar of the House, and the consideration of most of the subjects from want of time is not yet commenced.

THE POSTAL-CAR QUESTION AGAIN.

Mr. Hinckley, President of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad, who organized the raid upon the Post Office Department last year, and threatened to throw off the mails, has again assumed a defiant position, and has notified the Postmaster General that unless certain conditions are complied with the postal cars will be withdrawn from the line, and the mails either carried in box cars or not transported at all. The Postmaster General to-day appeared before the House Committee on Post Offices in relation to the matter. He stated that Mr. Hinckley demands increased compensation, which he (Hinckley) claims is only just for the service performed, and that Mr. Hinckley understands that the Senate Committee on Transportation will recommend increased compensation to railroads for the postal-car service. The committee have taken the subject into consideration.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY AT BROOKLYN.

With reference to the reported contemplated removal of the United States District Attorney at Brooklyn, Mr. Tenney, it may be said that the authorities at the White House, and at the Department of Justice, state that Mr. Tenney's removal has not been contemplated, and it is further stated officially in this regard that Mr. Tenney would, under no circumstances, be removed, even if charges had been filed against him, until he had sufficient time to vindicate himself.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ACTS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day signed the following acts: Reappropriating certain unexpended balances of appropriations for removals of Indians; to improve the mouth of the Mississippi River; to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an American register to the schooner Carrie, of Eastport, Me.; making appropriation for the construction, preservation, and repair of certain fortifications and other works of defense, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875; and to remove the political disabilities of Thomas Hardeman, Sr., of Georgia.

THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The House Committee on War Claims at their meeting this morning took up the report of the Southern Claims Commission. The committee agreed to report and allow the claims. They amount in the aggregate to between $600,000 and $700,000.

THE PRESIDENT GONE TO NEW-YORK.

The President left this city at 1 o'clock to-day on his trip to New-York.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The House Judiciary Committee this morning postponed the further consideration of the various propositions for the distribution of the Geneva award until Monday, the 13th inst., when it is their intention to take final action in the matter.

THE PORTLAND, DALLES AND SALT LAKE RAILROAD.

Congressman Nesmith, of Oregon, made an argument this morning before the House Committee on Railways and Canals upon the bill introduced by him to aid in the construction of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad. The committee agreed to a favorable report. The bill provides that the Government shall guarantee the interest on the bonds of the company to the amount of $10,000 per mile, in return for which the company is to transport all United States mails, army supplies, &c., free of charge forever.

ARREST FOR CRIMINAL LIBEL.

About 11 o'clock to-night Detective Sargent, of this city, arrested Mr. Buell, correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* and Detroit *Free Press*, on a charge of criminal libel, on a warrant sworn out by Senator Chandler, of Michigan. Mr. Buell was taken to the residence of Judge Snell, the Police Court being closed, and gave bonds in the sum of $5,000, Donn Piatt being bondsman. The bond is for his appearance before the Police Court at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE MENNONITES.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands to-day heard a delegation of three Mennonites from Pennsylvania and two from Russia, asking legislation to enable preparations to be made for the settlement in this country of some 40,000 Mennonites now living in Russia, who are obliged to emigrate from that country prior to the year 1881 or else perform military service, which the tenets of their religion forbid. The committee authorized Senator Windom, of Minnesota, to prepare and report to the Senate a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw from public sale such large tracts of land as they desire to occupy within the next two years, either by homestead or pre-emption entry.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Henry C. Johnson to be Commissioner of Customs; Cyrus H. Baldwin to be Assistant United States Treasurer at Charleston, S. C.

THE CONDITION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The case of South Carolina was considered to-day by the Judiciary Committee of the House, who appointed a subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. Tremain, New-York, Eldredge, Wisconsin, and White, Alabama, to hear both sides. Next Monday morning is appointed for the hearing. The tax-payers' delegation has appointed Messrs. Porter, Kershaw, Butler, Elliott, Lathers, and T. Y. Simons, a subcommittee to conduct their case. The rest of the delegation return homeward to-morrow. The point now aimed at is to induce the Judiciary Committee to recommend an investigating committee, so that Congress may become officially cognizant of the condition of South Carolina. This is considered an indispensable preliminary to Congressional action.

LAND CLAIMS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Commissioner to-day reversed the decision of the Register and Receiver of Carson City, Nev., in the case of the claim of the Central Pacific Railroad Company against the State of Nevada, to tracts of land near Virginia City and Gold Hill. The testimony establishes the fact that no mines have been discovered upon said tract, but they may be in the mineral belt, and in the immediate vicinity of the Comstock lode, and notwithstanding no mines have been developed, the character of the land, its location, and the testimony, indicate the existence of mineral therein, while the fact is clearly established that the lands are not of any value whatever for agricultural purposes, and if they have any value the same consists in undeveloped mines.

CASUALTIES TO VESSELS ALONG THE COAST.

The Treasury Department has the following official information of casualties happening to vessels along the coasts of the United States for the quarter ended March 31, 1874: Number of casualties, 77, of which 63 were American vessels, 11 British, 1 German, 1 Russian, and 1 unknown. Of this number there were twelve steamers, 3 ships, 7 brigs, 2 barks, 49 schooners, 2 sloops, and 2 canal-boats. The casualties are described as follows: Stranded, 38; foundered, 13; by colision, 6; other causes, 20. The total estimated loss on vessels was $695,898; in cargoes, $566,773.

THE HOWARD INQUIRY.

In the Howard Court of Inquiry to-day the Judge Advocate announced the decision of the court upon Thursday's motion, viz., that it is unnecessary at present to send out Commissioners to take depositions in the 174 cases of complaint.

Second Auditor French was recalled, and submitted further testimony regarding the manner of dealing with cases of complaints from claimants. Major Brown and Gen. Whittlesey, formerly of the bureau, were also examined, but their testimony was not particularly important. The court adjourned until Monday.

CASUALTIES ON THE LAKES.

The department has also reported as complete a list as possible of the casualties on the great lakes of this country within the last ten years, from which it appears that within that period the number of vessels lost was 4,527. The loss of life amounted to 1,341 persons, and the loss of property aggregated $27,370,062.

THE ST. CROIX RAILROAD LAND GRANT.

The committee also heard a delegation from Wisconsin advocating an extension of the St. Croix Railroad land grant, which has lapsed in consequence of non-compliance with the conditions relating to the time of construction.

PLACER CLAIMS.

On the 26th of August last the commission of the General Land Office rejected the application of Henry Paul and others for the summits of Mounts Lincoln and Bross, Colorado, as placer claims, for the reason that where the mineral is found in the rock in any place it cannot be sold as placer land. An appeal was taken to the Secretary, and he, on the 1st inst., affirmed the decision of the Commissioner.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following were the Customs receipts for the week ending March 14:

Philadelphia, $157,260; New-York, $2,508,654; Baltimore, $198,635; Boston, $291,086.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following are the balances remaining in the Treasury at the close of business to-day:

Currency	$4,153,067
Special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit	52,080,000
Coin	86,771,007
Including coin certificates	37,103,900
Outstanding legal tenders	382,000,000

THE BURNING OF THE TIVOLI MILLS—THE INSURANCES.

COHOES, N. Y., April 3.—The burning of the Tivoli Mills, owned by J. G. Root's Sons, yesterday, caused a loss of $200,000. The insurance was as follows:

North British and Mercantile, $3,750; London, of London, $2,000; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $3,000; Eloy, of Newport, Ky., $2,500; Commercial Union, $5,500; American, of Philadelphia, $1,250; Black River, of Watertown, $2,000; Farmers' Mutual, of York, Penn., $2,500; Home, of New-York, $10,300; Niagara, of New-York, $5,500; Commerce, of Albany, $2,500; Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, $4,000; Irving, of New-York, $2,500; Hartford, of Connecticut, $5,000; Germania, of New-York, $5,000; Springfield Fire and Marine, $2,500; Ætna, of Connecticut, $9,750; Imperial, of England, $6,000; New-York Fire, of New-York, $2,500; Sun, of Cleveland, Ohio, $2,500; Queen, of Liverpool, England, $8,000; German-American, of New-York, $5,000; Phœnix, of Connecticut, $6,250; Hanover, of New-York, $2,500; Capital City, of Albany, $3,500; Lamar, of New-York, $2,500; Scottish Commercial, of England, $4,000; Manhattan, of New-York, $2,750; Atlantic, of New-York, $5,000; Citizens', of New-York, $2,500; Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, $5,000.

The damage to the adjoining mill, owned by Gregory & Hiller, will amount to $15,000, on which there is a full insurance. The works will probably be stopped two months. The mill adjoining on the east of the Tivoli, used in making battings, and which was owned by Edward Walker, was totally destroyed. The loss is $8,000. No insurance.

POISONED "PLUM DUFF."

BOSTON, April 3.—Yesterday about twenty sailors of the crew of the steamer Roman, lying at Long Wharf, became ill, exhibiting symptoms of poisoning. A physician was called promptly, and, with the aid of a stomach-pump, soon relieved the men and placed them out of danger. An analysis of the food of which the crew had partaken for dinner revealed the presence of arsenic in a dish of "plum duff." It is believed the poisoning was accidental, as the cook was among the victims.

ALBANY.

PROPOSED METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.

THE BILL INTRODUCED YESTERDAY IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE CONTROLLERSHIP—RAPID TRANSIT—THE PARKS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 3, 1874.

The bill creating a new Metropolitan Police District was introduced to-day by Mr. Spencer. The following are its more important sections:

SECTION 2.—The Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York shall comprise all that area of territory of land and water of said State which lies within the following points, boundaries, and descriptions—namely: Beginning at the point on the Hudson River where the same is intersected by the northerly line of Westchester County; thence in and through said river and the waters of the Bay of New-York in a southerly direction along the westerly boundary line of the Counties of Westchester and New-York to the point where the boundary line of the County of New-York strikes the boundary line of Richmond County; thence westerly and southerly through the waters of the Kill-von-Kull and along said last-mentioned boundary line, as the same winds and turns to Raritan Bay, and thence running easterly through the waters of said bay and following the southerly boundary line of said County of Richmond to the place where the same joins the boundary line of Kings County; and thence running in an easterly direction along the southerly boundary of said Kings County and of Queens County to the point where the same reaches the western boundary line of Suffolk County; running thence northerly along said last-mentioned boundary line to the point where it strikes the boundary line of this State in Long Island Sound: and thence across and through the waters of said Sound, westerly and northerly along said boundary line to the mainland, at the point of division between this State and the State of Connecticut; and thence upon the mainland, north-westerly, north-easterly, north-westerly and northerly along the boundary line between this State and the State of Connecticut to the point where the same reaches the northerly boundary line of said County of Westchester; and thence westerly along the last-mentioned boundary line to the point of the place of beginning.

SEC. 3. The Police government regulations throughout said district shall hereby have a uniform system. The administration of and jurisdiction over all matters relating by law to police and health within said district are hereby given to a board which is constituted in the next section; and which board, when it has held its first meeting, shall wholly supersede all local boards of police theretofore existing in any part of said district.

SEC. 4. This board shall consist of five persons. Each of said persons while in office shall be termed a Metropolitan Police Commissioner. The board shall be designated as the Metropolitan Police Board. The office of said Commissioner is hereby created as one of, and in the class of administrative offices, of the public officers of this State. The Governor shall from time to time nominate to the Senate a suitable person to fill each office of Metropolitan Police Commissioner; and such nominated person shall be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 5. The term of office of Commissioner aforesaid shall be five years. Whenever a vacancy shall occur it shall, whenever filled in the mode provided in the preceding section, be also for a term of five years. The term shall date from the reception of the commission of office from the Secretary of State. Each Commissioner shall take, subscribe and file a constitutional oath of office, before exercising the powers and duties of his office. This oath may be taken before any Justice of the Supreme Court, but shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 6. The Governor may, at any time, by and with the consent of the Senate, remove any Commissioner aforesaid for a cause that is preferred on written charges, and after affording such Commissioner the opportunity of being heard in his defense. If the Senate be not in session the Governor, upon receipt of such charges, may, in his discretion, suspend any Commissioner from office, and the latter shall not, while so suspended, discharge functions nor receive salary.

SEC. 7. No Commissioner aforesaid shall, independently of his associates, possess any official power, except as hereinafter especially provided to the contrary, but each Commissioner shall be a member of the board aforesaid. The Metropolitan Police Board shall consist of five members, or the five Commissioners aforesaid. The presence of three of them at any time shall constitute a quorum of the board for business after notice thereof of one day to each Commissioner, unless the same be expressly waived by him.

SEC. 8. The board shall annually, or as often as a vacancy shall occur, select one Commissioner to act as the President of the board. He shall preside at the meetings of the board, and whenever a vacancy shall occur in the offices of Superintendent, or in the absence or disability of either Superintendent, the President shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties of that office, subject to the orders, rules, and regulations of the board.

SEC. 12. The incumbent Captains of Police, Sergeants of Police, roundsmen of Police, and Police patrolmen, who, at the passage of this act, shall be in office, and doing duty within any of the cities or counties included in the Metropolitan Police District, shall be subject to the provisions of this act, and especially to those affecting mode of removal, and subject also to the rules of discipline, consistent with this act, that the board may establish.

SEC. 13. All incumbent persons holding office, as officers and surbordinates, with Police duties to perform within said territory or district, or any part thereof, other than those enumerated in the previous section, are hereby removed from office at the expiration of five days succeeding the passage of this act; and the vacancies so caused shall be filled by the board, if so to do be consistent with the other provisions of this act.

SEC. 21. The board is hereby empowered, under such distribution of power and duty as may be made by its code, to cause to be visited and inspected all ferry-boats, manufactories, slaughter-houses, tenement-houses, hotels, and boarding-houses, and edifices suspected of or charged with being unsafe, and to take all necessary legal measures for promoting the public peace, security of life or health, upon or in said boats, manufactories, houses, and edifices, and to make report of inspection action in the premises to the board. Whenever said board shall be satisfied by such report that any ferry-boat, manufactory, slaughter-house, tenement-house, or edifice, is in a condition, or is maintained in a manner prejudicial to the lives or health of the public, it shall cause complaint to be made, founded upon such report, before any magistrate of the district, who shall, upon such complaint, made under oath, issue his proper warrant, in the name of the people of the State of New-York, for arrest of the person in charge of the ferry-boat, manufactory, slaughter-house, tenement-house, and edifice, to be brought before such magistrate, and the complaint to be duly investigated according to the law of examination into misdemeanors. If said magistrate shall be satisfied, on a summary hearing thereof, that such charge is founded on reasonable and probable cause, he may, by his order in writing, command any such ferry-boat to cease running, and such edifice to be closed, or any business in such manufactory or slaughter-house to cease until the cause of complaint aforesaid, if found to be well founded, shall be removed to the satisfaction of the board. Whereupon it shall be the duty of the Police to enforce the order of such magistrate.

The other sections of the bill contain provisions in no essential particulars varying from those at present regulating the operations and conduct of the existing Police Department.

THE CONTROLLER'S BILL.

The bill making the office of Controller of New-York City elective and legislating Controller Green out of office, was reported to-day for the consideration of the House. Mr. Spencer moved that the bill be recommitted in order to afford Mayor Havemeyer, who desired to be heard in regard to it, an opportunity of appearing before the Committee on Cities. The motion, after some slight opposition, prevailed.

RAPID TRANSIT.

Mr. Charles S. Spencer will on Monday move that the Rapid-transit bill of Mr. Eastman be made the special order for an early day of the coming week's session. Mr. Spencer states that, as the bill has the approval of the press and the people of New-York, he proposes to do all in his power to have it become a law.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

An important bill, introduced by Mr. McAfee, provides that the Controller of the City of New-York, on behalf of the Mayor and Commonalty, be hereby authorized and directed to create and issue a public fund or stock, to be denominated the City Park Improvement fund, and to be devoted to the payment of the expenses of work performed under the direction of that department. The amount of the fund shall not exceed $500,000, and shall be redeemable within thirty days from the date of issue.

BILLS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The bills relating to the estimates and appropriations for the support of the Government of the City and County of New-York were reported to-day from the Committee on Cities and ordered to a third reading. During the debate which was had on them Senator Woodin, in answer to a remark made by Senator Gross in relation to the time which the committee had consumed in the consideration of the bills, stated that in justice to himself he felt it necessary to say that the bills had not been kept back by him. As Chairman of the committee he had read their title day after day, but they had never been called up by the New-York Senator who had them in charge.

The bill for the support of the Government of the City, as it now stands, reads as follows:

SECTION 1. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment constituted by section 112 of chapter 335 of the laws of 1873, is hereby authorized, at any time before the first day of July, 1874, by the concurrent vote of all the members of said board, to reconsider, revise, and redetermine the estimate for the year 1874, heretofore made under the provisions of said act, and section 20 of chapter 757 of the laws of 1873, and the amount of the estimate so reconsidered, revised, and redetermined and approved by the concurrent vote of all the members of said board, shall thereby become appropriated as the amount of money required to defray the expenses of conducting the public business of the City of New-York and of the various departments, boards, and commissions thereof, whether administrative, executive, or judicial, and for paying the interest on the City debt, and the principal of such debt falling due in and for the year 1874, and for all liabilities of the City of New-York, by reason of the annexation thereto of territory lately a part of Westchester County, and for the expenses of conducting the public business of said annexed territory for and during said year, and the liabilities incurred by the Board of Education of said territory during the year 1873, which are hereby made an obligation of the City of New-York; and the aggregate amount of said estimate, after deducting the estimated amount of the revenues of the general fund of the City of New-York, not otherwise specifically appropriated by law, including surplus revenues of the sinking fund for the payment of interest on the City debt, shall be established and be the amount to be raised for all such purposes, by tax, within the City and County of New-York for the year 1874, and the amount thus established shall be certified to the Board of Supervisors by the Controller; and the said Board of Supervisors are hereby empowered and directed to cause the amount so certified to be raised and collected in the year 1874, by tax upon the estates by law subject to taxation within the City and County of New-York. But the aggregate amount of the estimates for the year 1874, to be made by the said Board of Estimate and Apportionment, shall not exceed the amount of the estimate heretofore made by the said board, as aforesaid. In the estimate so to be made no sum shall be included except the same be appropriated for a specified department or purpose, and no sum shall be appropriated for special contingencies.

SEC. 2. The said Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall have the power at any time to transfer any appropriation for any year which may be found, by the head of the department for which such appropriation shall have been made, to be in excess of the amount required or deemed to be necessary for the purposes or objects thereof, to such other purposes or objects for which the appropriations are insufficient, or such as may require the same; and if it is found at the time when the estimate is made of the expenses of conducting the public business of the City of New-York for the next succeeding fiscal year, that there will be a surplus or balance remaining unexpended of any appropriation then existing at the end of the current fiscal year, such surplus may be applied to like purposes in the next succeeding year.

SEC. 3. The amount of money required by provision of section 8 of chapter 702 of the laws of 1872, to be included in the amount to be raised by tax in the year 1873, and by section 4 of chapter 95, laws of 1873, to be included in the amount to be raised by tax in the year 1874, shall, instead of being raised in 1874, be raised and included in the amount to be levied by tax in the year 1875, and in anticipation of the levy and collection thereof, the Controller is authorized and required to issue revenue bonds for such amounts as may from time to time be required to be paid pursuant to the provisions of section 7 of said chapter 702 of the laws of 1872, such revenue bonds to be paid from the amounts so to be raised by tax in the year 1875. This act shall not be construed to authorize said board to reduce or transfer any appropriation heretofore or hereafter made for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of the acts mentioned in this section, and except as herein modified. All the provisions of chapter 702 of the laws of 1872 are confirmed and continued in full force and effect.

SEC. 4. No moneys shall be levied and raised in the year 1874 by tax within the County of New-York for the purposes authorized by section 17 of chapter 535 of the laws of 1873, excepting such expenses as may have been actually incurred by the commission in said act named.

INVESTIGATING RAILROAD INCORPORATORS.

The following resolution, which was offered by Senator Gross, is generally understood to apply particularly to the Chambers Street bill, which is now pending:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to inquire and report the occupation, means, and residence of the various persons named as incorporators in each of the City Railroad bills now before the Senate; also, whether such persons, or either of them, are named to represent others, and, if so, whom, where they reside, or whether any understanding or agreement has been made by which said persons or either of them are to transfer or assign their shares or interests to any other person or persons, and that such committee have power to send for persons and papers.

After the resolution had been amended by assigning the investigation to the Railroad Committee it was adopted. Senator Fox then moved that the Chambers Street Railroad bill be recommitted. This was also carried.

GRAVE AND LEARNED SENATORS.

During the discussion of the merits of the resolution, Senator Gross charged Senator Jacobs with being interested in all the local "jobs" now before the Legislature. This was indignantly denied by the latter gentleman. The assertions of Mr. Gross, he said, were false and malicious, but, coming from the source they did, they were not worthy of consideration. He would only demand that Mr. Gross would retract and apologize, or he would hold him personally responsible for words that were not only unparliamentary, but unjust and ungentlemanly. Senator Gross refused to make any retraction, but denied that he had stated that Senator Jacobs was interested in any "job." Senator Woodin, with his usual keen appreciation of the ludicrous, here remarked, "Wash your soiled linen gentlemen," and effectually put a stop to the discussion.

BUSY EVENING IN THE SENATE.

This evening's session of the Senate was remarkable for the fact that the entire list of general orders was read through. This has never occurred at so late a stage in the sitting of any previous Legislature.

Senator Booth's bill to incorporate the Orinoco Navigation Company was ordered to a third reading. During the discussion of the measure, Senator Jacobs, referring to the resolutions in relation to street railroads offered this morning by Senator Gross, said he would suggest that the Committee on Commerce and Navigation be directed to inquire into the character and responsibility of the incorporators named in the bill, and as to whether any of them had promised or intended to assign their interests therein. A resolution to that effect was subsequently offered by Mr. Fox, and lost.

THE TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judge Flanagan and other prominent citizens of the Tenth Judicial District are here trying to have the Annexation law so amended as to re-enfranchise the voters of that district, who, as is alleged, are practically disfranchised by the act named.

THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

A bill to reorganize the New-York Board of Docks is now in the possession of a member of the Senate, and will probably be presented next week. It provides for the appointment of three Commissioners, one to be a civil engineer, and each to receive a salary of $2,500 per annum. The new Commissioners are to serve out the unexpired term of the present incumbents, and they are prohibited from spending more than $500,000 a year in the improvement of docks.

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TESTIMONY OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL—THE RULING PRICES FOR CURBING, FLAGGING, AND SODDING—ALLEGED OVER-MEASURING.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—At the District investigation this morning Edward Clark, the architect of the Capitol, was examined in regard to the ruling prices of all kinds of flagging, curbing, and sodding in Washington, and what such work had cost him in his official capacity. This witness was called by the memorialists with a view to showing that the Board of Public Works have paid extravagant and disproportionate prices for the same kind of improvements.

Mr. Clark testified that he thought twenty-five cents a yard a good price for grading, and the same price for sodding. The grading on Pennsylvania avenue, done by P. McNamara, ought to have been done, including the haul, for 40 cents a foot. Witness stated that he had had six-inch straight curb set for twelve cents a foot, and circular curb for fifteen cents a foot. His attention having been called by Judge Wilson to the cost of improving the reservation in front of the Centre Market-house, he stated that he thought that a reasonable and justifiable expenditure.

This afternoon L. D. Merchant was examined in relation to a grievance about an alley. He stated that he had been required to pay for opening an alley which had not, in fact, been opened. An examination of the bill paid by the witness, which he produced for inspection, showed that it was a charge for the value of ground condemned by a jury for alley purposes. The alley had not been improved, but the ground condemned, and the property to be benefited, in part owned by witness, had been assessed therefor.

Col. Wright Rives was recalled concerning the work at the intersection of Third and F streets. After calculating the cost of the said work he stated that the excess at that intersection charged in the assessment amounted to $184. Also, that the board had charged for more curb, wood pavement, and sidewalk on E street than the street would measure, taking the line from New-Jersey avenue to Fourth street, west. Col. Rives stated that he had measured Louisiana avenue from Ninth to Tenth streets, west, and that the board had charged the United States Government for 4,000 yards more of grading than they should have charged.

Gov. Shepherd stated with reference to Louisiana avenue, referred to by Col. Rives, that that charge contained an amount of grading done by the old corporation, which they had never been previously paid for, and which was provided for in the appropriation made to reimburse the board for what they had done.

Col. Rives, resuming, stated that too much pavement had been charged to the Government on Missouri avenue, also too much grading on Third street, between Pennsylvania avenue and Maryland avenue. On cross-examination Col. Rives stated that part of the grading on the Bladensburg road was pretty tough work, the ground being hard and containing springs of water; that he had objected to the prismatic pavement on Third street, and had united in a petition to the board to have it changed, which was done after the work had progressed for some time. The pavement now there is a good one, and the sodding also good. Wherever he had called the attention of the board to errors in charges against him they had been corrected.

Col. Wright Rives testified in relation to the improvement of the Bladensburg Road, and expressed the opinion that portions of the work were defective, though the charge for the work was excessive. The original estimate of its cost, submitted to the Legislature, was $23,000. The actual cost was $52,000. The road was actually impassable at times, and witness had petitioned the board to have it put in order. There was heavy grading and filling done, and they paid too much for earth excavation. They paid sixty cents a yard for grading and hauling. The witness also spoke of the cost of the improvements, and of the assessments at the intersection of Third and E streets, near the City Hall, and stated that too much had been charged to E street.

Mr. Archibald White, resident in the county, on the Seventh street road, stated that material was put into the improvement on that road which had been condemned as unfit. He did not think that the work had been economically done. They charged witness for 100 feet front more than his property measures on the Seventh street road. The road was better for a width of twenty-four feet before it was improved than it is now. All the roads in the county nearly, which had been done by the board, are in a bad condition.

Mr. Z. Richards, late Auditor of the District Government, called by the memorialists, testified that it was his official duty to act on all accounts presented against the District Government. He did so, and about a year ago received a statement and a batch of bills from the Board of Public Works for work alleged to have been done by the board in carrying out the old corporation laws. The claims were not as reported to witness. Many of them were for work when the original contracts were annulled or changed. The Auditing Commission had, as witness supposed, acted previously upon all such claims, and had those claims under consideration several weeks. He did not think that class of bills should be paid out of the sinking fund in view of the fact that they had never been authorized by the old corporation. He had a correspondence with the board about it, and finally a letter was received from the Attorney of the District, with which witness agreed as to some points, and a delegation composed of various leading officials called on witness about it; witness still held that all amounts extra to those authorized by the old corporation ought to be paid out of the $4,000,000; in other words, paid by the board; the Legislature had passed a law confining the witness' official duty to auditing bills which were the result of legislation; at last witness approved bills to the extent of $379,000, some $94,000 less than the amount presented; witness was relieved of his office last December; Mr. Meeds is now Auditor. The bills referred to, witness thinks, are in the custody of the Sinking Fund Commission; it was no part of witness' duty to decide which bills should be paid out of the sinking fund, and which out of the $4,000,000 loan. Among the bills referred to was one relating to P street bridge, the pavement for which was provided for by the old corporation, and the original plan was changed by the board, and the cost of the bridge increased from $24,000 to sixty odd thousand dollars. This additional cost was in one of those bills. The board also did the same in regard to the Seaton and Jefferson school buildings.

Mr. Richards was interrogated concerning the school fund, and notified by Mr. Wilson, of the committee, that he would be further questioned at a future time on the same subject.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

EXAMINATION OF INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Committee on Ways and Means this morning in the Sanborn contract matter, examined, under oath, James M. King, of Indianapolis, acting Collector at that point. He testified that Green, one of Sanborn's agents, had called at his office last January, and introduced himself as a special agent of the Treasury Department, showing a letter of credentials to Mr. Hogate, the Collector, (which letter, however, the witness had not read.) Mr. Green stated, or conveyed the idea, that he had been sent by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to collect a back tax on dividends from the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company, and he went to the company's office next day and collected the tax. There had been no question of the liability of the company to the tax, and its Secretary had called several times at the Collector's office, and had been referred to the Assessor, who had some difficulty in his own mind as to whether the rate of taxation should be five per cent. or two and a half per cent. The railroad company had entered upon its books the tax due to the Government, and had always been ready to pay it, and anxious to pay it. The witness was specially inquired of as to Green's representations to him. Green positively denied before the committee that he had represented himself as a special agent of the Treasury Department, and the witness was equally positive in asserting that Green had so represented himself, and he added that, as the newspaper dispatches of the day contained exposures of the Sanborn contracts, and mentioned Green's name in connection with them, the witness had called them to Green's attention, and Green denied the truth of the telegraphic statements; denied that any such contracts had been made, and denied he was the Green alluded to in the dispatches.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORSHIP.

YESTERDAY'S BALLOT—THE FACTIONS STILL UNCOMPROMISING—MR. HOAR AND THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, April 3.—Dawes lost one vote to-day, which went to Adams. Otherwise there was no change in the situation, and but few looked for any, the leaders of neither faction feeling ready to talk directly of compromise or surrender. It is now the prevailing opinion that no break will be made before next Tuesday. The proposition for a committee of conference was somewhat earnestly discussed, but no understanding was reached, or no movement made toward action on it. The plan most frequently urged is for a committee of twelve, six selected in a caucus of Judge Hoar's friends and six in a caucus of Mr. Dawes' friends; these shall meet and select a thirteenth man, who shall decide the matter. No formal overture has been made by either side, and the Dawes men at the present time hold aloof, asserting that if any movement for a compromise is to be made it must be by the Hoar men, as they are in the minority.

The most careful observers of the situation still believe that the contest will be ended only by a choice of a new man. Congressman Pierce was somewhat talked of to-day, and Banks' name was, as heretofore, more frequently mentioned on the Democratic side.

The repetition of the charge made by Mr. James Redpath against Judge Hoar, that he is not in favor of Sumner's Civil Rights bill, created the most talk to-night. It is said that his authority for the statement is Wendell Phillips, who, it is asserted, has stated to more than one member of the Legislature that Mr. Sumner himself told him so in an evening conversation in Washington the Tuesday before his death.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BOSTON, Mass., April 3.—In the Legislative Convention for the election of United States Senator, the ninth ballot resulted as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 262; necessary to a choice, 132; of which Dawes received 91, Hoar 75, Curtis 70, Adams 16, Banks 5, Pierce 2; Washburn, Whittier, and Phillips 1 each. The convention adjourned until to-morrow.

JAPAN.

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE INSURRECTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—The steamer Alaska arrived here this evening, with dates from Yokohama to March 10. The insurrection in Saga was brought to an end on the 1st ult. Okubo, Minister of the Interior, sent from Yeddo to quell the disturbance, arrived at Facksaa, a post thirty-five miles from Saga City, on the 19th of February, when, gathering his forces, he marched upon the insurgent stronghold, overcoming his opponents in a series of trifling skirmishes. On the 28th Saga was invested. On March 1, the rebels abandoned the place, dispersing in various directions. Meanwhile a second body of troops had embarked from Yeddo under the command of Hegase Fusima, an uncle of the Mikado. This expedition sailed March 1, but in consequence of the news from Saga was stopped by telegraph at Aaka.

The intelligence of the rebel collapse was coldly received by the foreigners generally in Yokohama, a different result having been confidently expected by the majority.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 4—1 A. M.—Cloudy weather, with light rain or snow, has prevailed over the northern portions of the Middle and Eastern States, Michigan, the St. Lawrence Valley, and the lower lake region, and continues in the latter. An area of diminished pressure has moved south-eastward over the North-west to the Lower Ohio Valley. Clear weather is now prevailing over the Southern States, with light to fresh southerly winds, and over the North-west and upper lake region, with fresh northerly winds. The rivers have risen at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Louisville, but fallen at New-Geneva, Morgantown, Marietta, Paducah, Cairo, and Omaha.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, clear or partly cloudy weather, and fresh and brisk north-west to north-east winds will prevail.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, fresh and brisk easterly to northerly winds, generally cloudy weather, and occasionally light rain and snow.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, east of the Mississippi, fresh and brisk south to west winds, increasing cloudiness, and possibly light rain during the afternoon and evening.

For Tennessee and the Lower Ohio Valley, occasionally light rain, but winds shifting to northerly, with falling temperature and clearing weather.

For the upper lake region, Iowa, and Missouri, generally clear weather, with winds gradually shifting to south-easterly.

For the North-west the pressure will diminish, with winds shifting to east and south.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	42°	37°	3:30 P. M.	55°	46°
6 A. M.	40°	38°	6 P. M.	51°	45°
9 A. M.	45°	42°	9 P. M.	48°	40°
12 M.	55°	43°	12 P. M.	41°	38°

Average temperature yesterday.....41⅛°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....47⅛°

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $265,332.

There was a light frost at Montgomery, Ala., yesterday morning, but no damage was done by it.

The Sprague bankruptcy proceedings are still held in abeyance according to the Providence *Journal*, with a prospect of a satisfactory issue.

The ground in the vicinity of Watertown, N. Y., had been entirely bare for weeks until Thursday night, when snow fell to the depth of six inches.

Gambrill & Son's cotton factory at Woodberry, Baltimore County, Md., resumed operations yesterday, the operatives going to work on the ten-hour system.

A man named Elliot, while walking on the railroad track, at Brunswick, Me., was run over by a train and instantly killed yesterday afternoon. He was about seventy-five years of age, and was quite deaf.

Peter Brady, of Washington, D. C., while drunk, struck his wife on the head with a shovel, on Thursday night, fracturing her skull and inflicting other wounds which may prove fatal. Brady has been arrested.

Daniel Carroll, of Washington, D. C., was struck on the head by a colored laborer, named Joseph Ross, with a shovel, on Monday morning last, the blow fracturing his skull. He died yesterday morning. Ross made his escape and is still at large.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

THE SIEGE OF BILBOA—REPORTED REVOLT IN THE CITY—SERRANO'S COMMUNICATIONS THREATENED.

PARIS, April 3.—The Carlists here have information that a revolt has broken out in Bilboa; that only half of their army there has been engaged in the recent battles; that Gen. Santes will shortly march with a strong division upon Madrid, and cut off Marshal Serrano's communications.

DESERTIONS FROM THE CARLISTS TO THE REPUBLICANS.

MADRID, April 3.—An official dispatch states that 410 officers and men have deserted from Gen. Santes' command and come into the Republican lines.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RETURN OF CAPT. GLOVER, OF THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, April 3.—Capt. Glover, of the Ashantee expedition, arrived to-day at Liverpool, and was received with great rejoicing.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

QUEENSTOWN, April 3.—The Inman steam-ship City of Montreal sailed to-day for New-York. All well.

FRANCE.

NO OFFICIAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE ESCAPE OF ROCHEFORT.

PARIS, April 3—Evening.—The Government is still without official advice of the escape of Rochefort and his companions.

THE FRENCH POLITICAL FUGITIVES.

LONDON, April 3.—A dispatch from Melbourne says Henri Rochefort and his companions refuse to disclose how they succeeded in getting aboard the vessel which brought them from New-Caledonia for fear of implicating friends.

WRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

THE BARK LIVE OAK LOST, WITH SEVERAL HANDS.

LONDON, April 3.—The report of the arrival at Queenstown, from New-York, of the bark Live Oak was an error. The vessel was lost at sea, with several hands.

The survivors of the crew were landed at Queenstown on the 1st.

ASHANTEE.

THE EMBASSY FROM THE KING OBJECTING TO THE CONDITIONS IMPOSED.

LONDON, April 4—5 A. M.—The latest advices from Cape Coast Castle are to March 12.

An embassy, numbering, with its escort, 250 persons, had arrived there from the Ashantee King. It was reported that they refused to discontinue human sacrifices, and disputed the amount of the indemnity.

INDIAN DESPERADOES HANGED.

YESTERDAY THE DAY FIXED FOR THREE EXECUTIONS AT FORT SMITH—NATURE OF THE CRIMES.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 3.—To-day was the day fixed for the execution of three Indians at Fort Smith for murders committed in the Indian country. One of them is named John Rielly, a full-blooded Choctaw, who killed, in November last, Perry Dewall, a Deputy United States Marshal, who was attempting to arrest him on a charge of killing a negro. He was a desperado, and was dreaded throughout the Territory. Another is Isaac Fillmore, also a full-blooded Choctaw. He is only sixteen years of age, and was utterly unconcerned about his fate. Last June he went out to kill and rob some person, being too indolent and worthless to work for a living. He met a poor traveler who had come all the way from California on foot. After passing the man he turned back and repassed him a few steps, and then wheeled and shot him dead. The entire booty was $1 50 and a pair of shoes. When asked if he knew the name of the man he had murdered, he replied, with a scowl, "Dog-on if I know." The third is John Powter, a full-blooded Seminole Indian, convicted of the murder of a drover of the Choctow nation last Fall. He declared his innocence yesterday with much feeling, and said he had to die for a deed committed by another person. He was believed by the prison-keepers to be innocent.

CALIFORNIA.

FAST TIME BY THE MARE LADY MAC.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—At Oakland Park yesterday, the California mare Lady Mack made what is said to be the best time on record in a five-mile trotting race. She trotted against Jerome and Omaha. She sold in the pools at $2 against their $20 and $60 respectively, and won the race. Time, 13 minutes.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—To-night a large meeting of Germans, who are opposed to the Sunday Liquor law, was held here, Mr. William Holdmann presiding. It was held for the purpose of effecting an organization which will support for office no candidate who will not pledge himself to repeal the present laws relating to liquor. A number of addresses were made by speakers, who said the present law infringed upon the liberties of the people. Resolutions were adopted which authorized the formation of an organization to be called the "True Watch," to extend all over the State. Any citizen can become a member who will pledge himself to support only such candidate for office, without distinction of party, as will openly and unreservedly indorse principles at variance with the present Sunday Liquor law.

BANK ROBBERY AND DEFALCATION—ARREST OF THE CASHIER.

ERIE, Penn., April 3.—D. D. Williams, Cashier of the Conneantville National Bank, which was reported robbed some weeks ago, was arrested to-day, his bail having surrendered him. The morning of the reported robbery Williams was found in the bank gagged and senseless. Recent investigation of the bank books shows a defalcation of $37,000, in addition to the reported robbery of $47,000, which caused suspicion of the guilt of Williams.

ALLEGED SWINDLING BY AN EX-COUNTY JUDGE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 3.—Thomas George, Ex-County Judge of Orange County, has mysteriously disappeared from Newburg. It is alleged he has swindled different persons out of sums amounting in the aggregate to about $100,000. One family is said to be victimized to the extent of $30,000. An attachment was issued this morning against his office furniture and law library. He is said to be somewhere in Virginia.

THE VIRGINIA STATE TREASURER DECLARED INSANE.

RICHMOND, Va., April 3.—A commission of lunacy was held to-day upon Col. James Mayo, State Treasurer. After a session of nearly five hours the commission adjudged Mayo a lunatic, and ordered that he be sent to an asylum for treatment.

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—The following are the mining stock quotations: Belcher, 65⅛; Ophir, 23⅝; Caledonia, 38; Overman, 59⅛; Yellow Jacket, 79⅛; Hale & Norcross, 54¾; Consolidated Virginia, 83; Golden Chariot, 25; Gould & Curry, 31; Crown Point, 94⅛; Savage, 85.

ENGLAND.

PARLIAMENT'S WORK—OPENING OF THE SESSION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 21, 1874.

The House of Parliament, having been duly sworn, met the day before yesterday for real business. The first business was, of course, listening to the Queen's speech, which was delivered from a low bench before the throne in the House of Lords by Commissioners arrayed, or rather hidden, in vast red mantles and huge cocked hats. It was a very short speech, and, for a wonder, it was grammatical and the language decent English. This has created quite a sensation, and the Radicals are much alarmed. As a rule, although Cabinet Ministers are supposed to be educated men, the speech which year by year they concoct in order that it may be put into their Sovereign's mouth is the vilest garbage—at once meaningless and ungrammatical. If Mr. Gladstone had been Lord Macaulay's schoolboy of whom he was in the habit of saying "a schoolboy would be whipped for" this or that, he would probably have been whipped out of existence in a very short time for the utterly scandalous English for which he insisted on making the Queen responsible. The ordinary way in which a royal speech is composed is that the Ministers each contribute a paragraph for their own department; that the paragraphs are read and amended separately in a Cabinet Council, and that nobody thinks it worth while to go over them afterward, and try to fuse them into a consecutive and consistent whole. Under Mr. Disraeli's rule all the formalities are to be attended to, and the Queen is to be treated with as much respect as her meanest subject—so she is to have good grammar and real English when she is supposed to be addressing her people. The Radicals are as much dismayed at this as if it had been proposed to buy another set of Crown jewels, and the *Spectator* has discovered that Mr. Disraeli in talking of the "relationship" of employers and work people must be preparing the way for asserting his own relationship as second cousin of the Queen. However, it will perhaps be found that both grammar and politeness, whatever may be their worth, are inexpensive luxuries. The only important matters which the Government proposes to take in hand are the laws as to the transfer of land and the laws regulating the relations or "relationship" of capital and labor, as to which—that is, the labor laws—a royal commission has been appointed for the purpose of inquiry.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TRADE-UNIONS.

It is amusing to observe the horror and dismay with which the announcement of this commission has been received by the leaders of the Trade-Unionist Party. For several years they have kept up a violent agitation against the Master and Servant act, the act against trade-unionist outrages, (known as the Criminal Law Amendment act,) and the law of Conspiracy, and have published the most wild and extravagant stories as to the hardship and oppression of those laws as they are enforced against working men. The Government now offers to inquire into the truth of these assertions, and this fills them, not with gratitude, but with the most profound indignation and disgust. At first, indeed, the working men themselves were disposed to think that it was a very fair thing to do, and when it was first mentioned at one of their meetings it was not unfavorably received. Mr. Frederic Harrison, however, one of the three Positivists in England, who always makes a point of keeping up the bitterness of feeling between working men and their employers in the hope of getting the use of the latter as so much leverage for a great Comtist autocracy, to consist of the High Priest Congreve and his acolytes, Harrison and Beesly, wrote a letter to the newspapers denouncing the commission as a snare, and declaring that no working man and no friend of the working man would have anything to do with it. Upon this another meeting of trade-unionists was got up to pass a resolution pronouncing the commission a "surprise, an intrigue, and a fraud." Meanwhile it has been announced that Mr. Macdonald, the President of the Miners' Association, who has just been returned to Parliament, and Mr. Thomas Hughes, another working man's friend, who, however, has just been turned out of Parliament, had agreed to join the commission, which is also to include Chief Justice Cockburn, Justice Montague Smith, and Mr. Russell Gurney, Recorder of London; Lord Winmorleigh, a new Conservative peer, formerly Mr. Wilson Patten, a very moderate and impartial man; Mr. Goldney, another Conservative, and Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Bouverie, Liberal members of Parliament. There is, of course, no difficulty in understanding the reasons why the trade-unionist leaders are so much alarmed at the prospect of their proceedings being looked into. The root-idea of the system is the coercion by physical violence, if need be, of all who hesitate in obedience to their dictates; and disclosures as to the extent to which they carry their peculiar methods of discipline would scarcely be likely to secure a favorable reception for their demands for greater freedom of action. Formerly the trade-unions were regarded as associations for restraint of trade, and their funds were placed beyond legal protection. In 1871 an act was passed giving them legal protection for their funds, at the same time affording them all the facilities and advantages of trade-unions if they would register themselves—a condition of registration being the publication of all their rules, so that everybody might know what they were about. This act has remained, practically, a dead-letter as far as registration is concerned, simply because the unionists were afraid to bring their rules into the light of day. Not a single Sheffield union has registered, and it was at Sheffield that the horrible outrages of Broadhead and his companions were committed a few years ago. Mr. Disraeli has undertaken that the commission shall do its work as quickly as possible, and a few months spent in laying a sound basis for legislation will be well used.

THE FIRST DEBATE.

The first debate in the new House of Commons went off quietly enough. Sir W. Sterling Maxwell, who moved the address in answer to the speech from the throne, wore the uniform of the Royal Scottish Archers—a dark green tunic, belted at the waist, with sword at side, and a large bonnet with drooping plume. He left his bow behind, but he brought some of his arrows, in a literary sense, and fired them at Gladstone, whom he rather chaffed on account of his mishaps. It is unusual for the mover of the address to be aggressive, and Mr. Disraeli afterward implied that Sir William had acted on his own responsibility. Mr. Gladstone replied in rather a subdued tone, and Mr. Disraeli was equally smooth and urbane, remarking that if gentlemen opposite were reconciled to what had happened he was satisfied. In the Lords the proceedings were not quite so tame. The Duke of Somerset—a witty and reckless nobleman, who has written a book very disrespectful to the Pentateuch—was not afraid to say hard things of Mr. Gladstone, coupling his policy with a certain game played with a pea and a thimble, and remarking that fragments of the wreck of the late Administration had been washed into the House of Lords as a warning of the result of revolutionary enterprises. Lord Selbourne, (Roundell Palmer,) the Ex-Lord Chancellor, then preached a solemn sermon against evil-speaking and levity, which reminded everybody painfully of the self-righteous combing of the late Government, who did more dishonest things than any Administration of modern days; and Lord Grey finished the debate by pronouncing a verdict of *felo de se*. On Thursday the Speaker of the House of Commons read a letter from Chief Justice Cockburn, reporting that it had been his duty to punish Mr. Whalley, a member of the House, for contempt of court, a matter which is to be inquired into by a select committee.

THE IRISH CAMPAIGN.

The Irish campaign was begun last night by a debate on home rule. Mr. Isaac Butt, the leader of the movement, introduced the question by an amendment on the Address. Mr. Butt is a stout, broad-faced Irishman, with rather a wide, gaping mouth, florid (not to say purple) complexion, and a rich brogue. In private he is a merry, genial person, who does not by any means despise the good things of this world. Altogether, he is in appearance as remote as can be from the traditional type of lean and hungry conspirator. If Julius Cæsar had seen such a figure in his train it would have comforted rather than alarmed him. There is no reason to suppose that Mr. Butt himself means any mischief by the cause he has espoused. He has gone into it because it is a popular agitation, and it is possible that he also flatters himself that if it were to take a dangerous turn at any moment he has influence enough to restrain it. There can be little doubt, however, that on this point he is under a delusion. If the movement once got headway its present President would be swept away like a straw in a torrent. Mr. Butt's amendment was in itself vague and harmless enough. It directed attention to the dissatisfaction extensively prevailing in Ireland, and attributed it in a great degree to the impression that, under the present system of government, "the people do not enjoy the full benefit of the Constitution and of the free principles of the law," and urged that Parliament should take the matter into consideration without delay. He explained that home rule merely meant that local affairs in Ireland should be managed by a local administration, and complained of the severe and invidious operation of the Coercion act. He asserted that persons were arrested on trivial pretexts—for instance, that a young man had obtained a sword for the purpose of playing *Hamlet*, and that the Police, under pretense of searching for arms, endeavored to procure evidence as to robberies and thefts. Some remarks from Mr. Chaplin, who opposed the amendment from the Conservative side, as to Mr. Gladstone's ambiguous answer to a home rule appeal, saying he would consider it when he knew what home rule meant, called up that gentleman, who was cheered by those about him, but not very enthusiastically. He defended his Irish policy, and took care to separate himself from the Home Rulers, hinting that Mr. Butt was trying to make grievances rather than to cure them, and that he had brought forward a scheme which he knew beforehand had no chance of being accepted, in order to be able to point to its rejection as a proof that the House of Commons was hostile to Ireland. He also pointed out that it would never be tolerated that Ireland should be allowed exclusively to manage its own affairs while Irish members are free to come over to England and meddle with English and Scotch affairs; and that the Fenian rebellion, and the treatment of the rebels, would fall into the category of local Irish questions. The amendment was supported by Lord Robert Montagu, brother of the Duke of Manchester, who has lately been converted to the Roman Catholic faith, and naturally sides with the priests; Mr. Brooks, Mr. McCarthy, Capt. Nolan, Mr. Sullivan, and other Home Rulers. Mr. W. Johnston, member for Belfast, and a leading Orangeman, warmly protested against home rule, which meant nothing more nor less than handing over Ireland to the Pope. The people of Ulster, he said, were determined to resist to the last the disruption of the Empire. Sir M. Beach, the Irish Secretary, opposed the amendment on behalf of the Government. Licenses to carry arms were granted to all who had any fair or reasonable grounds for having them, and during the last six months of 1873 there were only twenty-four arrests for unlawful possession of arms in the whole of Ireland, and thirty-seven arrests for being found in suspicious circumstances. There had, no doubt, been some mistakes on the part of the Police, but for these the offending constables had been punished. Mr. Sullivan, the well-known "National" journalist, who followed Sir M. Beach in a vigorous and dashing speech, repeated Mr. Butt's assertion that the Coercion act was horribly and oppressively applied. He mentioned cases in which persons were sent to prison, one a boy, for having a pocket-knife; another for having seven percussion caps in his possession; another, for wearing arms while playing *Douglas* on the stage, and a fourth, who was an Italian with a monkey, because the monkey fired peas at a mark from a toy-gun. The Irish, he added, were tired of hatred, and wished for a spell of love. In the end the amendment was rejected by 314 against 50 votes. This may be taken as the measure of the strength of the Home Rulers in Parliament, and it is of course utterly inadequate as a direct means of carrying out their plans. Yet a shifting balance of fifty votes, now on one side and now on the other, playing up to each party in turns, and deliberately obstructing business, may produce some untoward effects.

J. H. F.

A PAPAL LETTER.

A Paris correspondent of the London Daily *Telegraph* writes on March 21: "The *Univers* appeared to-night for the first time since its suppression, two months ago. It is manifest that 'e'en in its ashes have lived its wonted fires.' The undaunted editor is as bold and uncompromising as heretofore. He publishes at the head of the paper, in large type, a letter of condolence addressed to him on the suppression of his journal by the Pope himself. Then comes a leader as full of contempt for the De Broglie Ministry as of self-congratulation, and fuller still of the vigor which no other French writer of the day can rival. In the Pope's letter to Louis Veuillot his Holiness says: 'Such is, you know, the miserable condition of these times that the enemies of God and of the Catholic Church, spread all over the world and inspired by their violent fury, have put forth all their power and all their strength to overthrow it. They cannot, however, succeed in accomplishing this object. In order to further their plans they make an odious use of the very evils and difficulties which overwhelm Catholic nations, while they at the same time endeavor to keep up and foment the present divisions. In this great perturbation of civil society your efforts and your strength, dear son, are faithfully applied to the propagation of righteousness, and you must not be surprised to find yourself in tribulation. But while the most desperate enemies of the Church, believing they could advance in security, are carried away at full speed in the path of injustice and perdition, while those who seek to conciliate darkness with light fallaciously and vainly flatter themselves that they can attain the end they have in view; while others, through fear of a violent tempest, inconsiderately bow down before the false wisdom of the century, believing they will by this means avoid being overthrown by the violence of the storm, you, my dear son, with a stout heart, full of confidence and peace—you await with all the righteous the time and moment which the Heavenly Father has assigned in His omnipotence, and in this expectation you remain in prayer by the side of the throne of Him to whom the words of the humble, and the sacrifices of the tried, are surely known."

SO FULL OF SPIRITS.

Correspondence Elmira Advertiser.

Mr. Alvord, the venerable in appearance, is evidently quite youthful in his feelings. In addition to holding his own in little discussions with many bright and quick-witted debaters, he has time for considerable playfulness on the floor of the Chamber. One of his favorite amusements is to seize upon some little page-boy as he passes near him, and rapidly and rather roughly rub his hands back and forth over his ears or rumple up his hair as unfeelingly as a professional barber. The boy generally escapes as soon as possible, and gives Mr. Alvord a desk a wide berth in future.

FRANCE.

THE ASSEMBLY—THE CHANCES OF ROYALTY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 20, 1874.

Although M. De Broglie carried the day by a vote of sixty-two in favor of the Ministry, the interpellation of Wednesday has given rise to some unexpected difficulties. The question at issue was the temporary law giving the Government control of the Mayors in the 36,000 communes of France. The actual basis was the circular upon the execution of that law, recently sent out by M. De Broglie. In that circular the Minister appeared to speak of the law as permanent, and it had been informally whispered that a bill was in course of preparation extending the law to 1875. It was only by declaring that the law was a temporary measure, intended to aid the Ministry in getting rid of certain Radical officials, that its passage was obtained, and it would not have been voted at all if the members of the Centres had supposed that they were bestowing a permanent power upon M. De Broglie which would enable him to weed out not only the Radical officials, but all others who were not favorable to Orleanism. The term fixed in the law was the voting of the *projet de constitution*, now being prepared by the Committee of Thirty. Hence the Left could not agree to the present interpretation of that measure, and M. Challemel-Lacour presented the interpellation in the name of his group. I notice that many of the journals call his speech a very remarkable one, but it does not strike me in that way. On the contrary, I should call it a very ordinary effort. But M. De Broglie's reply is even more ordinary, and is as weak a piece of oratory as has been heard in the Chamber for many a day. He uses the *tu quoque* argument, and simply says that he is surprised to hear such questions from men who openly violated every law when in power. He concluded by saying that the Septennat meant a Government for seven years, and he might have added to this sentiment of M. Le Palisse that a quarter of an hour before its death it would be found still alive. In order to secure the existence of the Septennat for seven years a law should be passed guaranteeing the life of MacMahon for that period. So long as that is not done the parties are not so very unreasonable as to urge that accident may cut short the term voted by the Chamber.

ROYALTY'S CHANCES.

But the best part of the debate was to come. After M. De Broglie, M. Cazenove De Pradine entered the tribune. After saying that the Assembly could repeal its seven years' law by the same right that it had been passed, he added:

"I shall go no further than to call your attention to what may happen the day when the immediate return of the King shall appear to us a measure necessary to the public safety. Shall we be forbidden to try, if I may thus express myself, an immediate cure, instead of enduring our seven years of convalescence? Without dwelling longer upon this part of the question I may now ask if the seven years' power is really above contestation, and if Marshal MacMahon is prohibited, whatever may happen, from retiring before the expiration of that period. Well, gentlemen, upon this ground, as well as upon the other, I am unable to share in the apprehensions of those who appear to fear that the return of Mgr. Le Comte De Chambord, by means of this Assembly, has been rendered impossible. The day when, in their independence and their liberty, the representatives of the country shall have recognized in principle the traditional and hereditary Monarchy, as represented by the august chief of the house of Bourbon, it will not be Marshal MacMahon who, seized by a sudden passion for power, will come forward to oppose delays, even legal ones, to the execution of your wishes and to the safety of the country. [A voice—'That is as clear as daylight.'] For my part I am very tranquil in that respect; I do not fear that he will make the King of France wait, when acclaimed by you at the doors of the Septennat; or that he will cry, as at Malakoff, *j'y suis, j'y reste!* (I am here, here I stay.) A patriotism not less heroic, for which his past is a guarantee, will dictate to him, you may rest assured, a very different reply."

The orator then went on to show that the Septennat was nothing but a continuation of the Pacte de Bordeaux, and that all parties were free to cause the success of their special pretendants to-morrow if they could; but the only fair solution, the only thing permissible in his eyes, the only way to save the country, was—the immediate recall of "the King."

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SPEECH.

This declaration has a history. The Deputies of the extreme Right had a meeting the night before and concocted the above declaration. They were under the impression that the interpellation of M. Challemel-Lacour would rouse the passions of the Chamber, and that this bold declaration in favor of the monarchy of divine right would be loudly acclaimed. But they were mistaken. The Assembly received the language in silence or with smiles of irony, and the Duc De Broglie entered the tribune again to say—very mildly, it must be confessed—that this was merely a personal opinion which did not compromise the Ministry. Since M. De Broglie could say no more than this, a member thought that it did compromise the Government, and announced an interpellation upon the subject. He wanted to ask if Marshal MacMahon would give up his place to "the King" whenever the Comte De Chambord knocked at the doors of the Septennat. Of course the Marshal is not responsible for a declaration of this kind, but when claimed thus openly as a partisan of one party, he will certainly be compromised with the others if he did not deny the charge. A Cabinet meeting was immediately held. A majority of the Ministers wanted an energetic repudiation of this idea, but M. De Larcy and another Legitimist member of the Cabinet protested, and the meeting was a stormy, some say an angry, one. It was finally resolved that Marshal MacMahon should write a letter affirming again his intention of maintaining the power confided to him for seven years—in other words, to repeat his words at the Tribunal of Commerce, where he said that he should favor no party, but, having been elected for seven years, should remain for that time. One reflection occurs to me. If any newspaper in Paris had published anything half so strong as the words of M. Cazenove De Pradine, it would have been immediately suppressed, and a great storm would have been raised if a Bonapartist Deputy had said as much in favor of Napoleon IV. This may be taken, I think, as a very strong proof of my recent assertion, that the Legitimist Party has become too feeble to cause any alarm. It is allowed the freedom of speech now that it is no longer feared.

A WILD BOAR HUNT.

Yesterday a number of gentlemen who were reading the morning papers at my club were thrown into great commotion by a brief message which reached them, convoking them at a point in the forest of Saint Germain. A wild boar hunt was to take place immediately. Some fancied that this was a mystification, but others avowed themselves quite willing to be mystified by Baron Hirsch, and started off at once. I must introduce a short explanation at this point. Since the fall of the Empire the hunting of the forests has been let to gentlemen—sometimes to one very rich man, sometimes to an association. The Duc De Tremoille, for example, has the forest of Rambouillet, M. Aguado the hunting of Fontainebleau, and Baron Hirsch that of Saint Germain. I do not know what the latter pays, but the Duc De Tremoille, and the score or so of gentlemen associated with him, pay 250,000 francs a year for the lease of Rambouillet. This would be a very large price to pay for sporting if it were not for the game. Doubtless American sportsmen who are well satisfied with bagging twenty birds a day, have been often surprised to read of the hecatombs of game bagged by European sportsmen. A party of ten or twelve frequently make up a bag consisting of 2,000 partridges, 1,000 pheasants, 100 woodcock, 12 cherreuil, (small deer,) 1,500 rabbits, and one or two sangliers, or wild boar. But each gentleman has one or more servants behind him to load his guns, and all he has to do is to march on with the line and shoot as the game rises. This game is sold in the market, and the net proceeds amount to a very considerable sum—not enough, perhaps, to pay the rent of the shooting grounds, but something approaching it. This is a *battue*. A man alone, with a good dog, can easily bag from 100 to 150 head of game per diem, although I have hunted all day at Rambouillet for two partridges, and did not see five during the entire day. The hunting of Baron Hirsch is shooting fit for dressing-gown and slippers. The birds are so fat that they can hardly fly, and so plentiful that you can bag your fill or fill your bag without walking a mile. But yesterday morning the guard came running in to say that a number of wild boars had come into the forest. Where they came from no one can imagine. The Baron quickly sent off for his friends, a hunt was organized, and before dark seven wild boars were slain. One was very savage, and charged the huntsmen, wounding one horse severely, but he was soon brought down by a revolver.

THE CHISELHURST PILGRIMAGE.

There was one incident connected with the fête at Chiselhurst which is worth recalling. In the tent near the spot occupied by the Prince was a very old woman, dressed in an antique costume, and looking like a peasant woman of other days. As the Prince began to read, she was greatly moved. "That's so, my son!" she cried; "that's true, Monseigneur, every word of it! Just listen to that!" And when the speech ended she swung her bonnet and cried *Vive l'Empereur!* Then she wanted to kiss the Prince, and, when stopped, she pushed everyone aside and said it was her right. "Let me go," she said, "I am Mme. Lebon, dean of the women of les Halles." This was enough, and her rights were immediately recognized. She kissed the Prince and embraced the Empress, and was loudly applauded. Mme. Lebon is now the oldest huckster of the Central Markets, and the *doyenne* of the association. On the return of Napoleon I. from Elba she was charged with the presentation of the bouquet in the midst of the demoiselles of the Halle, a traditional ceremony with this powerful corporation. To-day she is the oldest living, and finds herself at the head of a fortune of two millions. She owns three houses in the Rue de Turbigo. She has always believed in the star of the Napoleons, and called her son Napoleon Lebon. After the fall of the first Emperor, she was greatly interested in Napoleon III., and visited him several times when in exile. When he died she put on mourning. It was Mme. Lebon who organized the famous ball of the Haller after the 2d of December, or the *coup d'état*, for which 5,000 invitations were issued. The Emperor did not come to the ball, but his representative embraced her publicly on entering, and took her hand to open the dancing. On the birth of Napoleon IV. she presented the traditional bouquet, and claimed her right of kissing the child when baptized in May, 1856, in the Church of Notre Dame, a ceremony which I saw, and which I shall never forget. One can now understand why Mme. Lebon was warmly embraced when her name was heard. She said that she hoped to present a bouquet to a son of the Prince, but at any rate she should not think of dying before she had presented one with a kiss on his coronation.

REAPPEARANCE OF L'UNIVERS.

The *Univers* appeared again yesterday for the first time since its suppression, and M. Louis Veuillot gives a history of the vicissitudes of his journal. It was especially afflicted in 1854, with fine and imprisonment; suppressed in 1868 and 1871, and suspended for two months in 1874. In March, 1871, it stood bravely at its post when the other journals had fled from Paris, and did not hesitate to condemn the shooting of Gens. Clemeçt, Thomas, and Lecomte. For this it was suppressed by order of Delescluze. M. Veuillot opens in famous style, and looks forward to some serious battles; but I am inclined to think that he will very soon be invited to lower his tone and moderate his zeal. You are probably aware that we are a standing grievance to M. Veuillot, who cannot make our system of Government, or its success, fit into his theories, and hence, in a moment of ill-humor, doubtless, he recently cried that the United States might be sunk to the bottom of the sea, and the world be no worse for the trifling accident.

W. R. LOWELL IN ROME.

On March 19 the Rome correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes: "The American colony in Rome is at present not a little enlivened and gratified by the presence among it of the most genial and graceful of contemporary American writers, the author of the *Biglow Papers*, Mr. Lowell. He is residing under the hospitable roof of a countryman whose artistic and literary successes have long contributed to make him in Rome the chosen representative of American intellect, the sculptor of the Cleopatra, and author of the *Roba di Roma*, William Story. No writer of our generation has denounced with more power than Lowell the infamous character of the old Papal régime, and it must be matter of peculiar satisfaction to him to revisit Rome now that it is in the hands of a liberal and reforming Government. He who satirized so powerfully the contrast between the well-fed and luxurious Papal shepherds and their starved, shriveled, shrunken sheep, must almost experience some difficulty in realizing the fact that a better and brighter day has dawned for the long and sorely-neglected flocks. It will be with a feeling of pride as an American that he will see his countrymen and countrywomen taking an active part in the good work. That a new American church should be rising up in the principal street of improved Rome will not be so gratifying as the spectacle of many poor Italian children educated in several schools founded and supported by the munificence of a truly philanthropic American lady, Mrs. Gould. Should he enter the comfortable reading-rooms of the Circolo Filologico, in the Palazzo del Drago, in the Via Arcione, he may probably see young Italian students turning over the pages of the New-York *International Review*, and he would doubtless be already aware that among its contributors on Italian politics, literature, and philosophy, were such writers as Ruggero Bonghi, Angelo De Gubernatis, and Luigi Ferri. Should he attend a general meeting of the Italian Bible Society, he is most probable that he would find it, as on previous occasions, presided over by the American Admiral Fishbourne. And should he inquire into the literary and scientific qualities as well as the political reputation of the various members of the Diplomatic Corps at Rome, every Italian will gratefully assure him that the drawing-room and library of the United States Legation have been long associated with every form of intellectual intertourse and high-bred courtesy, and that the study of nature in its chief relations with man has all through Italy received a fresh impulse from the 'Uomo e Natura' of Mr. Marsh."

AN INCIDENT OF THE CRUSADE.

Dayton, Ohio, is agitated upon the subject of a raid made by the women upon the Dayton Clubhouse on Saturday evening last. A telegram says that, about 9:30 on the evening mentioned, the ladies went through an alley and came into the yard through a hole made in the fence by pulling off a loose board. They found the back door open, and entered, and there saw ten or twelve representative men of the city conversing over their champagne. Some of the men were alarmed, and, gathering their hats in a hurried manner, ran out the back door and through the hole made in the fence. All who tried succeeded in getting through, with the exception of a well-known Ex-Judge, who is rather obese. He was almost out of breath when he reached the fence, and got half-way through the opening, when he stuck fast, where he had to remain until the women finished their services. One of the gentlemen who remained, a prominent retail merchant, asked the ladies how they got in, and when they told him through the back door he desired them to go out the same way they came in. This they declined to do, and they prayed and sang for a long time. The news spread over the city, and was received everywhere with surprise, because nobody had thought that the women would have the moral courage to make a raid on this high-toned resort.

AN ACTRESS' WOES.

THE ROSE BELL CONSPIRACY AGAINST KATE SANTLEY.

The London *Times* of March 21 prints the following:

"At Marlborough Street Police Court, yesterday, Lewis Wright, of No. 3 Brewer street; J. Carlo, No. 11 Golden square; Alfred Girardot, No. 9 King street, Soho; E. Cresplet, No. 51 Upper Marylebone street; and Lefavre, No. 11 Stanley Villas, Chelsea, were summoned before Mr. Knox for combining and conspiring by divers unlawful means and devices to oppress and injure Miss Kate Santley in her profession as an actress.

Mr. George Lewis, Jr., appeared for the prosecutor; Mr. M. Williams for the defense.

Jeffrey, one of the warrant officers of the court, called over the names of the defendants, but the only one who answered was Carlo. A person came forward to state that he represented Cresplet, who was said to be in Belgium.

Mr. Lewis said he was instructed to charge the defendants with a conspiracy at common law, and he believed the evidence he had to offer would show that conspiracy had been organized by about seventy persons, at their head the defendant, Carlo, to drive Miss Kate Santley from the stage. It appeared that Carlo lived in the same house as Mlle. Rose Bell, and was in the habit of accompanying her to and seeing her home from the theatre. There could be no doubt of his being interested in her position on the stage. Miss Kate Santley had no desire to make professional comparisons between herself and Mlle. Rose Bell, but it was necessary to make a short statement to place the court in the possession of circumstances that probably induced Carlo to commit the crime of which he stood charged. Some time in March last Miss Santley, who had then been at the theatre a few months, was hissed from all parts of the house whenever she appeared on the stage. The object of the conspiracy was thus effected: People were put into different parts of the house—pit, gallery, boxes, and balcony—so that as the hissing, coming as it did from all quarters, might be regarded as an expression of the general opinion of the audience. It was quite clear that the defendant Calo was a poor man—an artist of small means—and could not pay for the entrance of a number of person into the theatre nightly, especially into the more expensive parts of the house, without some kind of management. At the Alhambra Theatre there were certain seats given to box-keepers and shop-keepers who exposed bills. The system pursued by the defendant was to buy up these seats as cheaply as he could, and to give them to persons, who were to go into the theatre for a specific purpose. Now, it was clearly an offense for persons to go into a theatre, not to express a candid opinion, but to destroy the reputation of a performer. He should show that the conduct pursued toward Miss Kate Stanley had had the effect of reducing her to such a state of nervousness as to prevent her going on the stage. Every person in a theatre had a right to express an opinion.

Mr. Knox—That is the law of the land.

Mr. Lewis said no doubt that was so. A friend of Miss Santley's, learning the cause of her nervousness, put himself into communication with Carlo, whom he knew, and was asked to make one to go into the theatre and hiss Miss Kate Santley off the stage. Carlo further told him that a plan had been organized, and that persons were put in various parts of the house, so that Miss Santley could not, wherever she appeared. On Saturday week the hissing went on to an unusual extent, and Miss Santley, after saying a few words to the effect that she had done nothing to deserve such treatment, was led off the stage crying. She then felt it necessary to take the present proceedings. The case continued, he showed that the conspiracy he had spoken of existed, what answer could there be to the charge? He might state that the witness he should produce was not known to Carlo as a friend of Miss Kate Santley's, or he would never have been able to get the evidence he would presently give, or to get the further evidence of a letter from Carlo, in which he advised the sale of a picture in order to 'sustain the war against the little savage Kate.' The line of conduct adopted toward Miss Santley was of a cowardly nature, as she could not open her mouth in her own justification. It was impossible to doubt that a conspiracy against Miss Santley had been organized by Carlo; and, what would be his answer?—that she had done the same thing, (laughter,) was not a word of truth in that. Some four or five months ago, for a few nights, persons came to the theatre to applaud both her and Mlle. Rose Bell, giving bouquets and flowers; but as soon as she knew of this Miss Santley stopped it. It was one thing to applaud by throwing bouquets—it was another to organize a system to hiss a performer off the stage.

Mr. Belt, an artist, said that, being engaged to take a bust of Miss Santley, he noticed she was in bad health, and spoke to her. He afterward went into the shilling balcony of the Alhambra and saw the defendant Carlo. He asked him which he liked best, Miss Santley or Mlle. Bell. He then said he was living in the same house as Mlle. Bell, and he then told him that he had a commission to paint the scenery for her Majesty's Opera-house for 250,000, and he went on to say that he hoped he should have his assistance, and any friends he might bring, to help him. He gave instructions to persons who came backward and forward where to stand, and when to applaud, and when to hiss. They were to applaud Mlle. Bell in the taking song, and to hiss Miss Santley when she came on the stage. He introduced Mr. Girardot as his Secretary. He saw Miss Santley that evening come on the stage, and she was hissed by some persons. He saw Mlle. Bell come on the stage, and she was applauded. The defendant applauded Mlle. Bell and hissed Miss Santley. He asked witness to hiss Miss Santley too, and said that if his friends would like to come and assist him he would give him some tickets. The defendant called at his studio, in the name of Howard, on the 3d of March, and brought twenty tickets and a picture. The defendant gave him ten tickets, which, as soon as he had gone, were sent to Miss Santley. Witness went to the theatre the same night and saw Carlo there. He also saw Girardot, Cresplet, Lefavre, and Wright there in Carlo's company. Carlo said they were getting on very well that night, that he had fifteen or twenty in the balcony, and ever so many in the gallery. When Miss Santley came on the stage Carlo's people hissed, but witness could not say what the general public did. He saw Carlo hiss Miss Santley and applaud Mlle. Bell, as also Girardot. Directly Miss Santley made her appearance the hissing commenced. On the 3d of March witness went to the theatre again, and was admitted without payment or tickets with others. Carlo told some persons he would send them with Girardot, who would tell them when to applaud and when to hiss. Witness asked Carlo to collect his friends together, and introduce them to him. He said, 'Very well,' and did so. He believed Carlo collected fifteen together. Some he introduced as picture-frame gilders and painters. Witness asked the persons their names, which they wrote down, though most indistinctly. Carlo remarked, 'You will see how savage we make her.' When Miss Santley appeared on the stage she did appear angry, and Girardot said, 'We have made her savage to-night.' Girardot sent him from Carlo tickets at different times which would have admitted fifty or sixty persons. On another occasion he saw Carlo and his friends, and when Miss Santley came on the stage there was hissing. Witness went the next night with two men, who were introduced to him as detectives. Carlo came out and gave them tickets, and made them use them. They were for the balcony. Miss Santley was again hissed that night. He afterward saw Carlo, who told him that they would neither admit him nor take his money. On the 1st of March, on passing Leicester square, he was introduced to Mlle. Bell, and had some conversation with her. While at the Alhambra he saw bouquets thrown to Mlle. Bell by Carlo's people, and also by others. He had taken an interest in the matter from a sense of justice.

In reply to Mr. M. Williams witness said he offered to take a bust of Miss Santley as a speculation. He was introduced to Miss Santley by Mr. Worboys. He did not particularly admire Miss Santley—not more than any one else. He was anxious about Miss Santley's health, as it affected his business. He did not see Carlo behind the scenes—it was underneath the stage. Carlo was going to take every one's portrait, but he was not going to take every one's bust. When asked by Carlo which he liked best, he said he liked Mlle. Bell. Carlo said he hated Miss Santley, and had a number of people there to hiss her and to applaud Mlle. Bell. They would glory in seeing a French actress at the top of the tree, and they were there to put her there. Carlo took him for a co-conspirator, but he was wrong. He applauded whichever lady he thought deserved it. Carlo paid for two bottles of lemonade for him, as he drank nothing else. Miss Standey told him that she would sooner he did not go to the place, as it would do him no good. He never heard Mlle. Bell hissed till the last few nights, when the 'grand affair' occurred. He had been since; on Tuesday there was as much hissing as applauding, and several of the persons now summoned were there. Some could speak a little English; some spoke French.

Re-examined, witness said he was an exhibitor at the Royal Academy, and had taken busts of eminent persons. Had not been asked by Miss Santley to interfere, but on seeing her in a state of sadness drew from her that there was a gang of persons at the theatre taking the bread out of her mouth. This and other statements excited his sympathy. He had no interest in these proceedings. A letter written by Carlo to the witness was here put in, telling him to sell a picture to "sustain the war against Miss Santley."

Mr. Lewis asked that Miss Santley might be examined before the proceedings were adjourned, there being a number of witnesses to be called.

Mr. Knox thought it was but fair that Miss Santley should have an opportunity of justifying herself before the public. He would also like her to be heard for a short time before the case was adjourned.

Miss Kate Santley then entered the witness-box. She said she had been engaged at the Alhambra about eighteen months, and previously at the Queen's and the Strand Theatres. In January last her attention was called to Carlo, who generally stood on the left-hand side of the stage. The piece she performed in was 'Don Juan,' and the character she represented was *Haidee*. During the performance there was hissing from the gallery and the balcony after the singing. She had seen Carlo hissing. In the month of January Mr. Belt was introduced to her by Mr. Worboys, a dear friend, who had been very kind to her, and he asked her whether he could give a sculptor the right to take her face. Mr. Belt came to her to her own house, and saw her in the presence of her servant, a good-natured Irishwoman, who was like a companion to her. Mr. Belt had from time to time forwarded her tickets. She was aware Mr. Belt attended the theatre in her interest. The hissing her so much had affected her health, and nearly broken her heart, and when she had left the stage on different occasions she had nearly cried her eyes out.

At this stage of the case Mr. Knox directed an adjournment."

BARON ROTHSCHILD'S RACING STUD.

The London *Times* of March 19 has the following: "Doubtless from the fact of the day of sale clashing with the principal day of the Bristol Steeple-chases the attendance at Newmarket yesterday was limited in the extreme; the majority of those present, however, evidently came for the purpose of purchasing some of the good-looking and well-bred animals offered for sale, and prices consequently ruled high. Several foreign commissioners were present, the only one, however, who made a purchase was Count Lehndorff, who purchased Marsworth, the Derby horse of the stable. The Great Eastern Railway ran a special train from St. Pancras, which returned after the sale; it was, however, but sparely patronized, the majority of intending purchasers having made the journey on the previous day. After a short speech from Mr. Edmund Tattersall, eulogising the character of the late Baron as a good sportsman, and justly remarking that he had been one of the pillars of the English turf, proceedings commenced with the sale of the two-year olds, the first lot being a chestnut sister to Czarina, a powerful and good-looking filly, with, however, capped hocks and an enlarged joint; this, however, was obviously only a temporary malformation, and Mr. Ellam was fortunate in securing her for 150 guineas, as, irrespective of her racing capabilities, she is worth a considerably larger sum for breeding purposes. Microscope, a small-looking filly by that promising sire Speculum, realized but 110 guineas, at which price she was taken by Brown, the trainer; he, however, will probably experience some difficulty in training her. The succeeding lots, Helen (a sister to Dalesman); Pommelo, from that good mare Tomato; and Coomassie, a half sister to the speedy Chopette, were purchased by Mr. John Foy, who evidently knew more of their capabilities than the outside public. They are, however, all good-looking and sound animals that are almost certain to prove smart racehorses—more especially the daughter of Mabala, as she possesses all her half-sister's grand racing points, with more size and substance. Mr. Foy, it will be seen, purchased several other high-priced animals during the afternoon, giving 1,900 guineas for Pedometer, a colt by King Tom—Miss Peddle, certainly one of the grandest horses ever seen, a round, good-looking colt, with plenty of bone and substance, and showing great quality. Mr. Tattersall suggested that Admiral Rous should purchase him for a riding horse, as he was well up to the weight and would carry him well. The gallant Admiral, however, evidently thought differently, remarking that the horse was more likely to throw him than carry him. Cornelion, a half brother to Cat's Eye, by Lecturer, was another of Mr. Foy's purchases, that gentleman giving 800 guineas for him; he is apparently a very sound colt, with immense propelling power; he is, however, rather light of bone below the knee. Jennings (on behalf of M. Lefevre) gave 1,300 guineas for Tancred, a brother to Corisande, and a big, powerful, sound-looking horse; he has, however, rather straight shoulders. Perhaps the handsomest horse sold during the day was the chestnut colt Marston, for which the Earl of Roseberry gave 400 guineas, and he is worth all the money for a hack, even if useless as a racehorse. For the three-year-old Beaconsfield, a horse that has shown racing abilities of no mean order, Mr. Foy gave 650 guineas, at which price he must be a cheap horse, as he is very sound and sure to win some good races. Cat's Eye was another sound, good-looking animal that could not be had very dear at the price Mr. Whittaker gave for him. Marsworth only brought one bid; it was, however, a good one—5,000 guineas—and this splendid specimen of the equine race will probably join Blue Gown at the Imperial Stud at Cradits, in Prussia, as Count Lehndorff is too good a judge to have purchased him with the intention of training him. It is truly a great pity that so grand and good a horse should

THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

THE COMMISSIONERS ARRIVE AT GREYTOWN.

EXAMINATION OF THE HARBOR AND A PORTION OF THE PROPOSED ROUTE WITH SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREYTOWN, Thursday, March 12, 1874.

The United States steamer Gettysburg, with the Interoceanic Canal Commissioners on board, left Key West, Fla., at 1 A. M. of the 3d inst., and after a short and exceedingly pleasant trip dropped her anchor and fired a gun off this harbor at 5 P. M. of Saturday, the 7th inst. The journey had been a remarkably pleasant one, on account of the good feeling and agreeable intercourse among the gentlemen composing the party, the kindness of Lieut. McRitchie, commanding the Gettysburg, and the unusually smooth sea and pleasant weather enjoyed during the whole trip.

On arriving off the harbor the place of anchorage was found to be up a channel about 400 feet wide, across the beach, closing the harbor, connecting the inside basin with the sea. A boat was immediately lowered, and Commander Lull, accompanied by Prof. Mitchell and Mr. Menocal, proceeded to make an examination of the channel and ascertain the facilities for landing the rest of the party. On passing near an English brig at anchor off the harbor he was informed that the channel had over five feet of water and was perfectly smooth, a statement confirmed soon after by two small boats getting in and a raft coming out of the harbor. The commander then returned to the ship and gave the necessary orders to land the Commissioners and their luggage, and also the stores and instruments required to carry out the object of the commission, after which he started for the town to secure all the accommodation and comfort which could be obtained in the place. The bar was crossed without any difficulty, and he soon reached the town. In coming near the landing a group of men soon collected on the shore, and at the same time a number of heterogeneous armed men were seen formed in the garden attached to the Governor's house. It seems that on hearing the report of the gun fired by the Gettysburg on her arrival the whole population was overtaken by the greatest fears, and the frightened Governor, apprehending an attack from the sister Republics of Costa Rica and Honduras, ordered the church-bells to be rung, a well-known signal here for every man to come to arms. In this case, however, it did not produce the desired effect, as the panic-stricken men, without knowing the cause of the alarm, ran to hide themselves in the woods surrounding the town, and it was only by force and the efforts of the Governor and his no less scared staff that twenty-five or thirty men, all told, could be collected to oppose the imaginary enemy. On the arrival of the boat the familiar faces of Commander Lull and Mr. Menocal were, with delight and surprise, recognized by the small army which had been collected to oppose their landing. They were greeted by all, and the pleasant news of their arrival, rapidly circulating over the town, calmed the fears of the people and restored the usual quiet in the place. It appears that the attempt of the steamer General Sherman at landing an expedition on the coast of Honduras had reached this place, and not knowing what had become of her after the failure of the enterprise—the fact of her being in possession of our Government having not as yet reached here—the unexpected arrival of the Gettysburg was mistaken for that of the filibuster steamer.

By 6 o'clock the Commissioners had all landed, and engaged quarters at the De Nicaragua and Union Hotels, neither of these establishments being large enough to accommodate comfortably the eight persons composing the party. Soon after they started for a stroll around the town; those who had been in the late surveying expedition meeting frequently old acquaintances who welcomed them, while the new comers admired the beauties of the country and peculiarities of the town and its inhabitants. In walking along one of the streets, the attention of some of them was attracted by a house with doors and windows open, through which they could see the main hall well illuminated by three or four lamps. There were many chairs and benches of all shades and descriptions placed around the sides, and at one end of the room a platform about four feet above the board floor was erected with six chairs on it. On inquiring the cause of this display, it was ascertained that a wedding was taking place at the church near by, and that the contracting parties would soon return to the house, so prepared for the occasion, where a ball was to take place. This information was soon verified by the approach of a body of men and women toward the house. A band composed of three violins marched in front, followed by about thirty men dressed in various costumes, among whom was the bridegroom. Immediately after the men came an equal number of women, of a diversity of complexions, and with bright-colored skirts, in three rows, the bride occupying the centre of the front rank. On the arrival at the house, the band took possession of the platform, the women of the chairs and benches around the room, and the men defiled to the only adjoining room in the house. The music soon commenced, and two of the men came forward with two bottles of brandy and a few glasses. The ladies partook freely of the liquors, and thinking, probably, that it was too delicious and mild, four of them insisted on four babies, each less than one year old, drinking a dose sufficiently large for a grown person. We thought the first part of the performance rather peculiar, but the last of it was of a nature too disgusting to contemplate. After partaking of refreshments, the women lighted their cigars, and soon after the men came forward in a body, and each taking by the hand one of the women, commenced to dance. We were afterward informed that they kept up the ball from Saturday night to Monday morning.

This town is losing rapidly the importance it acquired when in the line of the transit, and unless the harbor is soon restored, the town is sure to disappear in a short time. To-day it has about 250 houses and huts, and a population of about 800 or 1,000 people, the most prominent of whom are foreigners.

At 4 o'clock on Monday morning the Commissioners were up and ready to commence their work, and after taking a cup of coffee, started in two boats with the necessary instruments, to make an examination of the harbor. Soon after starting a heavy shower began to fall, and those not prepared for the occasion had the benefit of an early bath. The boats went along, however, and at sunrise the entire party was on the shore at Harbor Head, making a close examination of the beach and delta of the San Juan River. Cross sections of the beach were taken at different places, and located with reference to stations established by the late surveying expeditions. The examination and inspection of this locality being completed to the satisfaction of all, two bottles of sand from the inner and outer slopes of the beach were filled for analysis and comparison, and the party started for the mole across the old entrance of the harbor. Here the same operation was repeated, and its present position was located with reference to some buildings established in the chart of the harbor. Here is where the greatest changes in the beach have taken place, and an inspection of the shore by Commander Lull and the officers of the expedition shows that it had advanced some 400 feet since last June. The channel then opened across the bar, to communicate the inside basin with the rear, had, after a short time, been closed by the action of the waves, and a new one opened to the west across the new beach formed in advance, of the same dimensions and shape, and, to all appearance, with the same material of the old one, which has almost disappeared. A new bar is now forming in front of the beach, which, if the work of the sea is not arrested, will, no doubt, be the foundation for a new beach. When it blows heavy the waves pass over these low beaches, and the large quantity of water introduced in this way into the harbor, added to the flow of the river, produces a strong current in the narrow and shallow inlet, which carries into the sea the loose sand forming the new beach; and this material, brought back by the action of the waves and increased by the shifting process constantly going on along the coast, forms three successive beaches, leaving behind a strip of shallow water. This transformation takes place to a certain extent every year, but the work of the present one has been unusually large. The question now is: Can this progress be checked and the harbor restored to its former condition? The first point to be ascertained is where all this material comes from. Should it come from the river the case would be hopeless, as it would show in it a power altogether too large to carry into effect, with any promising results, the plan of turning the course into the Colorado. [illegible]

into the history of the harbor it will be seen that when it was in an excellent condition, twenty-five or thirty years ago, the River San Juan was, below the Colorado, a much larger stream than it now is; that, although it emptied its waters into the harbor, the depth of water in the basin, according to successive charts made, remained constantly from 26 to 30 feet. There was not in front of the inlet the bar existing in all harbors receiving a river, the depth increasing instead of diminishing from the harbor to the sea, and the bar of the river was where it now is—at the outlet of the river into the harbor—and it was not until the harbor was closed that the depth commenced to diminish in the basin. Should this material come by the river, it does not seem possible that it would traverse this large basin, with an area of eight or nine square miles, and a cross section immensely larger than that of the river to be deposited into the deep sea, leaving the harbor unaffected. Taking all these points into consideration it appears clearly established that the sand is shifted along the coast by the sea. The eminent hydrographer, Prof. Mitchell, United States Coast Survey, has been making a full examination of all the points which could throw any light upon the matter, and we feel safe in stating that his conclusion will be favorable to the practicability of restoring the harbor, employing the same plan proposed by Commander Lull in his report, with some modifications as to the material of which the jettee should be built. After a full examination and inspection of the harbor, in which all the Commissioners show great interest, the party returned to the town in the afternoon. A requisition was then made on the Governor, Gen. Benard, for horses to take the Commissioners around the inner beach, but at a rather late hour only three had been obtained, and the inspecting party was on this account reduced to Gen. Ammen, Commander Lull, and Prof. Mitchell. Two more horses were at last obtained for Major McFarland and Capt. Heuer, but the saddles did not arrive in time. At 5 o'clock next morning the Commissioners, accompanied by Commander Lull, Lieut. Miller, and Mr. Menocal, started in two boats to make an examination of that portion of the proposed route between this harbor and the selected site for the two lower locks of the canal, about seven miles from this harbor. The first five and a half miles are located over an alluvial plain from three to five feet above the level of the sea, covered by a thick forest of palms and undergrowth, where the operation of building the canal will be reduced to grubbing and clearing of the ground and dredging to the required depth of twenty-six feet proposed for the canal. The line then traverses Silico Lake for a distance of one and a half miles. This lake is about 8,000 feet long by 7,000 feet wide, with a mean depth throughout of about fourteen feet and muddy bottom. Along the line proposed this depth will have to be lowered twelve feet. The lake is surrounded on the south-west and east by a range of hills varying in elevation from 150 to 400 feet, and extending in a south-easterly direction to the banks of the River San Juan below the junction with the Colorado. Through the lowest depression found in the proper direction the line for the proposed canal has been located over a narrow range of hills, seven in number, comprised in about 2,000 feet, horizontal distance, and from 50 to 80 feet above the water in the canal. At about 500 feet from the lake the ground suddenly rises about ten feet for a distance of some 500 feet, where another rise of the same elevation, and near the same distance, takes place, at the end of which the first high hill abruptly rises. In these first two elevated planes the two lower locks of the canal are proposed to be built, and the level of the sea carried through the alluvial plain and lake to the lowest lock. This plan appears well conceived and the sites for the locks admirably chosen. These locks are proposed to be 400 feet long, 70 feet wide, and 10 87-100 feet lift each, and are designed to be built of concrete, for the preparation of which the best stone will be found in the excavations across the hills immediately after the locks. No continous mass of rock could be seen at any point along that portion of the line examined or in the ravine and gulleys in the vicinity, but as no boring could be made in the ground when the survey was made, and detached pieces and boulders of greenstone were seen laying on the surface, in the computation of the cubical contents for the purpose of estimate the rock has been assumed to be twenty feet below the surface of the ground, which judging from the appearance of the surface will very probably prove to be in excess. The Commissioners having expressed their satisfaction at the information derived of that portion of the line to that point, the party started back, arriving at Greytown at 7 o'clock P. M., well tired of the day's work. Although the last point of the route examined is only seven miles, by straight line from the harbor, by the tortuous course of the River San Juan, the San Juanillo, and Silico Creek, the outlet of the lake, the distance traveled was not less than thirty miles. The boats being too small, only three men could go with the party, and some of the gentlemen had to make good use of their muscles to pull the ore or the paddle. Commander Lull, Prof. Mitchell, Capt. Heuer, and Mr. Miller, in particular, gave unmistakable proofs of their strength and endurance.

Wednesday, the 11th, was spent in the examination of the plans and profiles of the harbor and that portion of the route examined, and in making the necessary preparations to start the next day by the River San Juan to the junction with the Colorado, where they will take the steamer for the upper portion of the river. The party is enjoying excellent health and is ready for hard work.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* gives the following in reference to Register Sussex D. Davis' report in the case of the Franklin Savings Fund: "By the order of the court, of Feb. 27, Edwin T. Chase, under the direction of Sussex D. Davis, Register, was required to examine and report upon the cash deposited in the Franklin Saving Fund from time to time by the depositors. That order was to be suspended if the bankrupts engaged, within ten days, to furnish the necessary exhibit of the last examination and disclosures, which they undertook to do, and filed, soon after the expiration of the ten days, three papers called a cash account, a statement in regard to balance apparently on hand, and the third a bill of deposits made in the Saving Fund, from 1857 to June, 1873. These papers were not satisfactory to the Register, and a fourth paper was filed, called a supplementary testament. These papers were examined by the Register, and the cash balance shown to be on hand was $194 09. To this the Register considered, as he reported to the court Monday, should be added the sum of $61,600, a deficiency arising from the fact that mortgages amounting to $282,000 had been sold to the company by Cyrus Cadwallader, although the title was still standing in his name. These mortgages are on unfinished houses, which require said sum of $61,605 to complete them. The Register, therefore, considered that the aforementioned sum should appear in the cash account as an amount due and owing the same by Cyrus Cadwallader individually, and the mortgages rendered more valuable to that amount; then said sum would disappear from the cash account, but which sum at this time should appear as assets. All sums received from depositors were either used by Cyrus Cadwallader personally without being placed in bank, or were deposited to his individual credit in the hands of Jay Cooke or in the Girard National Bank, and were thus lost sight of until they reappeared as assets of the company, the title to which being in Cadwallader's name. The Register, therefore, finds the account and statement filed unsatisfactory, and is also of the opinion that the account should go further back than Feb. 4th, 1872, on which date the cash balance on hand was stated to be $211,151 03. He is also of the opinion the account should set forth of what items the cash balance referred to should consist, and he recommends that the direction to the Receiver under the supervision of the Register, in the order of Feb. 27, 1874, be carried out; that a competent accountant be employed to examine the books of the company, and such books of Cyrus Cadwallader as will tend to throw any light upon the investigation. The court, therefore, ordered the examination by the Receiver of the company's affairs at once to take place, in subjection to the Register, in regard to the cash balance, and the examination of the books prior to February, 1872, the assignee, when elected, having liberty at any time to apply for a modification of the order."

THE NIAGARA TOWN ACCOUNTS.

The Lockport *Union* offers an explanation in behalf of J. B. King, the Supervisor of the Town of Niagara, who was accused of being so much "afraid of the record" that he tore out the leaf in the official report of the board which contained the personal items charged to the county on his account. The *Journal* says that he had occasion to use before a Legislative committee at Albany some dozen copies of two or three tables printed in the Supervisors' records, and after failing to obtain the leaves from the office where the journal was published, cut them out of as many books that had been sent to him as his quota. He carelessly, perhaps, threw back into the box, where were the several hundreds of others, the dozen or so mutilated copies, and three or four of [illegible]

THE MOIETIES QUESTION.

THE VIEWS OF A PROMINENT IMPORTER.

The system of moieties, in all its bearings, having been thoroughly ventilated and almost universally condemned, on account of its peculiarly obnoxious characteristics, the important question arises, what system shall be substituted for it, which, while securing the Government revenues and affording ample protection to honest importers, shall be free from the elements against which the mercantile community are now protesting. All honest merchants desire to see exemplary punishment meted out to offenders against the Revenue laws; but mercantile firms of the very highest standing are opposed to the present system of dividing up the penalties. In speaking of these matters, a member of one of the very largest dry-goods firms in the country remarked yesterday: "We certainly desire to see some very marked change with regard to fraudulent undervaluations at the Custom-house; not in the way of making the laws against offenders less strict—on the contrary, we think that they cannot be made too stringent—but in the abolishing of the moiety system, which we regard as being offensive, and, in itself, opposed to public morality. No, we must have some very stringent laws, and they must be sternly carried out, too! Unless a man is engaged in the importing business, he can have but a faint conception of the extent of this evil—undervalued invoices. It is so great that it tends to the ruin of large importers. In this way—the profits on importing dry goods, &c., are very small. We should be glad to be guaranteed two and a half or even two per cent., over and above expenses, on all the goods we import. In most cases it is only the magnitude of our importations that gives us a profit worth speaking of. Now, it has frequently happened that when we have imported a heavy line of goods—say $100,000 worth—with every prospect of making a fair profit, that we have had to sell at no profit at all, and even at a loss. This has arisen from no misjudgment of the market on our part, but simply from the dishonesty of some small importer, who may have a friend in the Custom-house, or who boldly sends in an undervalued invoice, and takes the risk of being discovered. Now, supposing we import $100,000 of one line of goods, hoping to make a two-per-cent profit. At the same time a small importer passes $20,000 worth of the same goods through the Custom-house on an invoice undervalued to the extent of five per cent. only. He sells his goods one per cent. below our cost prices, thereby compelling us to sell at the same figure—for we cannot possibly keep goods on our hands; we should soon be choked up if we did so—or lose our market altogether. Now, the duties on dry goods vary from thirty-five to sixty per cent. Taking the duty at fifty per cent., the small importer should pay $10,000 duty; but he only pays $9,000. Consequently, he makes a profit of $1,000, less $200—the one per cent. lost on his cost price, supposing it to have been the same as ours—or, a profit of $800; while we make a dead loss of $1,000. In this way, and from these causes only, we have been driven out of certain lines of goods altogether, and have been compelled to give up importing them. I believe that I am not over-estimating when I say that ninety-five per cent. of all the large dry-goods firms in the country have failed, or compromised, or asked for an extension of time at some period of their commercial career, some of them two or three times. I do not hesitate to say that in many cases these disasters have been caused by the fraudulent undervaluations of competing importers. And these undervaluations are not confined to small importers. Many firms, known as first-class, are, unfortunately, habitual defrauders of the revenue. Influence is sometimes deliberately invoked and used to obtain situations for trusted agents in the Custom-house, only that such agents may facilitate fraud on the part of those who procure them the appointment. Indeed, some firms have been actually formed for the very purpose of fraud. I will give you an instance by way of illustration: A young man who had been employed in a dry-goods house for four years left it, with what he considered a general, but what I consider a very superficial, knowledge of the business, to take an appointment in the Custom-house. He remained in office less than two years, made $2,000 or $3,000, and then sailed for Europe. He soon found his way into the office of a large firm of exporters in Paris. After introducing himself, he casually remarked, 'You had some trouble with the New-York Custom-house last year.' The firm acknowledged that they had had a little difficulty. 'Ah! you didn't go the right way to work,' rejoined the Ex-Custom-house clerk. The result was that the young gentleman succeeded in making arrangements with the Paris firm, which placed him at the head of a new firm of New-York importers, and a large and profitable importing business was carried on; the head of the New-York house knowing just how to work things and through whom to pass his goods in the Custom-house. This is no fancy picture. Such arrangements, under one guise or another, are common enough.

Now, as to punitory enactments against importers who furnish the Custom-house with undervalued invoices or defraud the Government by evading the Revenue laws in other ways, no honest man can doubt that the principle is right. All we maintain is that the present system of moieties does not tend to the effectual carrying out of the laws, while it is certainly demoralizing. The fact is the whole system of our Custom-house is wrong in some of its most important elements. In the first place, I can see no chance of any permanent reform in these matters till the Custom-house is, once and for all, severed from politics, and all its appointments made for life, except in cases of incapacity or dereliction of duty. In the British Custom-house all appointments are made on this understanding. The heads of the various departments know nothing and do not care to know anything about the politics of their subordinates—whether they be Liberals, or whether they be Conservatives. In New-York, a clerk in the Custom-house must be a politician; he must work for the party and use all his influence and ingenuity at primaries and other political meetings in his ward. In fact, he must neglect his official duties to attend to what are considered his political duties to the party from whom he received his appointment—of course the party in power. You can draw your own conclusions as to what is likely to be the relative efficiency of the two systems of carrying out the Revenue laws of the respective countries. We must have life appointments and no politics. Again, the appraisers are utterly incapable of performing the duties of their office. The very salaries they accept alone proves that. Why, if you can bring me to-day ten men fully competent to discharge the duties of a Custom-house appraiser, I will employ them at large salaries. We have gentlemen in our employ to whom we pay large salaries whom I regard as being none too competent to fill the office of chief appraiser. We want first-class men at salaries which will put them above temptation in such offices. The chief appraiser should have a salary of not less than $15,000 a year. His assistants should have salaries varying from $6,000 to $10,000 a year, according to the importance of the duties they have to perform. The Government revenues would be increased in a measure out of all proportion to the increased expenditure, and dishonesty among Custom-house officials would be proportionately rare, especially when any winking at undervaluations or taking of bribes would entail the loss of a life appointment. Remove the temptation to be dishonest—an inefficient income—and the great majority of employes will be honest enough.

As to penalties against those who evade the Revenue laws, they cannot be too heavy or too rigidly enforced. As to undervaluation, there is not a single plausible excuse for it. The law defines explicitly the precise character of the invoice to be furnished to the Custom-house—THE NEW-YORK TIMES published it the other day—and I do not see how the importer can furnish a wrong valuation, unless it be in the matter of some such trifling thing as boxes, packing, &c. Under the plain wording of the law, every importer must know the exact valuation on which he has to pay the duties on his imports. We have no trouble about our invoices. As to clerks undervaluing invoices, what possible object can they have in so doing, unless they act under the instructions, direct or implied, of their employers? A clerical error might of course occur, but in such a case no merchant would find any difficulty in proving his innocence. I think it would be much easier for an innocent man to prove his innocence than for the Custom-house to prove an innocent man guilty; the more so when the moiety system, which, in begetting avarice, is apt to lead to the enforcement of penalties, if possible, against men known to be innocent offenders against the law, is abrogated. I would like to see one fraudulent undervaluation vitiate a whole invoice, the penalty being the forfeiture of the entire invoice to the Government—to the Government, mind. This would naturally lead those who are unscrupulous to only send in very small invoices at an undervaluation; the risk on a large invoice being too great. This alone would decrease the evil. I would allow of no compromises, no moieties, no rewards to informers. I would throw the whole *onus* of detecting fraud on a highly-capable and highly-paid staff of appraisers, appointed on account of their integrity and fitness for the office, and on no account with regard to their political affiliations. The laws should be clear and concise, and the severest penalties should be inflexibly imposed and enforced in every case of deliberate infraction. Let the District Attorney have no alternative but to indict any importer who offers an invoice with a single undervaluation in it. Let such an undervaluation be considered *prima facie* evidence of a fraudulent intent, and let the offender who cannot prove his innocence be found guilty. As I have already said, no honest man should find any difficulty in proving his innocence before an impartial jury, especially when informers and officials have no pecuniary interest in getting an adverse verdict against an innocent man. In case of a proven fraudulent intention, let the whole invoice be forfeited by the very verdict of guilty, and without any deductions, to the General Government; and then make it compulsory that the offender be at once tried for perjury, and sent to State Prison. An importer who evades the full payment of the duties on the goods he imports not only robs the Government and the country generally, but he particularly robs all competing importers. He robs us as plainly as though he broke into our store in the night, and stole a dozen or more bales of goods. Why, then, should he not go to prison like any other thief? One other point: There should be a clause in the law ordaining that when once an invoice has passed the Custom-house, the importer is thereby relieved from all liability on account of it. In case of fraud being discovered afterward, the blame should fall on the appraiser who passed the invoice. A recurrence of such mistakes on the part of the same appraiser should be presumptive evidence either of his incapacity or his dishonesty, and he should be at once discharged. Such a rule would make the appraisers very careful."

AMERICAN LAW.

From a Review of Kent's Commentaries, in the North American Review for April.

The publication of a new edition of a law book is not usually a matter of general interest, but an exception may well be made in favor of this. There is probably no lawyer, not otherwise conspicuous, whose name is more widely known and respected among the public at large in this country than that of Chancellor Kent. Professional merit must in general find its only lasting reward in the applause of the profession. The reputation of judicial learning and forensic eloquence extends but little beyond contemporaries, often hardly beyond personal acquaintance; while more permanent work, embodied in written judgments and treatises, however great and enduring its effect may be, gains no credit for its authors, except among those whose business obliges them to study it. Happy, indeed, is the Judge or the commentator who is known and appreciated even by more than a small section of what is called by courtesy a learned profession. The fate of Kent in this respect has, however, been exceptional; his book has made him a reputation which flourishes, vaguely enough to be sure, among thousands who never heard of Lord Hardwicke or Chief Justice Marshall, and it is cited and reverenced as an oracle by hundreds of lawyers throughout the United States, who would doubtless agree with King James' profane comparison of Coke's writings to the peace of God, which passeth all understanding. What is the reason of this popularity? It is to be found, not so much in the ability of the writer, though that was great; nor in his style, for that is dry to the last degree; but in his good fortune in the choice of a subject.

The American law is based, as every one knows, upon the English; and until the Revolution it was, so far as it went, nearly the same; nor, after that time, was the departure very rapid at first. Justice continued to be administered under the same forms and by the same rules as before; and in the absence of precedents of their own to govern them, the courts continued to rely on the opinions of English Judges to guide them in the exposition of our common system; and these opinions, though not technically of the some authority as during the colonial period, had practically, and indeed still have, in a great measure, almost as much weight. The State of Kentucky did its best to set up a common law of its own, by the enactment that no decision of any English tribunal since July 4, 1776, should be cited in the courts of the State; but this was a singular instance. The first peculiarity which appeared in our laws, and which is to this day its most remarkable feature, was the course of decision caused by our system of written constitutions. This system gave to the courts a power unknown to the common law—that of annulling the acts of other branches of the Government, as contrary to the supreme law of the land; and under it continually arose important questions as to the lawful powers of the Government, and especially of the Legislature. This class of questions found no precedent, and, till lately, no parallel; though difficulties of the same kind are now, it is said, beginning to puzzle the courts of the Dominion of Canada, where the powers of the provincial parliaments were limited by the fundamental Act of Confederation of 1867, much as those of our Legislatures are restrained by the Constitutions of the States and of the United States. The political effects of these instruments are those to which public attention has been mainly directed; but their effects on private rights have also been remarkable. One provision, for instance, is common to them all—the preservation of the right of trial by jury both in civil and criminal causes. The result of this, in the former class of cases, is, that trifling disputes of all sorts, which ought to be settled in a summary way by the decision of a single magistrate, are carried by appeal before a jury and litigated at infinite cost of time, trouble, and money; and the Legislature is powerless to provide a remedy, as has been done in England, by making the summary jurisdiction of the inferior magistrates final in small cases. In criminal causes, again, the constitutional provisions as to the forms of trial, substantially the same in all the States, have been construed so as to secure to the prisoner the chance of escape by any of the minute technicalities known to the ancient common law; and objections which might formerly be looked upon with favor, as affording to a mercifully disposed tribunal the chance of relieving a man from a penalty out of all proportion to his offense, are suffered still to prevail to protect petty rascals from well-deserved sentences. It would be an interesting task, did space permit, to follow out the workings of our constitutional restrictions in the administration of every-day justice in civil and criminal cases; but this would require a whole book of itself.

The earliest and most remarkable departures of the American law from the English, on which it was founded, are thus readily traceable to our peculiar form of government. But there are also many subjects in no way connected with this where the course of legislation and of judicial decision throughout the United States, though generally consistent with itself, has varied from the current of the authorities in England; often merely anticipating changes which have come later on the other side of the Atlantic, as in the familiar instances of the laws restricting imprisonment for debt, and those extending the rights of married women; and often, again, introducing strange novelties, the results of which are yet very doubtful. It is easy enough now for a lawyer, or for any person whose attention is called to it, to notice some of the peculiar features which make of the American law, as a whole, a distinct system, notwithstanding the many minor differences between different sections of the country; but of late years, and especially since the death of Chancellor Kent, the progress has been very rapid. The equitable jurisdiction of the courts, formerly restrained and regarded with much jealousy, has increased, is increasing, and, at least as exercised by some tribunals, ought to be diminished. The system of special pleading, "curious, orderly, and beautiful as it is," in the language of the Chancellor, who pathetically deplored the earliest innovations on it, has been swept away like a cobweb; *etiam periere ruinæ.* The intricacies of the ancient and complex real-property law, derived from our ancestors, have in great part disappeared, only to be replaced by the newer and not less complex learning of tax-titles and pre-emption rights. In one part of the country the railroads are alternately declared to be and not to be public property, according as the railroads themselves or the public creditors are the parties to be plundered; while in another the unreasonable and oppressive legislation directed against the traffic in liquors has accustomed the people to the edifying spectacle of laws which are openly, notoriously, and incessantly violated, as a matter of course, by all classes of the community.

All this is since Chancellor Kent died, twenty-six years ago; and when he began to write, twenty years before that, the growth of the American law had been far less rapid, less eccentric, and less noticeable. But even then many peculiar features of our jurisprudence were beginning to appear, which required an elementary book to explain them. Kent was, if not the first to perceive the existence of a subject so large and important, at least the first to attempt a systematic treatment of it. His book had but to appear to make its importance generally acknowledged. It became at once, and has ever since continued to be, not only the standard, but the only authority; it kept possession of the field which it was first to occupy, and is not likely soon to be superseded; and many generations of lawyers will doubtless continue to study it as the foundation of their professional knowledge, not, indeed, without some weariness of spirit, and sympathy with the students who, as related by one of them, were attracted by the Chancellor's reputation to attend in crowds the first delivery of the lectures which form the substance of the book, but whose patience was soon wearied out by the dreariness of the lecturer's style, and who mostly vanished after the first term.

A REMNANT OF RING RULE.

HISTORY OF A TAMMANY SWINDLE.

REMOVAL OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT TO DANGEROUS QUARTERS—A VERY SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTION.

It would have been too much to expect that with the downfall of Tweed and Tammany a new era of probity would have been inaugurated, and no more wholesale plunder of the public Treasury or low petty jobs or steals be countenanced by the municipal or other public corporations. To the class of men who came to the surface in the days of the Ring, the public money was lawful spoil, and their creed was to take advantage of every opportunity to enrich themselves as best they could, the end justifying the means. The efforts of the reformers called into existence by the startling exposé published in THE TIMES of the period, were productive of some good; but it was impossible to eliminate the Tammany element, and with all the caution exercised certain influences were at work which in some cases shielded a "respectable" participator in the general plunder, or by a timely concession to the demand for reform, succeeded in continuing various little unobtrusive jobs, which to the present day disgrace the records of a "reform" corporation. Of the many means by which the thieves sought to legalize their thefts, a most fruitful source was the renting of armories and drill-rooms to the Corporation for the use of the National Guard. The total rent of armories and drill-rooms—many unfit for use, others unoccupied—in 1871 was about $270,000 per annum, exclusive of course, of repairs which footed up to an enormous figure. A joint committee appointed by the citizens and the municipality, investigated the subject, and employed experts in real estate matters to fix a value on the various buildings and allow a liberal margin on their calculations. The result of the investigation of the experts was, that making every allowance for all possible contingencies, and taking into account that a building used for public purposes should pay more than if devoted to private enterprise, the total letting value of all armories and drill-rooms amounted to $136,000.

One of the armories which formed a subject of inquiry by the joint committee and experts, was that situate at the south-west corner of Twenty-seventh street and Ninth avenue, and, as the matter has been lately before the public, and involves the efficient maintenance, or thorough disorganization, if not disbanding, of one of the "crack" corps of the National Guard, its history is given as an illustration. The building in question was originally constructed as a stable and depot for the accommodation of the horses and vehicles of the Ninth avenue and Twenty-third street stage line. It was intended to contain but three floors, and had progressed toward completion, when it was suggested by some officers of the Eighth Regiment to alter the plan and add another story to the building, which, if fitted up as an armory, would be occupied by that regiment. The building was remodeled, in accordance with the suggestion, and the new floor prepared for the reception of the regiment. On or about the 10th June, 1870, a lease was executed of this fourth floor, by Charles Johnson, George Shepherd, and Francis A. Palmer, to the City, for six years, at a yearly rent of $18,000. The rent was paid up to the 1st May, 1871, on which date Mr. Palmer assigned his interest in the lease to a relative named Sidney P. Nichols. In the Fall of 1871 the attention of the "joint committee" was called to this building, and two gentlemen having vast experience in real estate were appointed to inspect and value it, and report thereon. Here is an extract, from the affidavit of Mr. Augustus White, one of the experts:

"In the Fall of 1871, at the instance of a subcommittee of the joint committee appointed by the Aldermen, Supervisors, and citizens to examine the public accounts, my father and I made an examination of various premises leased for drill-rooms and armories, and estimate what would be reasonable rents for same. * * * Among other premises so visited by my said father and myself was the fourth floor of the premises at the corner of Ninth avenue and Twenty-seventh street, known as Nos. 281, 283, 285, and 287 Ninth avenue, and Nos. 404, 406, 408, and 410 West Twenty-seventh street. We estimated the rent of said floor at between $3,000 and $4,000, which, in deponent's opinion, was a very liberal valuation. If not rented for public purposes, it would have been difficult to have rented the said floor at all, and, in deponent's opinion, it would have been impossible to have obtained more than $2,000 or $3,000 per annum for said floor from private parties. The estimate was made higher than the fair value for private purposes, and to cover all differences of opinion as to value."

The result of this report was, that after certain negotiations between the lessors and the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms, a compromise was effected and a new lease was, on recommendation of the committee, executed at the "reduced" rent of $12,000—three times the amount of the sworn valuation—for twelve years, from November, 1872, the old rent of $18,000 to be paid up to the day on which the new lease came into operation. On the 11th June, 1873, an order of conditional mandamus was served on Controller Green requiring him to show cause why he should not pay Messrs. Johnson, Shepherd and Nichols $27,000 for one and a half year's rent, to November, 1872, of the loft over their stables. The Controller did "show cause," and such as was deemed by the court amply sufficient, so much so that the suit remains in abeyance, and no further action has been taken in the matter. The affidavit of Mr. White, from which the above extract is taken, was put in evidence, and was supplemented by an affidavit of Mr. Abraham L. Earle, which states that there was no appropriation for rent of drill-rooms and armories for the year 1871 to pay the claim of Messrs. Johnson, &c.

"That the claim of said Johnson, Nichols & Shepherd for rent of said premises from May, 1871, to November, 1872, has never been allowed by the Auditor of the Finance Department, nor approved by the Controller, as required by section 6 of chapter 190, laws of 1870. That such allowance and approval has been refused because the rent stipulated for in the said lease of said premises, executed on 10th June, 1870, was grossly in excess of the value of said premises; that, whereas the rent reserved in said lease was $18,000 per annum, the premises were not worth more than $4,000 per annum; that, as deponent is informed and believes, said lease was executed in pursuance of a corrupt and fraudulent agreement between the lessors and certain officials of the County of New-York, and the difference between the actual value of said premises and the price agreed to be paid should be divided between said lessors and said officers, and that said lease and the covenants and agreements therein contained are therefore void and of no effect as against the City of New-York."

It is needless to remark that if the first lease was fraudulent and void, the second lease, being based on it and forming part of the consideration, including the payment of the back rent at the old rate, is also void. Within the past few months this armory has formed the subject of some animated discussion in the Board of Supervisors. That body, as a measure of public economy, having resolved to utilize unoccupied armories, and not take renewed leases of the old quarters, assigned the Seventy-first Regiment, at present located at Broadway and Thirty-fifth street, to the unoccupied loft over the stables at Ninth avenue and Twenty-seventh street. The new quarters assigned to the Seventy-first Regiment are the fourth floor of the depot of the Twenty-third street and Ninth avenue stages, and are approached by a wide folding door opening on the avenue, the only means of exit. The stair-way, broad enough for four files, takes many turns before reaching the armory. The room is a vast loft, having a narrow gallery at its western end, the companies' rooms to the right, and a number of windows to the left of the entrance. Light is also supplied from the roof, which is supported on transverse beams, dividing it into several compartments, each sheeted up with timber. On entering, one is almost afraid to cross to the end, there is such a vast area apparently unsupported, and a feeling of insecurity is the first impression on entering. There is an air of newness about the apartment, and a suffocating smell of paint and turpentine struggles with that "horsey" atmosphere which emanates from stables. A Building Committee recently appointed, referred to hereafter, reported that this floor will not bear more than 104 1-5 pounds to the superficial foot, though Tredgold, an authority on the subject, says it should bear 120 pounds, and that a great mass of people—a steady or cadenced step of 500 men—would soon shake and render unsafe the walls of any building at such a height. Looking from one of the windows of the officers' quarters out on the avenue, directly in front is a large white house, with a parapet, having a direct command not only of the entrance to the armory, but of the windows opening on the avenue, and the roof of the building. A hand-grenade, a bottle of Disney's fluid, or any other incendiary compound, could be easily thrown into the building from this house. At the north-east corner of the street and avenue is a liquor store, next to which on the street is a large tenement-house, towering three or four stories above the surrounding buildings. It [illegible] all the buildings around; the west wall, if crenellated for musketry, would effectually sweep the north and east faces of the armory building, and completely "bottle up" whatever force might be so unfortunate as to be caged in such a position. The floor immediately under the armory is a storage for hay, straw, and other forage, as also a paint store, where turpentine, oil, and other materials for painting the stages of the line are kept in large quantities. No a very safe military position one would think; more especially when it is remembered that this same building was consumed not long since, the fire originating on this very floor. When the Seventy-first were advised of the contemplated change they naturally inquired into the matter, and resolved to make an effort to remain in their old quarters, and, with that view, addressed a petition to the Board of Supervisors requesting that, before any definite action would be taken, the officers of the command be given an opportunity to be heard before the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms. The petition was sent to that committee, and on motion of an Alderman, who has taken a very prominent part in discussion of the subject, it was tabled for one week. Meantime the officers of the regiment were given a hearing before the committee, and a remonstrance against the proposed change was handed in. At the next meeting of the Board of Supervisors, the Alderman referred to called his motion—to remove the regiment—from the table, where it had lain pending the hearing of the regimental case. It was then proposed to read the remonstrance of the regiment, but it was ruled out, and the motion to remove was put and carried. After this arbitrary proceeding, the Superintendent of Buildings appointed a committee of what he called "incorruptible men," to inspect and report on the fitness of the building for an armory. The original report of the "incorruptible" committee, with their signatures attached, was shown to an officer of the Seventy-first, and it stated that while the building was strong, it was for many reasons unfit for an armory, as no armory should be located on the fourth floor of any building, as in case of fire the egress was not sufficient, there being but one stairway, and no property could be removed in consequence of the storage of inflammable material; also, that in case of disturbance of the public peace the building could be fired, the stairway blockaded, and thus the lives of many valuable citizens sacrificed. A copy of this report was subsequently applied for, but the document was entirely different in its tone from the original, and reported the building all that could be desired for the purposes of an armory. So the matter stands at present. Notwithstanding a petition against the measure, signed by Gens. Shaler, Varian, and Ward, and that Gov. Dix, in consequence of what he read in THE TIMES, telegraphed to Gen. Rathbone to inquire into the matter, yet, despite the remonstrance of the military authorities, the regiment must occupy their new quarters, on "economic principles."

The following figures will show how the question of economy rules the matter: There is claimed to be due to the lessees in the old lease to Nov. 1, 1872, a sum of $27,000. Under the new lease, a year's rent accrued last November, $12,000; it will cost to remove the regiment, fitting up, &c., $15,000; or an immediate outlay of, say $55,000, besides the total loss of improvements in the old quarters, which cost the County $25,000. As in the case of the Neilsson and Glass Hall, Ninth avenue, armories, the Seventy-first, like the Eighth, may be changed from their "lofty" new quarters, involving a further expenditure of another $10,000 or $15,000. So, what with the actual cash outlay, and the loss caused by abandoning the old quarters, nearly $80,000 will be taken from the public treasury by the occupation of this armory. The men and officers of the Seventy-first are bitterly opposed to the proposed change, and have received strong expressions of sympathy from their brother officers of various City regiments. They feel the matter more keenly when it is remembered that Controller Green appointed a committee to value their present armory, and that committee reported it fully worth its present rent, and that the present lessor would be willing to give a renewal of the old lease at a reduced rent. Where, then, they ask, is the economy? Here is a lease, which is sworn to be fraudulent, of an unoccupied loft, shown to be unfit for military purposes, and, even at the reduced rate, let at three times its value, the very possession of which will make the City liable for $40,000—a place away from the neighborhood where the bulk of the regiment reside; and here is the old armory, on which $25,000 has been expended, in a good locality, and every way suitable for its present purposes, which can be had for a reduced rent and requires no additional outlay. The fact is, said one of the officers to the writer, that $27,000 is to be divided, and the harpies who are fattening on the public are trying to force us into that loft, so that they will have some grounds to compel the Controller to pay the rob. Apart from the question of economy there is a more serious aspect behind the affair, which it would be well to examine and reflect upon. Recently the City was agitated over a dispute between two regiments on this very subject of change of armories, a dispute which resulted in open mutiny. There are in the New-York State National Guard, like every other army, certain corps which, for discipline, courage, and fidelity in the hour of need, take precedence before other regiments, and the policy of creating and fostering such a healthy emulation and encouraging that *esprit du corps* in such commands has been abundantly verified, not only during the war of the rebellion, but under the immediate observation of the citizens of New-York during the draft riots. The war record of the Seventy-first is second to none in the division. It is composed of gentlemen, many of whom are tax-payers, and has proved itself one of the very few reliable regiments on which the citizens have to depend for protection of life and property, and as such is deserving of a favorable consideration of their just demands. That slight boon not being accorded to them, they say, "We shall still stand up for our rights, but we will never commit an act of insubordination. We are soldiers, and will implicitly obey orders. All we ask is justice at the hands of the authorities, in return for which we are and always have been ready and willing to sacrifice our lives in the defense of the lives and property of our fellow-citizens."

THE CENSUS OF FRANCE.

The French, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, must have in their census for 1872, recently published, more than one unpleasant piece of evidence of the losses inflicted on them by the war. Whereas, in 1866 the native population was returned at a little over 38,000,000, it now shows a diminution of nearly 2,000,000 on that number. The exact difference against 1872 is given at 1,964,000, of which 1,600,000 is due to the separation of Elsass-Lorraine, and the remaining 360,000 must be accounted for by the direct action of the war. The loss of territory is probably more difficult to replace than that of numbers; for the acreage of the missing departments now turned over to the German Empire, taking it at a fair agricultural value, may be valued in fee-simple at not less than £173,000,000, being but a trifle less than the money indemnity exacted. In only thirteen departments of France has there been any increase of population during the four years, and such as is to be found in any of these is under 3,000, excepting in the Nord, the Seine, and the Loire, where the existence of large cities has had its usual effect of promoting an influx of inhabitants; but the largest addition, that caused by Paris to the Seine Department, is only 55,000, whereas the war losses in the rural districts are terribly apparent, the population of the Dordogne having diminished by over 20,000, and that of La Manche by nearly 30,000. Of the 36,000,000 of Frenchmen left, there are no fewer than 13,500,000 returned as living actually in the country, while over 18,000,000, or rather more than one-half of the population, are dependent on agriculture—an enormous disproportion when contrasted with our comparatively small rural population. The agricultural wealth still remaining, despite the immense exactions of the war, is sufficiently shown by the fact that France has still left to her, in round numbers, 3,000,000 of horses, 300,000 mules, 450,000 asses, 11,000,000 of cattle, 25,000,000 of sheep, and 5,000,000 of swine. The educational part of the statistics appears far from satisfactory, since there are 13,000,000 (possibly this may include the infants) who can neither read nor write, and nearly 4,000,000 more who can read only. As to religion, the bulk of the population are, of course, returned as Catholic; but there are 580,000 recognized Protestants, and very nearly 50,000 Jews.

DISTINGUISHED BONE-SETTERS.

A statement in a Connecticut paper that the Dr. Stephen Sweet, who died in Franklin, in that State, the other day, was not the original distinguished bone-setter of that name, but his son has impelled a correspondent of the Hartford *Courant* to write as follows: "Dr. Stephen Sweet's father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, were distinguished bone-setters. So were his uncles and granduncles, back to the original Benoni, who died in North Kingston, R. I., in 1751, at the age of ninety. This Benoni was in early life an officer in the British Army, and was better known to his neighbors as Capt. than as "Doctor" Sweet, but his skill in bone-setting was of high repute in Rhode Island and in Eastern Connecticut. His son, (or nephew?) Job Sweet, became still more distinguished, and after the revolutionary period Aaron Burr sent for him to come to New-York to reduce the dislocated limb of his daughter Theodosia, and the old doctor—to the last day of his life—enjoyed telling the story, how he outwitted the New-York practioners. When he was introduced to his patient, the professional surgeon of the family was present, and after brief consultation, it was agreed that the operation should be performed that afternoon. When the surgeon had left the house, Sweet asked permission to make an examination of the case, saying 'he'd like to see just what he'd got to do.' Burr consented, and the doctor, after some familiar chat with the little patient, which dissipated her fears, acquainted himself with the precise nature of the dislocation, and his hands compressed the limb more firmly, the sufferer gave one scream, there was a 'click' as the bone came to its place, and the doctor said, with one of his droll laughs, 'There now! I guess 'twont be worth while for me to come back again after dinner.' He would never tell what fee he received for the operation, but he said, 'Mr. Burr paid him hansum—very hansum.' This Doctor Job Sweet, who lived and died near 'Sugar Loaf Hill,' in South Kingstown, had a son Benoni, who emigrated to Lebanon, Conn., and who died at the age of eighty in 1840—the father of Dr. Charles Sweet, of Franklin. One branch of the family still resides, I believe, at the old homestead in South Kingston, or near by. Descendents in the fifth generation were practising there five and twenty years ago, and I remember the names of some half-dozen 'distinguished bone-setters' of the [illegible]"

MEXICAN CURIOSITIES.

ANTIQUITIES FROM PALENQUE AND ECUADOR.

Mr. José Ortiz de Tapia, a Spanish gentleman who has for many years been engaged in collecting antiquities in Mexico, Ecuador, Peru, Central America, and other Spanish-American countries, arrived in this City a short time ago from Mexico, bringing with him a large and valuable collection of antiquities obtained principally from the ruins of the ancient City of Palenque, in the State of Chiapas, Southern Mexico. Yesterday a TIMES reporter was favored with a private view of the collection, which, so soon as it can be properly arranged and the objects classified, will be opened to public inspection. It will be a rare treat to the archæologists and lovers of curiosities, as there are some of the objects which are supposed to be 20,000 years old. There are idols of stone and earthenware, stone masks, ornaments of gold, a stone sceptre, mirrors of copper pyrites, necklaces of beads made of polished agate, cornelian, obsidian, and other materials, spear and arrow heads of quartz and obsidian, hatchets and knives of stone, stones for grinding colors, water jars and vases of earthenware, tobacco pipes, stamps for stamping figures on cloth, musical instruments of wood and clay, spindles, and a host of other things of a most interesting character.

The most important object of the collection is a stone idol, which is supposed to have been made by the primitive race that inhabited that portion of Mexico. From the traditions handed down by the Indians, and from the Popolvuh, or sacred book of the tribes of the Quiché Nation, this idol is supposed to represent the God Cucumáz, or the God of the Air, also called by the Indians Quetzalcoatle. This idol is about two feet high, and eighteen inches in diameter. It is cut from a block of chocolate-colored porphyry, and represents a feathered serpent in a solid coil. From its mouth, which is widely distended, the head of a woman emerges, her arms and legs appearing from between the coils. This is supposed to represent the origin of woman. It is in a perfect state of preservation, and is highly polished. The type of the face of the woman bears no resemblance to that of the race that inhabits that portion of Mexico to-day, and is very much like the carved faces seen among the Egyptian ruins. The idol is thought by Mexican antiquaries to be at least twenty thousand years old. The stone masks, of which there are some fifteen or twenty, are made from different kinds of stone, and are of varied types. There is one which deserves especial mention; it is of jade or nephrite a mineral not found in Mexico; whether it was originally taken to that country from Asia, or how it came to be there, is a question which has still to be settled. It is of a light apple green, and semi-transparent. Some of the masks are highly-polished, while others are quite rough. Two of them, both of white marble, were evidently made to represent death. On one of these, eyes made of a bluish stone had been fastened. The gold ornaments in the possession of Mr. Ortiz are the only ones that have been found up to the present time. They consist of two rings, one of open-work, of a very delicate description, which has a projection upon one side in the shape of the head-dress or crown worn by the ancient Kings or Emperors. It measures about one inch and a quarter in the widest part. The other is of plain beaten gold, and is about an inch and a half wide. They are both of very small diameter, and could only have been worn by a person having a very small hand. Besides the rings, there are ornaments of beaten gold, evidently intended to be worn on the head, a number of golden beads, and a small plate of gold in the shape of a sandal, which is supposed to have been won by the King's son, between his foot and the sandal, which up to this day is used by the lower classes in all parts of Mexico. The articles of copper are very few. Among them are a hatchet, of the exact shape of those found among the ruins of the cities of ancient Greece; four bells, made on the same principle as our sleigh-bells; and a number of needles. A very singular thing is that among the ruins of Palenque there were found a number of crosses made in exactly the same shape as those used by the Christians of to-day. Some of them are of stone, and some of obsidian, and were worn as we wear them, suspended from the neck. Several of the idols, also, have necklaces of beads with pendant crosses. Among the polished stones, which were used as ornaments, or insignia, there are two which bear the regular Greek cross inlaid with silver. In one of them, stars, made of copper pyrites, are set in the extremity of each arm. The mirrors, which are said to have been made for the use of the Kings, are well worthy of attention. They are made of plates of polished copper pyrites, and are to-day as bright as when they were used by their royal owners ages ago. One of them is flat and polished on both sides, and is about half an inch thick and three inches in diameter. It has holes in the circumference through which to pass a cord. The others are polished on one side only, the reverse being left unpolished and convex. A sceptre of polished stone, made in sections, and held together by means of a copper rod, which passes from one extremity to the other, is also very curious. It is about ten inches long, and is of an exceedingly hard, greenish mottled stone. It is composed of some eight or ten different pieces. The part meant to be held in the hand is round, and the end represents a grotesque head, with a crown upon it. The musical instruments are of the most rude and primitive description, and are principally of earthenware. The stamps for marking cloth are of very intricate and grotesque designs. Some of them are evidently intended for making borders, and can be applied continuously in exactly the same way as those used by the makers of embroidery patterns of to-day. Among the water jars in the collection there are some which are particularly noticeable from the hideousness of the faces which form the upper part of the jar. There is one also of a peculiar style of ornamentation, consisting of interlacing veins or cords. This jar has a very fine glaze or polish over the outer surface, and indicates a high degree of perfection in the potter's art. Another most singular object is an effigy cut out of a hard black stone, which resembles a negro. It represents the true Ethiopian type, not only in the shape of the head and in the chiseling of the features, but also in the conformation of the figure. It is highly polished, and is about eight inches in height. When it is remembered that the people who carved these idols were ignorant of the use of iron, and had no tools except those which they made themselves of stone or copper, it is difficult to conceive how they achieved the degree of perfection to which an inspection of their works evidently proves they had arrived. It is impossible to give here more than a very brief description of the articles composing this rare collection, for there are in it more than a thousand objects, all well worth a careful inspection. Mr. Ortiz has also brought with him a most wonderful curiosity, which was procured in Ecuador. It is the mummified head of an Indian warrior reduced to the size of a small orange. There are only three of these known to be in existence. One in the Museum of Madrid, which was presented by Admiral Topete, another in the Museum at Florence, and the third in the possession of Mr. Ortiz. The tradition is that the Ecuadorian warriors were accustomed to preserve the heads of their enemies slain in battle in this manner, and to wear them as trophies. In order to reduce the size, the bones of the head were carefully removed, and the skin and part of the integuments and tissues carefully dried and preserved. The head in question is certainly not more than three inches in diameter in the widest part, and yet the features are wonderfully well preserved. The nose and ears are perfect, and the eyebrows are distinctly marked. The eyes and mouth are sewed up, as it was supposed by the Indians that unless this were done the eyes could see and the mouth talk. The parietes are sunken in, and the hair, which is long and coarse, slightly interspersed with gray, nearly covers the whole head, like a mop, owing to the contraction of the scalp. The readers of THE TIMES will be duly advised when the collection will be opened to the public.

KALAKAUA'S INTENTIONS.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, who writes from Honolulu under date of March 8, says that he had recently had an interview with Kalakaua, the new Hawaiian King. He thus describes it: "By invitation of his Majesty, the writer called upon him at the palace a few days ago. On the result of a long and interesting conversation with the King, we are free to say that his reign will be marked by the best-devised and most energetic measures for the welfare and happiness of the Hawaiian people. The King will in person visit every island of the Archipelago, and thoroughly investigate and correct the wrong and abuses which have so long afflicted the country. Wherever natives are found who have the experience and ability to take part in the active duties of Government, they will be remembered. The King is determined to give them a fair chance, and if they are found unfitted for the offices intrusted to them, will be removed, as are officers in other countries. The Ministers have already received, for their consideration (regardless of the policy of the Administration) a plan which proposes to do away with many offices which are more ornamental than useful, and thus lighten the heavy burdens of taxation. Sanitary measures for the entire group will receive the special attention of his Majesty. With regard to foreign influences, the Liberal American Party will be in the ascendency, but the most cordial friendship will continue to exist toward all foreigners. In carrying out these views, the King will assert his individuality, [illegible]

SOUTH AMERICAN TRAVEL.

FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC VIA THE AMAZONS.

V.

"Happy the country," says Humboldt, "where man has no distrust of the soil on which he lives." Happy, also, the country where man has no distrust of the Government under which he lives. Peru, unfortunately, is not happy in either of these respects, and during our journey through the Republic we could not but observe that many of the evils and misfortunes, which by some are attributed to extraneous causes, might be traced to this very want of confidence in the Central Government. Of this, however, we shall probably have occasion to speak in a subsequent letter. At the present time the Peruvian Government has two steamers—the Morona and the Pastassa—on the Maranon, besides four smaller steamers, which are, under the order of the Government Commission, engaged in making explorations on the different tributaries. The Morona and the Pastassa are sister steamers of 500 tons burden, with engines of 150-horse power. These steamers alternate in making monthly trips between Yurinaguas, on the Huallaga, and Tabatinga, stopping a week at Iquitos on each trip. They were built over ten years ago in England, and are the fastest boats on the river, their rate down the river being eighteen miles an hour, and against the current from ten to twelve. The current on the Amazons varies from three to five miles an hour. At present these steamers barely pay expenses. The freight consists chiefly of materials for the Government works at Iquitos, and now and then they do a little commerce, bringing down hats and salsaparilha, and taking up dry goods, hardware, and liquors. The fare from Tabatinga to Yurinaguas is $75, gold, the distance being nearly 600 miles. The only towns of any importance on the route are Pebas, Iquitos, and Nanta.

The steamers on the Maranon running only during the day, we stopped the first two nights at the towns of Caballacocha and Mancallaeta, arriving at Pebas late on the evening of Saturday. The town is situated on a high bluff just above the river Ambiyacu, nearly two thousand miles from the Atlantic. It is from this place that nearly all of the Urari poison used by the Amazonian Indians is obtained. Tipped with it, the needle-like arrows of the blow-gun will kill a large bird in two or three minutes, and an ox in twenty. The blow-gun is about eight or ten feet long, about two and a half inches in diameter at the larger end, tapering gradually to about half an inch. It is formed of two pieces of grooved wood, fastened together by winding of rattan and carefully pitched, the fork being about one-eighth of an inch in diameter. The arrow is a slight piece of wood, sharpened at the end upon which the poison is to be placed, the other extremity being wound with cotton from the Monguba tree. All of the Indians are wonderfully accurate in the use of this gun. The Uraria is of a blackish color, having the consistency of tar. Salt is said to be an infallible antidote.

Before leaving Pebos it will not be out of place to give some account of the deposit of fossil shells which was discovered here in 1867, and which have excited considerable interest among the geologists of this country. Until the year 1866 it was an open question as to what period the great accumulation in the Valley of the Amazons was to be assigned. It consists chiefly of stratified clays and ferruginous sandstone, the formation extending over a region more than two thousand miles in length and nearly one thousand in breadth. We can certainly concur with Prof. Orton in his assertion that no region on the face of the globe, of equal area, has such a monotonous geology. The formation has been successively referred to the Devonian, Triassic, Cretaceous, and Tertiary periods. Humboldt called it old red sandstone, while Martius pronounced it new red sandstone. In 1866 the late Prof. Agassiz propounded a new idea—that it was drift—"the glacial deposit brought down from the Andes, and worked over by the melting of the ice which transported it." He says that in answer to the question how these deposits were formed, the answer that would most readily suggest itself is that of the submersion of the continent at successive periods; but he rejects this answer for a negative reason, viz.: that no sea-shells or remains of any marine animals have as yet been found throughout the whole extent of the formation. And he then advances the glacial theory, which, however, might have been rejected in the same manner, for he says not a trace was found of the furrows, striæ, and polished surfaces so characteristic of the ground on which glaciers have traveled. To Prof. James Orton, of Vassar College, belongs the honor of having finally settled this much-vexed question. In 1867 he was in charge of an expedition, which, starting from Quito, came down the Rio Napo on a raft to the Amazons and then on to Para by steamer. At Pebos, near the confluence of the Ambiyacu and the Amazons, he discovered that the so-called Sabatinga clay formation was crowded with the fossil shells. Since that time the Professor has obtained them in large numbers from points below Pebos and also at Iquitos. Thus far twenty different species of gasteropods and conchifers, all of which are extinct, have been determined, only three or four of the genera having living representatives. It is thus proved beyond doubt that the formation cannot be later than the Pliocene, and from the fact that the species are mingled marine and fresh-water shells, it may be inferred that the beds are of brackish water origin.

After leaving Pebos, the places at which the steamer stopped before reaching Iquitos were almost all wood-stations. The Indians along this part of the river are remarkable as being clay-eaters. Mr. Bates ascribes this craving to the meagre diet. It is not, however, confined to the Indians, as many English residents along the river told us that it was impossible to restrain their own children from gratifying it. It causes the stomach to protrude disgustingly and to become as hard as a drum-head. Stopping a few moments, on the morning of the 25th, at a town on the Rio Napo, a tributary from Ecuador, we reached Iquitos late in the afternoon of the same day. This town was founded some fifty years ago by the remnants of a tribe which formerly inhabited the village of Borcha, on the Upper Maranon, which, about that time, was burned and destroyed by hostile savages. The importance of Iquitos consists in being the head-quarters for all the steamers on the Maranon, and having been chosen by the Government as the site for their machine shops. These shops are quite extensive, and the work done is remarkably good, when we remember that Iquitos is situated in a perfect wilderness over two thousand miles from the Atlantic. The mechanics and engineers are English and American. The coal used is brought from England, being worth on arrival $180, gold, per ton, the peat and lignite, which is found at some places on the Upper Maranon, being utterly useless. At Iquitos we met the Peruvian Exploring Commission, consisting of Admiral Tucker, Capts. Rochelle and Butt, and Dr. Galt, all formerly in the service of the Confederate States. The commission has been engaged during the last six years in making explorations along the different tributaries, and also on the main river. Their report, which will shortly be published, will, without doubt, be of great service to the future navigator. Dr. Galt, formerly Surgeon on the Alabama, is a gentleman of great culture and intelligence, and during his residence in the country has made many valuable observations, which we hope some day will be given to the public. He considers the climate to be remarkably healthy, the prevailing diseases being cutaneous; abcesses are also very common among the inhabitants. He has noticed also a great mortality among the children, many of them dying in convulsions soon after birth. Iquitos has a population of a little over three thousand, and, as Prof. Orton says, Sodom and Gomorrah would have been considered as Paradise if compared to it. Like most of the inhabitants of tropical countries, the people live only to gratify the desires and passions they may experience. Of the three thousand inhabitants there are at the very outside only twenty-five married couples, the rest all leading a life of concubinage, the majority changing about as fancy may suggest. It is really a matter of great difficulty at times to obtain there the necessaries of life, but this is supposed to be amply compensated for by the unlimited amount of liquors that can be bought. It is no uncommon thing to see persons intoxicated for days and weeks together, the only excuse being that, being unable to satisfy the cravings of hunger, they must make it up by drinking. During the week the steamer stopped there we lived chiefly on rice and salt fish, frequently being obliged to go without our meals, the very poorness of them rendering them all the more necessary and acceptable. Most all of the engineers and mechanics in the employ of the Government are sick and tired of the place, and very anxious to return home, but as scarcely any of them have received their wages for quite a length of time, they cannot get away. The Government at Lima is well aware of the fact that if they were all paid what is due them but few would remain at the works, so they continue to withhold their pay. An American engineer who has been there eighteen months told us that during that time he had received just one month's pay, $150, gold.

On the 1st of September we once more took up our quarters on the Morona, and bidding farewell to our friends at Iquitos, started for Yurunaguas. The steamer had accommodations for sixteen first-class passengers, and as there were thirty-six on board, we found ourselves rather crowded; the meals, however, were excellent compared to what we had been living on at Iquitos, so we did not complain. Breakfast and dinner were served at the same hours as on the other steamers we had been on, and consisted principally of turtle, chicken, rice, and beans. The commander, Capt. Edward Raycado, is an officer of the Peruvian Navy, a person of considerable intelligence and education, speaking English and French fluently. We found his steamer better managed than any we had seen on the river, not even excepting the Icamiaba, with her martinet of a Captain. Late in the afternoon, after leaving Iquitos, we arrived at Nanta, a town of one thousand inhabitants, situated on the north bank of the Maranon, just opposite the mouth of the Ucayali, which was at one time supposed to be the source of the Amazons. This idea is, however, now exploded, and scarcely any one questions the fact of its being a tributary, while the Maranon is the extension of the Amazons. The Peruvian Commission have made a careful survey of the Ucayali and its tributaries, and it is thought that the future route across the continent will be by this river. The Oroya Railroad, running from Lima across the Andes, will, when completed, terminate less than 150 miles of navigation on one of the tributaries. The inhabitants of Nanta are principally engaged in trading in fish, turtles, salsaparilha, and wax from the Ucayali. Turtles are obtained here in large numbers. The meat is the best that can be obtained on the Amazons. The largest—the Tortaruga Grande—measures three feet in length and two in breadth. They lay their eggs on the plaias, or sand-banks, digging a hole one or two feet deep, and depositing from one hundred to one hundred and fifty eggs, which are collected in large quantities, being used in the manufacture of oil and butter. It is estimated that 50,000 are collected annually. Those that escape capture while in the egg are collected soon after hatching by alligators, large fishes, jacuars, and vultures. Every vessel that goes down the river carries a large number of turtles and eggs for the towns along the route.

This race is rapidly becoming extinct, as most all the large turtles that are caught are females that are taken as they come up from the river to lay their eggs. We stopped one day at Nanta, and then continuing our journey passed the afternoon of the 3d at St. Regis, one of the oldest settlements on the river, and noted for its cachaça or native rum, made from the sugar-cane. At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th, we arrived off the mouth of the Huallaga, and, after a little manœuvring succeeded in crossing the bar, and in a few minutes the Amazons had disappeared from our sight, and we were hurrying on to Yurunagus where we were to leave the steamer and go up the tributary in canoes. Our intention was to cross the first and second Cordillera and strike the Maranon at Balsa, between the second and third Cordillera. There it dwindles to a small stream one hundred and fifty yards in width. Two days' journey on the Huallaga, stopping at the towns of Lagoona and Santa Crux, brought us to Yurunaguas, the head point of navigation. We had thus far come over twenty-five hundred miles up the Amazons into the very heart of the continent, and almost to the foot of the Andes.

BALD MOUNTAIN.

THE SENSATION A THIRD-RATE HOAX—AN INDIAN LEGEND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, March 27, 1874.

The Bald Mountain Volcano, of North Carolina, has been regarded as a third-rate hoax here from the publication of the first sensational rumors in regard to it. The truth is, doubtless, that this new sensation is but the revival of an old tradition, derived from the Indians, that Bald Mountain was once, in very remote times, a volcano, and hence that absence of vegetation which has given it its name.

The Indian legend is to the effect that a certain tribe living at the foot of Bald Mountain was annually afflicted by the visit of a huge bird of prey, that made his eyrie on the summit of the mountain, and that on every visit seized and carried away with him a child of the tribe. This annual affliction had been undergone for a long series of years, when a great chief and medicine-man arose, and, just before the time for the next annual visit of the bird, began to preach a crusade against the common enemy. He adjured the warriors, as they were brave men and loving fathers, no longer to submit to the depredations of the bird, but to march against him and destroy him or be destroyed.

Thus aroused, the men of the tribe swore to follow the chief in the desperate venture, and, placing their squaws and children in a place of safety, they encircled the base of the mountain and began the ascent, resolved to kill the bird at all hazards and at every cost. The mountain was then clothed in rank vegetation—mighty forest-trees thickly undergrown by a tangled wilderness, that made the progress upward very painful and difficult. But the determined tribe persevered until, nearing the top of the mountain, what was their horror to perceive that it was not merely one tremendous bird they had to encounter and destroy, but a countless number of the fierce creatures, clustering in ferocious masses all over the higher portions of the mountain.

At this despair overcame them, for they at once recognized how impossible it would be for them to overcome and exterminate so many of the winged monsters, and they threw themselves down upon their faces, expecting the birds to rush down upon them and destroy them. At this moment their leader raised high his voice to the Great Spirit for their deliverance, and in answer to his prayer vivid lightnings sprang from every quarter of the cloudless sky, without a sound of thunder, slaying the birds to the last one, riving the forest-trees, and wrapping the whole mountain-top in flames, that soon swept from it every trace of vegetation. Thus were the monstrous birds of prey destroyed, the mountain made bald, and the tribe delivered. The anniversary of the deliverance was perpetually celebrated by the tribe, and the tradition I have just related handed down from one generation to another.

In this tradition lurks the true story, doubtless, of either the original formation of the ridge known as the Bald Mountains, or of an eruption which occurred many ages ago.

DANCING AND FAULT-FINDING.

Rev. Mr. Nightingale contributes to the Springfield *Republican* the following story of Rev. Dr. Lothrop, an eccentric parson who officiated in West Springfield: "A young lady, a member of Dr. Lothrop's church, went on a visit to a neighboring town, and while there attended a party and danced. Tidings of her sin reached home before her. On her return she was visited and called to most severe account for the disgrace she had thus brought upon herself and upon the church, and which had been found out, notwithstaning it had been done among strangers. One staid maiden was specially earnest in her rebukes, and made the poor girl feel very bad. 'What shall I do?' she asked. 'You had better go and see Dr. Lothrop.' She did go, and told him all about it. 'And so, my dear, you went to the party, and danced, did you?' he said. 'Yes, Sir.' 'And did you have a good time?' 'Yes, Sir.' 'Well, I am glad of it, and I hope you will go again, and enjoy yourself. And now I want you to tell me the name of the woman who has been making you all this trouble.' She told. 'Go to that woman, and tell her from me that, if she wants to get to heaven, she had better make more use of her feet, and less of her tongue.'"

NEW-HAMPSHIRE PORTRAITS.

The State of New-Hampshire now has a large and valuable collection of portraits of its Governors, Generals, and other leading men in its Capitol. Recently Frank H. Pierce, a lawyer in Concord, has promised to add to it a full-length portrait of the late Ex-President Franklin Pierce, who was his uncle. The family of Gen. James Miller, a New-Hampshire officer, who distinguished himself in the war of 1812, also answered favorably to an invitation to present a portrait of their father, and Robert M. Mason, Esq., of Boston, a son of Hon. Jeremiah Mason, has promised a portrait of his father for the collection in the State-house. There are two original portraits of Judge Mason in existence, one by Stuart, which is owned by the family, and one by Chester Harding, now in possession of Dartmouth College. The probabilities are that a copy will be made from one of these.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE CONTEMPLATED CHANGE IN THE CURRICULUM.

A COMPARISON WITH THE NEW-YORK COLLEGE COURSE—WHAT IS WANTED FOR THE FUTURE.

There has been reason to believe, for some time past, that the course of study laid down by the Board of Education, for the girls of the Normal School, was injudiciously severe. Many parents had been compelled to write to the Superintendent of the school, Mr. Hunter, and to solicit his interference. It is simple justice to that gentleman to say that, in every such instance, he proved himself sympathetic and kindly, but the radical reform of the evil complained of was beyond his powers. He did what he could do. He inquired of the complaining parents what special studies seemed to press most severely upon their daughters, and he gave to them permanent written excuses, which absolved the sufferers from the study of these branches. This, however, could do but little real good, because the girls under the strong stimulus of emulation, would rather suffer ten thousand headaches than avail themselves of these excuses. Nor could Mr. Hunter prevent this feeling of emulation which, in spite of every appeal to the reason must ever be with children the great motive for mental exertion. The young are seldom, if ever, inspired by a real thirst for knowledge, by a love of wisdom for wisdom's sake. The principle that governs them is the love of approbation, and the desire to excel. To endeavor to expel such sentiments would be simple idiocy, as Mr. Hunter knew, and as he did not fail to point out to the parents when he gave the written excuses. He told them, then, that to give them was easy, but that to make the girls avail themselves of them would be hard. And so it proved. The real cure lay in a thorough change of the course of study. He therefore discussed the matter earnestly with Mr. Kiddle, the General Superintendent of the City schools, and the subject was informally brought before the notice of the Board of Education.

Fortunately for the Normal School, the composition of the board is very different from what it was two years ago, when Bernarth Smith, Nat. Sands, Lorin Ingersoll, Timothy Brennan, Willson Wood, Magnus Gross, and other unsavory political names disadorned the list. From a study of the present course, it did seem somewhat as if the main object in framing it had been to swell out as much as possible the expenses of books and materials, and at the same time to override inquiry by a pretentious array of studies. It was pointed out, also, to those members of the present board, who took the liveliest interest in the subject, that the course, although, upon the whole, more difficult than that of New-York College, had to be completed in three years, whereas that institution spreads its curriculum over a period of five years. It may interest readers of THE TIMES to compare the two:

NEW YORK COLLEGE.	NORMAL COLLEGE.
First Year—First Term. English. French or Latin. Algebra. Elementary Physics. Anatomy and Physiology. Drawing.	*First Year—First Term.* Latin. German. Greek History. Algebra. Geometry. Physiology. Music. Drawing. Penmanship. Reviews.
First Year—Second Term. English. French or Latin. Algebra. Elementary Physics. Anatomy and Physiology. Drawing. Oratory and Composition.	*First Year—Second Term.* Latin. German. French. History of Rome. Geometry. Natural Philosophy. Music. Drawing. Book-keeping. Penmanship. Reviews.
Second Year—First Term. English. French. One other modern language either Spanish or German. or Latin and Greek. Ancient History. Algebra. Geometry. Descriptive Geometry. Hygiene. Botany. Composition.	*Second Year—First Term.* Latin. French. German. Algebra. Astronomy. Botany. History of England. Music. Drawing. Reviews.
Second Year—Second Term. English. French, with Spanish or German, or Latin and Greek. Mediæval History. Geometry. Plane Trigonometry. Perspective Drawing. Zoology. Composition.	*Second Year—Second Term.* Latin. Rhetoric and Composition. French. German. Plane Trigonometry. Astronomy. Optics. Mineralogy. Osteology. Music. Drawing. Reviews.
Third Year—First Term. English. French, with Spanish or German, or Latin and Greek. Modern History. Rhetoric. Logic. Spherical Trigonometry. Analytical Geometry. Drawing. Oratory and Composition.	*Third Year—First Term.* Latin. Literature and Composition German. French. Algebra. Astronomy. Geometry. Natural History. Chemistry. Anatomy and Physiology. Object Teaching. Music. Drawing. Reviews.
Third Year—Second Term. English. French, with Spanish or German, or Latin and Greek. Modern History. Rhetoric. Moral Science. Analytical Geometry. Drawing. Composition.	*Third Year—Second Term.* Object Lessons. Intellectual Philosophy. Art of Teaching. Practice in the Training School. Literature, (Essays.) Civil Polity. Conversations, (German or French,) Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, Arithmetic, and Grammar Reviewed. Physiology, Physics.
Fourth Year—First Term. English, Spanish or German, or Latin and Greek. Intellectual Philosophy. Differential and Integral Calculus. Acoustics and Optics, Zoölogy. Physics. Themes, Forensic Discussions, &c.	
Fourth Year—Second Term. English, Spanish or German, or Latin and Greek. Logic. Differential and Integral Calculus. Analytical Mechanics Acoustics. Inorganic Chemistry. Mineralogy. Themes, Forensic Discussions, &c.	
Fifth Year—First Term. French or German or Spanish, or Latin and Greek. Chemistry. Analytical Mechanics. History of Literature. Philosophy of Beauty. Inductive Logic. International Law. Geology. Themes, Forensic Discussions, &c.	
Fifth Year—Second Term. French or Spanish or German, or Latin and Greek. Chemistry. Analytical Mechanics History of Literature. Constitutional Law. Geology and Palæontology. Architecture. Themes, Forensic Discussions, &c.	

It is clear from a comparison of the two courses that an attempt has been made to cover in three years at the Normal College what is covered in five at the New-York College. The consequence is inevitably that, as soon as the girls have gained the least smattering of a subject, it is whisked away and replaced by another. By this peculiar system of collegiate education the girls learn the names of studies only, but can possess no real knowledge of any kind. If they graduate, it must be either by the connivance of the Examining Board, or by a series of crams which will enable them to pass at the expense of their health, and leave their brains absolutely barren six weeks afterward.

The President, William H. Neilson, and the majority of the board are, as we are informed, in favor of a change of the present curriculum. But, being men of high principle and integrity, they feel the responsibility of the position, and are reluctant to make a change until some basis has been agreed upon. If, by straining a point and resolutely shutting our eyes to the more glaring Tammanyites on the old board we endeavor to glean the honest thought which lay at the bottom of the present curriculum, we should be inclined to believe that it proceeded from a desire to give as splendid an education as possible to the girls of New-York, in the conviction that the best-educated teacher is, other things being equal, the best teacher. This is an incontrovertible fact apparently, but a delusion in practice. The world has decided that cutting blocks with a razor is a blunder, and the Board of Education, as now constituted, is pretty well agreed that a primary teacher is none the better for a smattering of three languages and thirteen sciences. At the same time there is, in the brains of all, a keen feeling that education must be liberal. The point, then, lies in this: to give an education that shall be sound, and shall, at the same time, be expanded.

At the bottom of the curriculum of the New-York College lies the thought that a man cannot be a classicist and a scientist at the same time. John Stuart Mill threw all his influence against this idea, and exclaimed, "Why not?" He recapitulated his own career, by which it appeared that he had commenced the study of Greek at the early age of three, and at nine had also mastered Latin. At ten he had written a History of Rome for himself, and had conquered the higher mathematics. At thirteen he was thoroughly imbued with the principles of political economy, and was able to point out the superficialities of Adam Smith. But those who are acquainted with his works will remember how little all this knowledge availed him in after life, and how inferior he was as a master of minds to Herbert Spencer, who had been educated upon the other tack, and whose youth had been given up exclusively to the physical sciences. With all the admiration which the world has felt for John Stuart Mill, he has never gained a single permanent follower, nor been able to create a permanent school of thought. On the other hand, the Spencerites are increasing, and will increase for generations. The fact is, that no matter how great a man's powers may be, they will not carry him in two diametrically opposite directions. He must cleave to one and forsake the other, or he will have neither. Mill chose ancient learning, and possessed it more fully than any one has done for many generations, but it did him no good. The world has concluded that it will no longer accept scholarship as a thing of value, and has plainly given its verdict for science. *Vox populi, vox Dei.* The public is never wrong in such conclusions. And in the curriculum of the New-York College this conclusion is accepted. The boy can choose ancient languages or modern.

This is a step in the right direction, but it does not go far enough. As a judgment against ancient learning it is correct, but it is not a following out of the scientific conclusions regarding capacity of brain. That a boy should be permitted to choose between ancient and modern languages is all well enough in one sense, but it is wrong in another. It does not appeal to individual abilities. The boy who has a linguistic talent ought to learn all the languages he wants to conquer or can conquer in the five years. It is his talent, his gift. On the other hand, a boy with a decided scientific bent may have no linguistic power, and every hour he gives either to French or Latin, Spanish, German or Greek is so much time wasted. What is wanted is a comprehensive grading of the course. In the new curriculum of the Normal School it might be wise to grade according to natural selection. There might be a grade of English education which should include English literature and the primary branches of education, There might be another which should be mathematical, including allied sciences, such as astronomy, mechanics, trigonometry, &c., there might be another which should be linguistic, and still another, comprising physical sciences. With English literature and the linguistic course might go history, and drawing from the antique and free-hand drawing. With the other courses drawing from outline and perspective. Let us give up now and forever the idea of our sons being Admirable Chrichtons or Pics de la Mirandola. If a child knows anything thoroughly let us give great praise to God, for it is a most uncommon event. It is true that children seldom have any pronounced aptitude for anything. Let them then be sent to the English and linguistic classes. Every one likes to read nowadays, and even those who do not possess any special aptitude for languages may by perseverance and training of the memory acquire so much French as will enable them to read Victor Hugo in the original, or so much German as will give them the free entrée to German literature. Where there is not a special aptitude for ancient learning the industry will be thrown away, for it requires at least fifteen years' study for ordinary individuals to relish the pleasant turns in the odes of Horace or the seductive tenderness of Catullus. And, therefore, the arrangements of schools and colleges will sooner or later be made without reference to the classics, which will be an optional "by the by."

The merit of a graded course will be just this, that it is easy to learn what one understands and what one likes. At present the girls at the Normal College have in their curriculum a hotch-potch of things agreeable and disagreeable, which is disgracefully unscientific. What would be thought of the man who should persist in feeding pigeons on raw liver, and should scatter grain before his cats, or as a compromise give them half and half of both foods? We should summon such an one's friends and hint the necessity of a writ *de lunatico inquirendo.* Yet this madness has been our educational procedure for ages. The memory under pressure has bent for a moment and accepted the repugnant aliment. But when the pressure was removed, the memory, like a tree bowed down by a rope, has come back again to its normal likings and dislikings, and has sternly rejected all the unnatural stuff with which it has been crammed. Although the New-York College is a decided improvement over other institutions in the respect noticed, its graduates, if questioned, would acknowledge that with the exception of certain studies for which they always had a liking, they have clean forgotten all they learned. Memory cannot be swindled. As Dickens' sentimental butcher said of meat, so we may say of memory, that it can be humored, but it cannot be drove.

ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT IN SIBERIA.

An amusing denunciation (says the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*) of the treacherous objects pursued by the late Alexander Von Humboldt, during his scientific journeys in Siberia, has just come to light. It is contained in a report drawn up some forty years ago by one M. Skotine, Burgomaster of Ishim, a small town south of Tobolsk. This zealous officer, thinking it his duty to report the proceedings of the German traveler to Gen. Sulima, the then Governor of the region, the latter showed the curious document to one M. De Wolicki, a Polish exile, who took a copy, which has just been published in his *Mémoires* by the Lemberg *Gazeta Narodova.* The report is too unique and characteristic a piece of Old-World writing to be withheld from the British public:

Your Excellency: A few days ago a certain German of the name of Gumboldt (*sic,*) a thin little fellow, who does not look as though he were any great shakes, arrived in this town. Being the bearer of a letter from your Excellency in which you command me to treat him with all courtesy, I have endeavored to pay him every attention in my power. I am, however, constrained to inform your Excellency that the foreign gentleman appears to be a suspicious, if not a dangerous character. Although I treated him to a first-rate dinner immediately upon his arrival, he would hardly partake of the viands, and went the length of criticising the cookery. This was the more remarkable, as my cook is a great proficient in every description of pastry, and would be thrice happy were she permitted to present some specimens of her art to your Excellency. The foreign traveler declined even my raspberry jam, of which, I am happy to say, I possess a large quantity, thereby evincing the most marked disrespect of my person and hospitality. The whole civil service in this place being well acquainted with the superior character of my cookery, feels insulted by this extraordinary conduct. Worse than this, the traveler paid no attention to the leading officials of the place, men who have served the State for many years, and is even reported to have called them "stupids." While thus slighting the Russians who are the servants of the Crown, he associated with the Poles and other political criminals living under my supervision. Your Excellency will kindly forgive my showing the zeal which has always animated me on this important occasion too; but when I find the traveler, after a long conversation with the Poles, asking them to accompany him to a neighboring hill which commands the town, I really cannot but regard his proceedings as calculated to create alarm. They had scarcely arrived on the top of the hill when they got out an instrument which looked very much like a gun-barrel, and placing it on a three-legged support, brought it to bear upon the town. One after the other they then approached the instrument, directing it to the place left to my care. Ishim being thus in imminent peril, the more so as the houses are all of wood, I ordered the garrison, consisting of six privates and a sergeant, to load their muskets, and proceed to the place of action. Though nothing further ensued, I shall make a point of having the German watched wherever he goes. Should the rebellious designs of the traveler lead to injurious consequences, I, and with me the other officers and the garrison, will courageously meet death in the service of their Czar. I have thought it necessary to dispatch this humble report by an express, and beg you to vouchsafe me a speedy reply. Assuring you of my dutiful obedience and devotion to the Czar and holy Russia, I am determined always to behave as becomes a conscientious servant of the State, who has attained to the Assessor's rank, and numbers already twenty years of active service.

I am, &c.

This recalls the story of Alexander Herzen, who tells us that the Cossack Humboldt employed as a servant, while traveling in Perm, regarded the philosophical excursionist as little better than a madman. After long shaking his head in dismay at the fooleries of the "Prussian Prince Gumboldt," the doughty warrior, when told to wade into a lake and report whether the water was cold or warm, could bear it no longer, but gave the insane foreigner a bit of his mind, which led to a rupture.

MISSOURI STATE BONDS.

The St. Louis *Republican* says that at the very last hour before adjournment the Missouri Legislature managed to pass a bill to protect the State credit from protest on the bonds falling due this year. The act simply authorizes the Governor to prepare $1,000,000 refunding bonds, bearing six per cent. interest and running twenty years, with which to take up the bonds that become due in July and January. These refunding bonds are to be registered and to have coupons attached, and are to be signed by the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Auditor, and Treasurer. They are to be issued to the Fund Commissioners, from time to time, in such amounts as may be needed, and only such amounts to be issued as shall be needed.

THE TURF.

NEXT SEASON'S PROSPECTS.

ENCOURAGING ACCOUNTS OF COMING CONTESTS—SOME NOTABLE ENTRIES.

The turf is absorbing a vast amount of public interest, and it is evident from the number of new stables which have been substantially added to the racing forces, that the sport is becoming almost as national in its character in this country as in Great Britain. Its remarkable growth in public esteem during the last five years has astonished even the most devoted turfmen. The statistics for this period show that in 1869 there were 332 recorded races; in 1870 there were 474; in 1871 there were 562; for 1872 the record shows 582, while in 1873 the large number of 874 races were recorded, embracing distances ranging from 300 yards to four-mile heats. It will be perceived that there is an increase of 292 races in the last year, and 542 races in five years, or about thirty-three per cent. a year. These figures best show how the sports of the turf have increased in popularity. The coming season is consequently anticipated with pleasure by a larger number of people than ever before, and judging from the great preparations that are being made, it promises the most brilliant results. The breeding of thorough-breds is now receiving the attention of the wealthiest and most influential people of the community, and, in consequence, the turf has become a fashionable sport. It is, therefore, no matter of surprise that it should become the leading out-door amusement. With a better appreciation of the turf than has ever existed before, the season of 1874 opens most auspiciously. At the South, meetings are now in progress, and turfmen all over the country are beginning to move toward the great racing centres. The jockey clubs and associations have prepared, or are preparing, attractive programmes, with liberal inducements for the owners of horses, which cannot fail to bring out large fields to produce stubborn contests. Over $300,000 were given in purses and added money to stakes by racing associations last year, which will be largely increased this season by the opening of many new stakes and the inauguration of several new associations, including the Buffalo Driving Park. Buffalo has always maintained a grand reputation as a great trotting centre, and will make an effort to establish the running turf on as firm a basis.

A definite course of succession in the meetings at the principal points has been arranged. Attention is now directed to the Spring meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club at New-Orleans. The first day is set down for Saturday next, 11th inst., and it will be continued on the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th—six days in all. Ascending the Mississippi River the horses will obtain a week's rest before taking part in the races of the Chickasaw Jockey Club, at Memphis, Tenn., which will begin on April 27 and continue five days without intermission. The next attractive point will be Nashville. The time is set there for May 5 and four succeeding days. The Kentucky Association at Lexington, in the blue-grass region, will occupy the whole week with its annual Spring meeting, beginning on Monday, May 11. Here we shall learn the force of the Western division before it sweeps on to the East to "fright the souls of fearful adversaries" at Jerome Park. The first shock of the approaching divisions will be felt at Baltimore. The meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club has been arranged for May 26, 27, 28, and 29, the purses and added money to stakes aggregating the liberal sum of $10,000. The important race of the meeting will be the Preakness Stake for three-year olds, which is to be run on the first day. The distance is a mile and a half, and the stake is worth about $2,000 to the winner. For this stake are mentioned some of the promising candidates for the Belmont affray, viz.: Pierre Lorillard's imported colt Saxon, Hunter & Travers' colt King Pin, (the brother of Kingfisher,) A. Belmont's imported colt King Amadeus, John F. Chamberlin's colt Weathercock, (a real "clinker,") Mr. Sanford's brown colt Brigand, and F. Morris' bay filly Regardless, and Shillalah. The running of these will be something of a criterion, and may probably lead to considerable changes in the schedules of the betting-books. What will transpire at the meeting of the American Jockey Club can easily be imagined by the great array of horses that are receiving the careful attention of the ablest trainers in the country. The number, value, and importance of the races to be run here this season has been a leading conversational topic throughout the Winter, and the avidity with which the small odds offered by the book-makers have been taken, shows a degree of enthusiasm hitherto unknown. As there were so many exceptionably good two-year olds last year, all the great three-year-old stakes are in the "ecstacy of doubt," and hence the fever of speculation is encouraged to spread itself. The stewards of the Jockey Club have not yet decided upon publishing the days on which the meeting is to be held, nor has the programme been definitely arranged, but it may safely be asserted that the meeting will begin as usual on the first Saturday of June, and take in the two following Saturdays. At this meeting the new two-year-old course will be inaugurated, which is a continuation of the homestretch. For this occasion it was determined to open a two-year-old stake, an innovation on the regular course of events at Jerome Park, as it will be the first "baby" race that has been allowed at the Spring meetings of the American Jockey Club. The policy of racing two-year olds before July does not meet with general approval, but as they have determined to race two-year olds in the early Spring in England, the followers of the Anglicized system in this country have succeeded so far in prevailing upon the Jockey Club to abandon, in a measure, the wholesome restrictions they have heretofore imposed. The question has been well ventilated on both sides of the Atlantic, and the conservative writers are generally opposed to the running of two-year olds in the Spring. Excessive training has ruined many promising colts, and the excellence of Tom Bowling may be attributed to the judgment exercised by his owner in not permitting him to run his maiden race before July. The principal races to be run at Jerome Park this Spring are the Withers Stakes—a dash of one mile—which has thirty entries; the Belmont Stakes, a mile and five-eighths, with fifty-three entries, and Ladies' Stakes, which correspond with the English Oaks. The distance is the same as the Belmont, but the club has it under consideration to alter the distance to a mile and a half, which is as far as the colts care to go before July. Many of them, indeed, want to stop after accomplishing two-thirds of the distance. As the season advances, and the colts get well into the work, they show themselves to better advantage, and grand contests ensue, which are most liable to be recorded at Saratoga. The great stables of horses undergoing preparation in the suburbs of New-York insure, without the aid of the "foreign brigade," abundance of material to furnish extraordinary sport here. The number of horses in training is exceptionably large. On Mr. Belmont's farm at Babylon, Long Island, Mr. Ben. Prior, the trainer, has twenty-one aspirants for turf honors under his tuition, including the Ill Used, the winner of the Kenner Stakes, Count D'Orsay, winner of the Weatherby stakes, Astral, the great Western crack, and a lot of two-year olds, which promise to create a sensation, especially the imported colt Mastodon, by the great Gladiateur, winner of the Derby, St. Leger, and the Two Thousand in 1865. Mr. D. D. Withers has a string of eight over in Jersey, seven of them being imported, and four sired by Derby winners. The running of these colts will be watched with interest. The McDaniel confederacy has twenty-one taking their work, and the old Colonel will make a strong effort to maintain his place at the head of the winning list. Harry Bassett has been retired to the breeding stud, having served the purposes of his owners by winning a fortune for them. Mr. M. H. Sanford's Preakness stable presents a formidable appearance. He has thirteen in training, under the supervision of Charley Littlefield. Monarchist, Mate, Preakness, and Bingaman are a quartet calculated to bring the dark blue to the front as heretofore, especially in the cup and long-distance races. Messrs. Doswell & Cammack have thirteen in preparation—the major part of them being two-year olds. John F. Chamberlin's stable, at Monmouth Park, is under the charge of Jacob Pincus, and numbers thirteen. Wyndham Walden has ten under his charge at Jerome Park, and Mr. Littell's string, consisting of six good ones, is in preparation at the same place, under the care of Anthony Taylor. It will thus be seen that in eight of the stables in this vicinity there are 108 horses in training, which is, in itself, an indication of the grand scale on which the campaign of this year will be conducted. In a short time Jerome Park will resound with the clattering of hoofs and the loud voices of the trainers, to continue until the scene is changed in June into one of gayety, bustle, and beauty. After the carnival at Jerome, Utica will be the attractive point. A three-days' meeting will be held there on June 24, 25, and 26, under the auspices of the Utica Park Association. The programme will be issued in a few days, after which the races at Long Branch will command the presence of thousands of pleasure-seekers, for the sport will be of the most exciting nature. There will be two meetings, as heretofore, beginning on the Fourth of July, and terminating about the 20th, the racing taking place on alternate days. All the great stakes will have the best horses in the country engaged in them. The most exciting event, of course, will be the contest for the Monmouth Cup, when the great Kentucky favorite, Tom Bowling, and the noted Monarchist are to meet, together with Mate, Preakness, and all the leading stayers. Whether it be reduced to a match between the McGrath and Preakness stables or not, the excitement will be very great, and we may expect the adherents of the respective horses or colors to argue the merits of the contestants with as much enthusiasm as was manifested over the meeting of Longfellow and Bassett. When last heard from Tom Bowling was in the best condition. The meeting *par excellence* of the season will be held at Saratoga. The races have been announced to begin there on the 25th of July, and continue on alternate days until the 22d of August. The programme has not yet been arranged, but the large stakes that are to be run for, and the character of the entries, justify the greatest expectations. The Travers Stake, as usual, will inaugurate the proceedings. There are seventy-two nominations and the value of the stake is $5,100. Rutherford, Maccaroon, Grinstead, Saxon, Battle Axe, Weathercock, Astral, Steel Eyes, King Amadeus, and all the other great ones are engaged. This will be a remarkable contest, and will decide whether the confidence of the Kentuckians in the powers of Astral shall have been worthily sustained. If he can pack up twenty pounds over the Western weights and beat the cracks above named, he will indeed be a wonderful horse. That he is speedy, his performances of last year have clearly demonstrated; but whether he will stand the pressure of 110 pounds at a hot pace has yet to be proved. The other great three-year-old event at Saratoga is the Kenner Stake, which has fifty-seven nominations; and as the conditions are $100 entrance, half forfeit, it may be more valuable than the Travers. It of course depends on the number of starters. All the great colts are engaged, and as the course is a quarter of a mile longer than the Travers, the winner of the latter event cannot necessarily be considered as having a lien upon the Kenner. The great all-ages race is the Saratoga Cup, which has always brought out the finest class of horses, and since its inauguration has not failed once in contributing a fine contest to the annals of the turf. The entries to this event closed on Wednesday last, and embrace Tom Bowling, Mate, Survivor, Monarchist, &c. To fill up the void which heretofore existed between the meeting at Saratoga and that of the American Jockey Club in October, the Buffalo Park Association has come to the front and will hold a grand inauguration meeting on the 8th, 9th, and 10th days of September, for which the liberal sum of $6,000 has been appropriated. The Utica Association proposes to give an early Fall meeting, to catch the horses on their return from Buffalo; and the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association will also make an effort to repeat its success of last year. It is far too early to allude to the Fall campaign, but it will be easily observed from the above hurried sketch that the prospects for the coming racing season are brilliant beyond all precedent. The liberal sums of money offered for the contention of the high-mettled thorough-breds, the imposing array of youthful aspirants in training for the laurels of the year, and the evident enthusiasm of the public, as evinced through the medium of the betting-books, are combinations sufficient to guarantee a successful consummation of the general wish, despite all opposition.

THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.

EXHIBITION OF THE CLASS OF '75 AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC—INTERESTING EXERCISES.

The University of the City of New-York held its junior exhibition Thursday evening in the Academy of Music. The Academy was not crowded, but there was a very full attendance and as many bouquets and floral wreaths and et ceteras were in requisition as if some score of prima donnas were about to make their début. Chancellor Howard Crosby presided, and several of the Faculty of the university occupied seats on the platform. The exercises consisted, so far as the collegiate portion was concerned, entirely of orations, interspersed with musical selections, designed, doubtless, to relieve the tedium of too much eloquence. Beyond the quite laudable object of catching the applause of the audience, there was present to the competing students the ultimate motive of gaining the Webster prize, which was to be presented to the best orator of the occasion. Rev. Dr. Osgood and Mr. Edward F. Davis, Consul General of the Argentine Republic, acted as Judges in this important matter. It may as well be stated here that the want of order in the passage outside the auditorium interfered sadly with the oratorical efforts of the young students, about one-half the matter of their discourses being lost in most instances to the audience. This is, however, due rather to the general body of students of the University than to the visiting public. There were in all ten orations. Mr. William D. Edwards, of Jersey City, first essayed to gain the favor of the audience and the calm approval of the judges with a very vigorous oration on "Chivalry and Puritanism," in which he was altogether on the side of the latter; but when he had concluded he was so encumbered with floral tributes that one might be pardoned for supposing that the stern virtues of Puritanism were for the time in abeyance, and that we were back again into the full blazonry of that chivalry which he described, with its Queens of Love and Beauty and its fair deeds and gentle courtesies. Mr. Edwards, however, won his spurs gallantly enough, and his position in the general favor was no way disturbed by Mr. William H. Russell, Jr., of Brooklyn, who followed with an oration on "Heroism," or Mr. Joseph S. Auerbach, of this City, who tilted hard against Louis XVI., or by George S. Hendrickson, of Plainfield, N. J., who was quite pro-Prussian in discussing the Franco-Prussian war. Mr. Isaac F. Russell, Brooklyn, bade fair to illustrate the trite axiom that nothing so succeeds as success. "Success" was the title of his theme, and his delivery was characterized by earnestness of style and by good action. He was, so far, the only one of the young orators who caught the applause of the audience in the pauses of his declamation. "The Crownless Monarch," a eulogy of Oliver Cromwell, by Mr. Wheelock R. Parmly, of Jersey City, and a discourse on "The Centennial," by Mr. Frank Russak, of New-York, passed without attracting special notice, but Mr. Joel Parker Crittenden, of Newark, N. J., threw some dash into the proceedings by a vigorous oration on "Criticism." This young gentleman drew the lines between false and true criticism, was pretty hard on critics generally, but had the grace to admit that the overthrow of fraud and corruption in the Municipal Government of this City by the vigorous and able commentary of one of the leading public journals indicated the existence of some genuine and useful criticism. His oration, however, did not convince the Judges that they were themselves incompetent critics, and so they discharged their functions by not awarding the prize to this young gentleman. The orator of "Success" seemed still to stand best for the prize, and the ninth discourse, by Mr. Richard G. Wiener, of New-York, representative of the Eucleian Society, did not occasion any detriment to his chance. But the concluding address or oration by Mr. John C. Tomlinson, of New-York, representative of the Philomatheon Society, turned the tide. He discoursed concerning the gallantry of "The Cid," and his clear distinct tones and excellent declamatory peroration brought the public and the Judges alike with him. The Chancellor accordingly presented him with the prize, (a handsome volume,) expressing at the same time a hope his fine talents and eloquent tongue would be always exercised in the cause of truth. The Benediction, which was then pronounced, terminated the proceedings.

THE EXECUTION OF LOWENSTEIN.

Gov. Dix has notified Sheriff Gallup that at the execution of Emil Lowenstein, in the Albany County Jail, on Friday next, the provisions of the statutes relative to the admission of spectators must be strictly adhered to. The letter of the Governor reads:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, March 30, 1874.

Albert Gallup, Esq., Sheriff of Albany County:

SIR: In view of the execution of the sentence of death pronounced upon Emil Lowenstein, I deem it proper to call your attention to the subjoined requirements of the revised statutes, which it is your duty rigidly to enforce. No persons whatever, other than those enumerated can be allowed to be present. The appointment of special deputies or other assistants will be regarded as an evasion of these provisions of the statute. I am thus particular because I have reason to believe that such appointments have sometimes been made in fraud of the law. The State, in providing for the deplorable necessity of taking life to expiate crime, intends that the dying agonies of the criminal shall not be exposed to public view, or be made the object of an idle and morbid curiosity. In the performance of the painful duty involved on you I do not doubt that you will carry out the purpose of the Legislature in the spirit of humanity in which it was conceived. I am, respectfully, yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

The provisions of the statute referred to are as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Sheriff or Under Sheriff of the county to be present at such execution, and to invite the presence, by at least three days' previous notice, of the Judges, District Attorney, Clerk, and Surrogate of said county, together with two physicians and twelve reputable citizens, to be selected by said Sheriff or Under Sheriff. And the said Sheriff or Under Sheriff shall, at the request of the criminal, permit such minister or ministers of the Gospel, not exceeding two, as said criminal shall name, and any of the immediate relatives of said criminal to attend and be present at such execution, and also such officers of the prison, deputies, and constables as said Sheriff or Under Sheriff shall deem expedient to have present; but no other persons than those herein mentioned shall be permitted to be present at such execution, nor shall any persons under age be allowed to witness the same."

MAILS STOLEN AT WILMINGTON.

The United States mail car was broken open at Union Depot, in Wilmington, N. C., Sunday night, March 29, about 10:30 o'clock, and several bags of mail matter were carried off. The Wilmington *Journal* says: "The robbery took place while the mails were being transferred and while the watchman and other officials were at the train. But so cleverly was it executed that the robbers managed to get off securely with their booty. The matter taken was all bound South. With the assistance of Capt. James Knight and others, the stolen mails were found on Monday, near Smith's Creek, in the woods. The bags were cut open and their contents scattered upon the ground, the letters having all been opened. Col. Brink had them carefully gathered together and taken to the Post Office, when the papers were dispatched to their various destinations, and the letters were carefully arranged for return to the writers. So far only $2 50 is known to be missing, and Col. Brink thinks that the robbers could hardly have obtained more than $50 for their trouble. They did not take any of the drafts or money-orders, as these were useless to them; and a box of stamped envelopes, which are missing, can be of little service to them, as the owner's name, a resident of Georgia, was printed on them."

LIFE IN ST. PETERSBURG.

LETTER FROM MINISTER MARSHALL JEWELL.

HIS IMPRESSIONS OF THE PEOPLE AND THE CLIMATE—A BALL AT THE PALACE.

A letter from Hon. Marshall Jewell, United States Minister to Russia, to a lady relative in Rochester, is published by the *Democrat* of that city. It is dated at St. Petersburg, March 5, and reads as follows:

"I wonder whether you don't think I am lost sometimes. I am not, but am quite firmly anchored up in this so-called cold climate. It has not been cold at all this Winter, though I understand it is exceptional. We have had about ten days of zero weather, not more, and those run 5° to 10° below only; a few days and nights down to 10° above zero, but most of the time 20° to 30° above, cloudy sour weather; but now it is bright and sunny—a foot or two of snow only. No trouble in sleeping warm at all. Wood is burned mostly, and costs about $8 per cord; plenty of coal, but all from England, and costs about $10 per ton—soft coal. Houses are perfectly comfortable, all with double windows, and fitted in close and tight, so we suffer most from want of ventilation. Housekeeping is both troublesome and expensive. We have a Russian footman who speaks English, French, and German; a German butler who speaks English and French; German cook, speaking Russian and German; Russian chamber-maid, speaking nothing else, besides those serfs, or "Alugiks," or servants of the lower order, who do most of the work in fact. Oh yes, and a "lampiste," or man to attend the door, look after the fires, and trim lamps—a Russian who speaks a little English and French. Besides these, we have one or two coachmen, a man part of the time to bring up wood and coal, a man once a week to brush and polish the waxed floors, and a man every other day to come in and water the flowers, of which every fine house must have a lot. Isn't this a crew, besides a French lady's maid which we always have. The houses are heated by stoves and grates. We have fifteen fires all told in cold weather and twelve or ten always in Winter.

For two months before Lent we did little but attend balls, parties, dinners, receptions, routs and presentations, not going to bed till next day most of the time. I get up at 10 and the balance of the family about noon. In December the sun rose at 9 and set at 2:50—not much of a day at best. At one ball at the palace there were 2,500 guests, 1,900 of whom sat down to supper at 2 o'clock in the morning, and 600 took their lunch standing. It takes 45,000 candles to light this palace for such a ball. At this ball there were royal persons more than I ever saw together before, the Empress of Russia, Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, Prince and Princess of Wales, Crown Prince of Denmark—the above are all of imperial rank; of royal rank there were the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, all the Russian Grand Dukes and Duchesses, Prince Arthur of England and fifteen or twenty Princes from Asia and Europe besides. We had had a separate presentation to them all previously. They all danced and mingled with the crowd. The new married Duchess of Edinburgh, in whose honor this ball was given, wore the celebrated Russian diamond necklace, estimated to be worth $20,000,000. The Empress' dress was trimmed with solitaire diamond buttons, each one of which was worth $50,000 or $100,000. All the imperial ladies wore diamond crowns. It is thought there were more diamonds worn that night than ever before at one time, as they came from the three empires of Germany, England, and Russia. It is of no use to try to describe the scene.

A week afterward there was a small and select ball given there to 100 guests. At this time the supper was laid in the large hall, which is about 100 by 350 feet, and 40 feet high. Forty palm-trees, twenty to thirty feet high, had been brought from the greenhouse; round each was built a table for ten or twenty guests; 8,000 candles lighted this room, so we sat down to supper in a real palm grove. It was magnificent beyond description. This is latitude sixty, the same as that of Greenland.

Speaking of green houses, we visited one the other day for trees and shrubs, ferns and cacti only, not flowers, which has 30,000 varieties in it, and 70,000 pots or specimens. All the *corps diplomatique* are invited every Winter. There appears to be no end to the money this court spends on such an occasion. This, of course, is seldom done. The Emperor is a splendid man, very polite, and for that matter so are they all to us. There is little or no middle class in Russia. The few live like princes. The many work and live like slaves. Very fine and handsome people are the nobility; very low and degraded are the working classes. But it is vastly improved under this Emperor, who is really a just and good man. Russia has its own code of morals, I suppose, which the people live up to. From our point of view there are no morals here. They all cross themselves on going past a church or shrine. There is a shrine in every house, in the presence of which no one can wear his hat, not even the Emperor. So inside a Russian door hats off—a carpenter's shop, saloon or palace—it's all the same. They keep Lent rigidly. Circusses and theatres are full Sundays except in Lent.

There are over sixty "proswicks" or fête days in the year on which no one will work. Sunday is less cared for, though generally no work is done on that day. Drunkenness is more common than in any country in the world. Common people drink all the "bodka" they can get. Their food is a black, sour, rye bread and cabbage soup mostly.

But they are a good-natured, laughing race of beings. There is but little social life here, though in fact not much visiting, as we do it evenings. So much social intercourse comes from our schools and religious affinities, which are entirely lacking in this country, that it makes the difference very marked to an American. The French language is almost as much used as the Russian; more so, in fact, in the higher circles. Most of the Government officers speak English also, and more than half the Russians I meet. All the young ladies speak it, as they all have English governesses. English and American books are in all first-class libraries, Russia having but comparatively little literature of its own. Law and order here are as much respected as with us. While the Emperor appoints everything and everybody, and can do exactly as he likes, still he governs by and through law. The knout is long since abolished, and a trial by jury is regular and safe. It is no heathen country by a long ways, but the Greek or orthodox church is strict in its discipline and thorough in its organization.

Divorce is almost impossible. Prisons are few. Capital punishment is unknown except for attempts on the Emperor's life. All convicts are sent to Siberia, the worst to work in the mines and others on the land. Their families can go with them, if they like, so that country is now full of pretty good people of this kind. This nation is growing rapidly in all the directions of national greatness. Education is being pushed slowly but steadily. Most of the people I see can already read and write. But the rich being so rich and the poor so very poor makes progress very slow. The police regulations are perfect, though people drive through the streets as fast as ever they can go. Those on foot have no rights which the carriages are bound to respect. Handsome black Tartar horses go past one like the wind, with little light harness, no blinders, and low, light sleighs, or sledges, as they call them. Nobody goes out a minute here without being fully wrapped up in fur, and no one sits a minute in the house with them on. In the halls are servants to take off and care for these wrappers. In this way they never appear to take cold. In no other way could they live in this very changeable climate. Not one of us had a cold this Winter. So all the stories about this being so bad a climate appear to us to be a humbug. But great care is necessary, and that everybody takes of himself. So in this way we get along, and on the whole, find the climate not bad. Do I like it? Well, some. Don't believe I should want to spend my life here though. It is a great thing to see for a time, and I find my colleagues pleasant people, and the social life of indoors was enjoyed for a time. In all the elements of strength and greatness America is so far ahead of Europe that the contrast is painful. So my eyes constantly turn toward Hartford after all. But I read a great deal of politics and write many letters, and hear from home daily almost."

A LEGISLATOR'S UNEARNED PAY.

The St. Louis *Democrat* describes as follows the way in which a legislator's unearned pay is to reach his deserted wife: "A curious freak, curiously dealt with, occurs in the membership of the present Illinois Legislature. One H. B. Bishop was elected Representative from Edgar County. The rolls show him to be a Democrat and printer. He was in his seat last Winter, but during the recess he deserted his wife and family, leaving them quite destitute, and has not since been seen. He is believed to be in Chicago (unhappy harbor of many an erring man) working in some job office. The Illinois House has adopted a joint resolution, and the Senate has concurred, directing the State Treasurer to pay Mrs. Bishop the amount due her husband as a member of the Assembly to date. The lady is now supporting herself by teaching school. What a blessing it would be if there were some city in Missouri obscure enough for the 'black sheep' of our Legislature to hide in!"

PIONEER CELEBRATION.

The passengers who arrived in California on the 4th of June, 1849, propose to celebrate their twenty-fifth anniversary by holding a festival reunion in San Francisco appropriate to the occasion. A large number of men who have risen to positions of influence, and who have prospered in business are included in this band of argonauts. The names of a few are herewith given: William B. Gwin, United States Senator; John B. Weller, Governor and United States Senator; Fred. F. Low, Governor, member of Congress, and Minister to China; E. W. McKinstry, Judge of the Supreme Court; Hall McAllister, one of California's most prominent lawyers; W. H. V. Cronise, a mining expert; Lafayette Maynard, J. C. Morrison, Jr., John V. Plume, Chauncey Taylor, of Oakland, and Capt. Samuel Tyler. The latter was once Captain of a Mississippi steamer, and on the same steamer Wm. C. Ralston, of the Bank of California, was clerk. John V. Plume has the honor of opening the first banking-house in San Francisco, and it is related of him that on the first day he made $4,000 by one operation.

SINGULAR CAUSE OF DEATH.

From a private letter, dated Plainsville, Luzerne County, Penn., March 24, the Ithaca *Journal* gets the facts of a singular accident which resulted in the death of a young married man of that place. It appears that he was accustomed to rise early to go to his work, and on the morning in question his wife, thinking he was oversleeping, spoke in order to wake him. He sprang suddenly up, and in so doing hit a lamp which was setting on a chair at the head of the bed. The globe was broken and a piece of it struck him on the neck, piercing the jugular vein and causing him to bleed to death in less than five minutes.

EASTER-TIDE.

PREPARING FOR THE GREAT FESTIVAL.

PROGRAMME OF THE SERVICES AT THE SEVERAL EPISCOPAL AND CATHOLIC CHURCHES—HOW THE DAY WILL BE CELEBRATED.

After the solemn services of the past two days ample preparations will be made this evening to celebrate, with becoming and appropriate festivities, the consummation of man's redemption. There is a certain solemnity in the celebration of the Easter holidays totally different from what we are accustomed to at Christmas. In the latter case it is a holy jubilee—a broad fraternal rejoicing at the birth of the promised redeemer, but in celebrating the grand and solemn consummation of Calvary, a holy gloom o'ershadows the occasion and prohibits an indulgence in that wild joy which characterizes our Christmas festivities. In accordance with this melancholy yet festive occasion the past two days were devoted to commemorating the incidents of the Passion, and to-day will be spent in preparations for the great celebration of to-morrow. The following is a programme of the services in some of the churches on Sunday:

TRINITY CHURCH.

At Trinity Church there will be four services, beginning at 7 o'clock in the morning with early communion. Morning prayers, with the litany, will be held at 9 o'clock, and the regular morning service will begin at 10:30 o'clock.

Between the 9 o'clock and 10 o'clock services Mr. James D. Ayliffe will perform the following programme on the bells:

1. Ringing the Changes on Eight Bells.
2. Carol, "Christ is Risen."
3. Carol, "He is Risen; He is Risen."
4. Carol, "Christ the Lord is Risen To-day."
5. Carol, "Let the Merry Church Bells Ring."
6. Easter Hymns.

The evening service will begin at 4. The music, as usual, will be under the direction of Mr. A. H. Messiter, the chief organist, and the full orchestra of thirty-two pieces, which assists at the Christmas services in Trinity, will also participate in the services on Easter Day. The following is the musical programme:

Processional Hymn, 108, (Hymns A. and M.)......——
Anthem—"How Excellent Thy Name, O Lord"...Handel
Nicene Creed (First Mass)......Mozart
Offertory (Twelfth Chandos Anthem)......Handel
From Psalms 103, 115, and 145.
"O praise the Lord, ye angels of His, ye that excel in strength," &c.
Sanctus (First Mass)......Mozart
Agnus Dei......Mozart
Gloria in Excelsis......Mozart
Recessional Hymn, 113, (Hymns A. and M.)......——

EVEN SONG.

Processional Hymn, 107, (Hymns A. and M.)......——
Proper Psalms, 113, 114, 118.
Cantate, Deus Misereatur, } Atwood in D.
Anthem (Messiah)......Handel
"I know that my Redeemer liveth."
Recessional Hymn, 145, (Hymns A. and M.)......——

TRINITY CHAPEL.

There will be a grand choral celebration at 7 o'clock A. M. Easter Sunday in Trinity Chapel, No. 15 West Twenty-fifth street. The following music will be performed during the day by a choir of thirty male voices:

Matins.

Processional, "Come, Ye Faithful"......Gilbert
Venite......Humphreys
Psalms......Elvey
Service in D......Gilbert
Introit, "Worthy is the Lamb"......Handel
Kyrie, in D......Gilbert
Nicene Creed......Ancient
Hymn, "Jesus Christ is Risen To-day"......Worgan
Gloria in Excelsis, in C......Gilbert
Recessional, "At the Lamb's High Feast"......Syria

Even Song.

Processional, "Come, Ye Faithful"......Gilbert
Psalm from the Psalter, 118th......——
Magnificat, in C......Gilbert
Anthem, "Hallelujah"......Handel
Recessional, Hymn 100......——

ST. GEORGE'S (STUYVESANT SQUARE.)

The music at St. George's Church, to be sung by a choir of some forty male voices, under the direction of W. F. Williams, organist, will be as follows:

Matins.

1. Excelsis from the Twelfth Mass......Mozart
2. Easter Anthem, "Christ our Passover"......Williams
3. Gloria Patri......Williams
4. Te Deum in F (written for St. George's choir)......Berg
5. Jubilate......Lloyd
6. Hymn......——
7. Gloria Tibi......Mook
8. Hymn......——
9. Offertory for Organ, arranged from......Rossini
10. Communion Hymn......——
11. Gloria in Excelsis......——

Even Song.

1. Easter Hymn......Worgan
2. Gloria Patri......Concone
3. Cantate in C......Buck
4. Misereatur in C......Williams
5. Hymn......——
6. Hymn......——

GRACE CHURCH.

At Grace Church, Broadway and Eleventh street, the chancel on Easter Sunday will be beautifully decorated with flowers. The regular choir, consisting of Mrs. Oliver, (soprano,) Miss Drasdil, (alto,) Mr. Simpson, (tenor,) and Mr. Clark, (basso,) will be assisted by a chorus of twelve voices and an instrumental quartet. The following musical programme will be rendered under the direction of Mr. Samuel P. Warren, organist:

Matins.

1. Chorus, "Lift Up Your Heads"......Handel
2. "Christ our Passover"......Buck
3. Gloria in Excelsis......Gunter
4. Te Deum......S. P. Warren
5. Jubilate......Mozart
6. Anthem, "Christ is Risen"......S. P. Warren
7. Hymn, "Jesus Christ is Risen To-day."
8. Offertory Anthem......Hummel

Evening.

1. Gloria Patri......Hummel
2. Cantate Domino......Buck
3. Benedic Anima......S. P. Warren
4. Anthem, Hymn 98......Mendelssohn
5. Hymn 102.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES.

The music for the Church of the Holy Apostles, at Ninth avenue and Twenty-eighth street, under the direction of Mr. Fischer, organist, will include the following:

Matins.

"Christ our Passover."
Te Deum, in G......McFarren
Benedictus, in E flat......S. Jackson
Introit hymn, "He is Risen"......Monk
Anthem, "This is the Day"......J. Sewell
Gloria......Coan
Offertory, "Give Alms of Thy Goods"......J. Barnby
Sanctus......Camidge
Communion hymn, "Bedford."
Gloria in Excelsis.

Evensong.

Processional, "Christ the Lord is Risen"......Worgan
Anthem.
Psalms 113, 114, 118......Woodward and Type
Cantate......Buck
Benedic, in B flat......Millard
Anthem, "This is the Day"......Wallace
Gloria, "Gregorian."
Offertory, "Give Alms of Thy Goods"......Barnby
Hymn, Coronation, 424......Hymnal

At this church on Easter Sunday evening a large choir, numbering sixty voices or more, will render a full anthem service. Among the selections to be given are, "He shall feed His flock like a Shepherd," from Handel's "Messiah," and an anthem of Wallace.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

At St. Paul's Church the Sabbath-school children will sing their Easter carols in the morning at 10 o'clock. The regular church service will begin at 10:30 o'clock, and an appropriate selection of Easter music will be given by the choir and organ, under the direction of the organist, Mr. Carroll. There will also be an evening service at 8 o'clock.

ST. TIMOTHY'S.

At St. Timothy's Church, in Fifty-seventh street, near Eighth avenue, the following programme will be performed:

Children's Carols at 10 A. M.
"Christ our Passover"......John Robinson
Te Deum, Jubilate, Kyrie......Dr. Geer
"Christ the Lord is Risen To-day"......Henry Wilson
"This is the Day"......John Sewell
"Blessing and Honor"......Dr. Geer
"Trisagion"......Merbecke

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST.

At the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth avenue, near Forty-fifth street, the following programme will be carried out, under the direction of Mr. Fisher:

Matins.

"Christ our Passover"......Coan
Psalms, 2, 57, 111.
Te Deum, in F......Thomas
Jubilate, in C......Millard
Introit, "Christ the Lord is Risen"......E. J. Hopkins
Gloria Tibi.
Anthem, "This is the Day"......Wallace
Gloria, Gregorian.
Offertory, "Let the Bright Seraphim"......Handel
Sanctus......Camidge
Communion Hymn, "Bedford."
Gloria in Excelsis.

Evensong.

Anthem, "Jesus Lives"......Dr. Gauntlett
Psalms, 113, 114, 118......Woodward and Hyde
Cantate......Andrews
Benedic, in C......Buck
Anthem, "But Thou Did'st not Leave"......Handel
Offertory, "Give Alms," &c......J. Barnby
Hymn, "Endless Alleluia"......J. Barnby

ST. THOMAS.

The sunrise service in this church will commence with the Processional—

"Let the Song be Begun"......G. W. W.
Canticle—"Christ, our Passover"......Gregorian
Te Deum Laudamus, Jubilate Deo } Anthems in C Major. { Gounod, Mozart
Hymn (110 Ancient and Modern)......Barnby
Hymn, "Crown Him Everlasting King"......G. W. W.

Matins.

Processional, "Angels Roll the Rock Away"......Richard Redhead
Introit, Psalm 47 of the Selection, arranged by G. W. W.
Kyrie Eleison......J. R. Calkin
Gloria Tibi......Zingarelli
Hymn 69 (prayer-book)......G. W. W.

Evensong.

At the Sunday-school festival, at 4 P. M., the following programme will be followed:

"The world itself keeps Easter day."
Psalter: 10th selection......Gregorian
Cantate Domino, Deus Misereatur, } Anthems in B Major. } J. Clarke Whitfeld
Creed and prayers.
Carol: "With hearts so light."
Address by the Rector.
Legend: "The Roman Soldier and the Children of Jerusalem."
Presentation of Easter offerings.
Hymn: "The Magdalene."
Presentation of prizes to those whose names are on the Roll of Honor.
Hymn: 291 (Ancient and Modern.)

Benediction.

After which,
Gloria in Excelsis: (3d Mass.) "Glorious is the King."......Haydn

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH.

At St. Ignatius' Church, Rev. Dr. Ewer, Rector, the following programme will be observed:

Matins.

Processional—Christ the Lord is Risen To-day..Worgan
Litany Hymn 104, Ancient and Modern, followed by singing the Litany.
Introit, Third Psalm.
Kyrie......Hodges
Sequence—Hallelujah, Christ is Risen......Lasar
Gloria Tibi......Cutler
Credo......Merbecke
Offertory—Gloria, Twelfth Mass......Mozart
Benedictus qui venit......Gounod
Hymnus Eucharisticus, 113, A. and M.
Agnus Dei......Von Weber
Nunc Dimittis, adapted.
Recessional—Jesus Lives.

Evensong.

Processional—Christ the Lord is Risen To-day.
Psalter—Proper Psalms.
Cantate......Bridgewater
Benedic Anima Mea, chanted.
Credo, intoned.
Offertory—Glorious is Thy Name......Mozart
Magnificat......Hauptmann
Recessional—Jesus Lives.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

At the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Mott street a choir of thirty-five voices will render the following programme:

Matins.

Mass—Kalliwod in A.
"Alleluia"......Lambilotte
"Benedicta"......Mercadante
"Veni Creator"......Torente
"Ave Verum"......Mozart

Vespers.

"Dixit Dominus"......Generali
"Regina Coeli"......Cherubini
"Magnificat"......Devole
"Tantum Ergo"......Rossi

The solo singers, with Mr. H. Schmitz as conductor, will be Miss Sullivan, (soprano,) Miss Ballard, (alto,) Mr. Bersen, (tenor,) and Mr. Urchs, (basso.) Mr. Gustavus Schmitz is the organist and director.

ST. STEPHEN'S

An elaborate display of flowers will be made on Easter Sunday at St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, No. 149 East Twenty-eighth street. Under the direction of Mr. H. B. Danforth, organist, the following music will be performed by the choir, assisted by a chorus and a full orchestra:

Processional, (orchestra and organ,) Imperial Mass, No. 3......Haydn
Allelujah......Lambilotti
Veni Creator......Millard
Offertory, Ave Maria......Gounod

The solo singers are Mme. Bredelli, Mlle. Manier, Carl Bernard, and Signor Colletti.

THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

A HEAVY ATTACHMENT, BUT A LIGHT RETURN—INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN COURT YESTERDAY.

A motion has just been decided by Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, refusing to vacate an attachment, issued at the suit of Henry Clews & Co., against property in this State belonging to the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company. It appears from the papers in the case that in 1870 Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., having a suit for a large sum, as Commissioners, pending against the company, which is the defendant in this action, agreed to discontinue it and vacate an attachment which had been issued therein, and under which property of the company had been levied upon, upon condition that the company transfer to plaintiffs 500 shares of the company's stock, together with $50,000 in amount of town bonds issued by certain towns in the State of Illinois, said bonds to be delivered within thirty days from the date of such contract to discontinue. The stock agreed upon was delivered, but the town bonds not, and for the value of the latter, amounting to $45,000, the present suit is brought. An attachment was issued in this case also, and a copy thereof served on H. H. Boody, of Kings County, in whose possession it was alleged there was property belonging to defendant.

To this attachment, which authorized the Sheriff to levy on property sufficient to satisfy the plaintiffs' claim of $45,000 and expenses, Mr. Boody made a return that he held no property belonging to the company, unless it should succeed in two suits then pending, in which it sought to recover $277,221 14 against him, but which alleged indebtedness he wholly denied, and was defending said suits.

This return was evidently unsatisfactory to plaintiffs, and afforded a not very flattering prospect of having their attachment satisfied out of any property in Mr. Boody's hands belonging to the company. Plaintiffs subsequently succeeded, however, in getting an amended return from Mr. Boody which was somewhat more encouraging. This amended return admitted having in his hands, subject to plaintiffs' attachment, property belonging to the company, as follows:

"A quantity of writing paper, with the heading of the said company thereon.

One letter scale.

One patent stamp, for impressing the company's name on paper.

One tin receptacle for holding writing-paper of various sizes.

One tin pan, for holding coins used in paying coupons.

One upright wooden post, used in punching and cancelling coupons."

On behalf of defendant a motion was made to vacate this attachment, on the grounds that the action was not one arising on contract for the recovery of money only, nor was it an action for the wrongful conversion of personal property, or an action in which a warrant of attachment can issue, and that it had not been levied on any attachable property. This motion, as already stated, has now been denied.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society was held at the Bible House, Astor place, on Thursday, the 2d inst., at 3:30 o'clock P. M., Norman White, Esq., Vice President, in the chair, assisted by Frederick S. Winston, A. Robertson Walsh, Richard P. Buck, Frederick H. Wolcott, and Charles Tracy, Esqs., Vice Presidents. Rev. Dr. M. Leod read from the 119th Psalm and offered prayer. One new auxiliary was recognized, in Illinois. Communications were received from Rev. Dr. Trumbull, Valparaiso, stating a gradual increase of Bible distribution in Chili; from Rev. T. P. Dardier, Geneva, showing the work of the Evangelical Society in France, and the use and result of funds granted by this society; from Per Palmquist, Esq., Stockholm, with statement of Bible work in Sweden, and sending his accounts for the year; from Rev. C. Hartwell, of Foochow, showing the Bible work in the mission of the American Board in China, and from Rev. N. J. Plumb, in regard to the work in the Methodist Missions; from Rev. H. A. Wilder, in regard to further publication of translations into the Zulu language; from Rev. E. P. Hastings, Jaffna, showing the progress of the work in Ceylon, and sending accounts for the year; and from Rev. Dr. I. G. Bliss, Constantinople, forwarding annual statement of work in the Levant Agency, which shows considerable increase. A letter also from the South-western Bible Society, returning cordial thanks for a liberal grant of books. Grants of books were made to the Seamen's Friend Society, to the American Sunday-school Union, to the Presbyterian Board of Missions, books in Benga for the Corisco Mission, Africa, and to the Methodist Missionary Society for New-Mexico, with many others to well accredited individuals, or to feeble auxiliaries. The total number of volumes granted is 22,939, of which 1,024 were for foreign countries, besides which others were granted to the value of $540. Two volumes were granted in raised letters for the blind. In funds, $300 were granted for Bible work in Mexico.

STEAM-BOAT COLLISION INVESTIGATION.

The investigation into the circumstances connected with the collision between the Garden City and the Alaska, on the 14th of March last, was resumed yesterday by the Board of Steam-boat Inspectors. The result of the collision, it was proved, was comparatively trifling, the Garden City having sustained no injury whatever, and the damage to the Alaska was estimated at $350. No serious accident occurred at the time of the collision, and a slight laceration of the leg on the part of one of the crew of the Alaska was the only injury reported. The evidence of the numerous witnesses who were examined since the commencement of the investigation tended to the conclusion that the collision was purely accidental, and all proper efforts were made to avert it. The testimony will be carefully examined before any decision is reached, and no report will be made for some days to come.

WAR AGAINST DOGS.

At the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen Mr. Morris will submit an ordinance authorizing all persons to take unmuzzled dogs, found in the streets and avenues of this City, to a public pound, and to receive fifty cents for each. A canine, thus delivered, can be redeemed by the owner on payment of $2. The Alderman proposes to give Mr. Bergh charge of the matter, but it is considered likely that the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will not accept the proffered authority, as the ordinance is to contain a section that all unclaimed dogs are to be killed within two or three days. A number of citizens, whose friends have died from the attacks of dogs, desire, it is said, the passage of this ordinance.

THE KENDRICK SCANDAL.

INVESTIGATING THE CONDUCT OF A WILLIAMSBURG PASTOR.

STRONG TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE—THE LADIES OF MR. KENDRICK'S CONGREGATION COMING FORWARD TO REFUTE THE CHARGES.

The investigation into the charges of improper conduct preferred against Rev. T. T. Kendrick, pastor of the Grand Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Williamsburg, was resumed yesterday morning in the lecture-room of the church, before quite a large number of the church members, a majority of the auditory being ladies. The ecclesiastical court charged with this inquiry consists of four clergymen, Rev. J. J. Smith, formerly pastor of the church, presiding, Rev. Mr. Dykeman appearing as counsel for the prosecution, and Rev. Mr. Robinson for the defense. It proved yesterday, as heretofore, a matter of impossibility to prevent demonstrations of applause on the part of the audience whenever anything was developed in favor of the accused clergyman, for, though the charges were preferred by two members of his congregation—Messrs. Tenney and Pearsall—they appear to be supported by not more than fifteen or twenty of the members, about ninety-five per cent. of the church members being strongly in favor of Mr. Kendrick. The testimony adduced yesterday was entirely for the defense, and some portions of it were of undoubtedly great weight, and as matters stand, even now, it will be impossible for the court to find Mr. Kendrick guilty of the charges unless they absolutely ignore the testimony of his witnesses, who are much more numerous than those for the prosecution, and embrace many of the oldest and most respected officers of the church. The charges embrace allegations of intoxication on the evenings of Jan. 10, Feb. 13 and 15, and March 6; also that Mr. Kendrick had preached in advocacy of dancing, including round dancing, and that he had countenanced such amusements by his voluntary presence. In the absence of his counsel, Mr. Kendrick examined several of his witnesses himself yesterday, but before doing so stated that, as several of them were young persons who had never before testified as witnesses, they should be treated with the consideration due to modest and inexperienced persons.

Miss Rosa Wilkinson was then called to the stand and examined. She testified that she was a member of the church and of the choir, and was present at practice on Saturday evening, Jan. 10; saw Mr. Kendrick on that evening, and talked with him, and saw no indications of intoxication. Heard him preach at the colored church on March 6, and saw no evidence of intoxication then. Had seen him frequently at her father's house, but never saw him in the slightest degree under the influence of liquor, and never saw him drink any intoxicating beverage.

Miss Georgiana Wilkins was next examined. She is also a member of the church and choir, and saw nothing indicating intoxication in Mr. Kendrick's appearance on Jan. 10 at the church. He had called at her father's house on that evening and witness admitted him; had no sign of liquor. Saw him also on Sunday evening, Feb. 15, at church, and if he had been affected by drinking liquor she would have noticed it; had never detected any indications of intemperance about him, though she had seen and talked with him repeatedly.

John Toel', a member of the church, testified that Mr. Kendrick was at witness' house at three minutes before 7 o'clock on the evening of Feb. 15. Witness, in the presence of his wife, nephew, and niece, shook hands and talked with Mr. Kendrick; observed no indications whatever that he had been drinking liquor. Mr. Kendrick stated, while he remained in the house, that he was very much fatigued as he had eaten nothing since breakfast that morning, and when he left said he was going to Mr. Ruland's restaurant (a strictly temperance establishment) to get something to eat. Witness' wife remarked that she felt like scolding him for not saying that he had not eaten anything when he came in so that she might have given him a cup of tea and some toast. Witness saw nothing indicating the use of liquor in Mr. Kendrick's actions on the night of Feb. 15. At a wedding party held at witness' house, previously, witness and two ladies tried to induce Mr. Kendrick to drink wine, but he refused persistently.

Miss Mary Vanderhoof, who has been a member of the church for four years, stated that she saw Mr. Kendrick on the evening of Feb. 15, and thought he looked weary and tired, but in her opinion the evidences were not those of intoxication. Had seen him three or four times a week for the past year, and sometimes three or four times a day, and never observed any indications of the use of liquor about him. Witness was brought in frequent communication with him, as she had occupied the positions of lady steward, missionary, and Treasurer for two years; met Mr. Kendrick at Tenney's house on the day Tenney's child was buried; also on the evening of Jan. 13 about 8 o'clock. Witness was there before he came in, and remained there until after he had left. When Mr. Kendrick had left Mr. Tenney made no remark whatever as to Mr. Kendrick being intoxicated; heard Mr. Kendrick's sermon on dancing. In general terms he deprecated dancing, especially round dancing and public balls, but said he thought it better that young people should have small social dancing parties at home than that they should be enticed to attend public dancing parties. Witness was present at a surprise party at Mr. Pearsall's house, in February, 1873, on the occasion of a "surprise" being given Mr. Kendrick on his return from Europe.

Mr. Dykeman—What has this got to do with the charges before this committee?

Mr. Kendrick—I propose to show by this witness that at a surprise party given me at the residence of one of my accusers, dancing was then and there first introduced among the young people of this church.

Witness resumed—Dancing was introduced on that occasion for the first time among the young people of this church at Mr. Pearsall's residence; there was no piano to furnish the music, but a harp and violin were obtained, and Brother Pearsall's son acted as floor manager.

On cross-examination witness said Mr. Kendrick remained there about a couple of hours; that dancing continued all the time; and that "round" dances were also indulged in.

In reply to a question by Mr. Robinson, witness said she did not think it would have been exactly proper for a principal guest to criticise the entertainment he had accepted from his friends.

To Mr. Kendrick—The members of this church indulged in dancing eight years ago; also when Rev. J. J. Smith was its Pastor.

This was too much for the audience, as Mr. Smith is the Chairman of this committee, and they were convulsed with laughter.

Joseph Glazebrook, a member of Woodhaven Methodist Episcopal Church, testified that he was present on the evening of Feb. 13, at the church concert; saw Mr. Kendrick and observed nothing improper in his conduct or appearance, although witness was sitting about nine feet distant from him; also heard his sermon on dancing, and corroborated the last witness.

Martha Losea stated that she saw Mr. Kendrick twice on the evening of March 6, once about 7 o'clock and again twenty minutes later; spoke to him the second time; he was at witness' house and stayed to tea; witness waited on him at table; she stood close to him and talked to him, and must have detected any indications of liquor if he had been drinking; when he left he said he was going to the colored church to preach.

Mr. Robinson—Make a note of that, for that is the night Mrs. Williams says she smelt liquor on him before 8 o'clock.

John Tregaskis, a reporter, was next examined. He testified that he was at the ball of Lafayette Council, O. U. A. M., and that he was one of several persons who forced Mr. Kendrick into the ball-room to make a speech. Mr. Kendrick is a member of the council. There was no dancing in the room while he was there. I heard Dr. Doyle's testimony given here.

Q.—Did he not contradict himself?

Question overruled by the Chairman, who held that witness could not be impeached without setting forth direct facts.

Mrs. Mary Kirtland, a member of this church, stated that she was at the concert Feb. 13. Sat near Mr. Kendrick, and shook hands with him; saw no indications of intoxication about him; was present at church on the following Sunday evening, Feb. 15; was quite certain he was not under the influence of liquor, because witness was watching for it; watched for indications because Mrs. Ballou had said that Mr. Kendrick was drunk on the evening of the 13th; witness replied, "How can you say that when you were not at the concert?" and Mrs. Ballou replied, "Well, my 'Benny' said so." Mrs. Ballou asked witness on Sunday to watch Mr. Kendrick, and witness took particular pains to do so. There was not the slightest sign of liquor on Mr. Kendrick. Am positive he was not under the influence of liquor. In his sermon on Sunday I inferred that he disapproved generally of dancing.

A recess was then taken until 2 o'clock.

The committee reassembled at 2 o'clock, and spent nearly an hour discussing an adjournment, and explaining away insults which it appeared had not been intended during the course of the proceedings.

Mr. Robinson said he wished to take back any insults he might unintentionally have conveyed.

Mr. Dykeman said he thought there would be some difficulty in one instance at least, as Mr. Robinson had stated that he (Dykeman) on some question must be "either a knave or a fool." If he withdrew one, what became of the other?

Mr. Robinson—Oh, well, we won't say any more about it. I'll let you choose for yourself.

The proceedings were then adjourned until Tuesday morning next.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants 13, amounting to $7,949 76; pay rolls, number of warrants 268, amounting to $63,463 69; total number of warrants 281, amounting to $70,500 43. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $6,724 15; arrears of taxes assessments and interest, $70,904 63; market rents, $293 30; water rents, $313 35; fees and fines Corporation Attorney, $678 71; sewer permits, $409 40; sales vitrified stone pipe, $45; stenographer's fees, Court of Common Pleas, $267; fees and fines District Courts, $1,562; total, $81,287 54.

THE SANBORN CASE.

A CURIOUS CORRESPONDENCE THAT EXPLAINS ITSELF—OFFICIALS CHARGING EACH OTHER WITH FRAUD.

It has been matter of common conversation for some weeks back that the relations existing between District Attorney Tenney, of Brooklyn, and Assistant District Attorney Hughes have been anything but pleasant. The following correspondence, the first letter of which is dated the day after the Sanborn trial, explains itself:

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY, EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, CORNER OF CLINTON AND MONTAGUE STREETS, BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 1, 1874.

Wm. D. Hughes, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: On assuming the duties of this office I designated you as my second assistant upon the urgent request of Attorney General Williams, your brother-in-law. Your salary was then fixed at $1,800, although you were young and wholly inexperienced in the practice of the law, and were not even admitted to the bar as a practicing attorney. At or near the end of the first quarter I asked for you an increase of salary, viz., to $2,200, knowing that the increasing demands of your family would justify such an increase. This request was granted. I am now compelled, from circumstances which you doubtless fully understand, to ask of you your resignation. I do this reluctantly, because of the kind feelings I bear your family, but self-respect and self-preservation compel me to make this request. For many weeks you have been disloyal to me and to the interest of this office, and have been in close conference and in intimate relations with John D. Sanborn and his friends. I have reason to believe that for weeks you have been conveying to Mr. Sanborn and his friends the secrets of this office and the prosecution, and have been industriously at work in the interest of Mr. Sanborn, while at the same time you have professed friendship for me and have been in confidential relations with me and the prosecution of the Sanborn case. I am also well aware that you have been all this while plotting for my removal, and aiding the Sanborn influence by all means in your power to secure my removal, and have made your boast that you would, through the newspapers, break me down in the City of Brooklyn, and through your relationship with the Attorney General secure my removal in thirty days, and I have reason to know that you have this very day written the Attorney General for the sole purpose of attempting to poison his mind against me, and thereby secure, if possible, my removal. Soon after the filing of the indictment in the Sanborn case you went secretly to Washington, and when you returned, in pursuance of a professed understanding which you had with the Sanborn interest by which you were promised the privilege, among other things, of naming my successor, you immediately commenced a systematic effort, which you have pursued in secret ever since, to make the Sanborn suit a failure, if possible, and thus to effect my removal. I have not considered whether your efforts have been, or can be, of any practical consequence or not, but it is enough for me to know and to feel that it is impossible, under the circumstances, for us longer to remain associated together in this office. In this view it is necessary for me to refer to your absolute inattention to the business of the office during the past five weeks, or to your allowing certain distillery cases which ought to have been prosecuted to drop from prosecution, which fact has but recently been brought to my attention. I am sorry for you. You can ill afford disloyalty to honor and duty, which the position implies, which you have thus so unadvisedly assumed. Your resignation will be at once accepted. Notwithstanding your disloyalty and ingratitude to me, no ill-feeling on my part will follow you in the future.

A. W. TENNEY, United States Attorney.

The above letter was handed on the 2d instant by Mr. Tenney to Mr. Hughes. After reading it Mr. Hughes is reported by Mr. Tenney as saying, "I shall not resign because you are to be removed." On the 1st of April, Mr. Tenney sent to the Attorney General a copy of the letter addressed to Mr. Hughes, and wrote to the Attorney General a private letter in which he stated that none of the facts set forth in the letter to Hughes would be made public unless Hughes forced him (Tenney) to give them publicity. Mr. Tenney claims that Hughes by the publication of the following letter which appeared in a Brooklyn paper of yesterday forces him to make public all the facts in connection with the case:

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 3, 1874.

Your letter asking for my resignation, which you handed me on the 2d inst., contained several allegations, which, if true—and I suppose you know them to be true or else you would not have made them—are sufficient in their nature for my dishonorable dismissal from the service.

Since the receipt of your letter I have requested you to examine into my official conduct, especially as to dropping the prosecution of important distillery cases with me and in the presence of some of the other officers of this court. This you have declined to do. I am, therefore, compelled to make certain charges against you, and transmit the same to the Department of Justice, with the request that some officer of that department be instructed to investigate the administration of this office since the 10th day of March, 1873, and in order that you may be better prepared to meet the charges referred to, and that I may not be chargeable with the style of your letter, I shall be specific.

First—Receiving $50 from one Simon Frey, with the understanding that it was to be paid in satisfaction of a civil suit then pending on the 25th day of April, 1873; that said $50 was not so paid, but retained by the United States Attorney until the 1st day of April, 1874, when it was paid in part by his own check.

Second—Reducing the bail of John Dumont, after it was well known that he would never return, from $1,000 to $200, at the request of the surety, one George Thomas, who then had a deposit of $600 of defendant's money in his possession, and who was in every way responsible.

Third—Delaying the execution of judgments for large sums of money after the same were in the hands of the Marshal, and when there was property that would at least satisfy more than one half of the said judgments.

Very respectfully, WILLIAM D. HUGHES, Assistant United States Attorney.

A. W. TENNEY, Esq., United States Attorney.

The following is a copy of the letter to the Attorney General:

Hon. Geo. H. Williams, Attorney General:

I herewith tender you my resignation as an Assistant to the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New-York. After the manner of the prosecution of Sanborn, Hawley, and others was conducted, I feel that I must retire from an office that to continue in would be to subject myself to the ridicule of the Bench and Bar. My resignation will take effect on the appointment and confirmation of my successor. I am very respectfully yours,

WM. D. HUGHES.

Mr. Tenney informed a reporter of THE TIMES that he did not receive Mr. Hughes' letter until nearly an hour after its publication. It is proper to state that after Mr. Hughes received the letter asking for his resignation from Mr. Tenney, an understanding was entered into between the District Attorney and his assistant by which the latter was to continue for some time in the office. In answer to Mr. Hughes' letter of yesterday Mr. Tenney has addressed the following letter to THE TIMES:

BROOKLYN, April 3, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As there appeared in the Brooklyn papers of this evening a letter of Mr. Wm. D. Hughes, who has been the Second Assistant in my office for the past year, in which he has given publicity to the fact that I had requested his resignation on the 2d inst., together with some statements prejudicial to me, it becomes necessary for me, for my own vindication, to give to the public the true relations which Mr. Hughes has borne to my office. The petty charges which he has preferred against me are hardly of sufficient consequence to merit notice, and I readily court investigation of the same. The letter which is given above is the one in which, on the 1st inst., I asked for the resignation of Mr. Hughes. I had hoped that, for his sake, he would not have rendered it necessary for me to give publicity to it. Very respectfully yours,

A. W. TENNEY, United States Attorney.

THE EXPENSES OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

The quarterly report of Controller Green, embracing the period from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1874, was issued yesterday. It shows that the total amount of warrants drawn on County account during that time was $3,613,431 80, and on City account $16,383,506 22, making a total of $19,996,938 02. The City debt on the 31st March, less $25,277,059 86 in the sinking fund, was $110,919,296 99. The following stocks and bonds were issued during the quarter:

For public works, Croton water, sewer repairs, and street improvements	$1,695,500 00
Opening boulevard north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street	124,000 00
City Park improvements	154,000 00
Museum of Art and Natural History	50,000 00
Public school buildings	9,000 00
New County Court-house	3,730 30
Department of Docks	149,500 00
Assessments vacated and to pay short bonds issued to pay old debs	8,338,400 00
Liquidation of claims and judgments	227,000 00
Current expenses, revenue bonds anticipating taxes of 1874	4,867,350 00
Total	$15,618,480 30

The following stocks and bonds have been paid:

Revenue bonds issued to pay debts in 1872 payable 1874	$8,032,397 55
Revenue bonds of 1873, payable 1874	1,311,147 12
Assessment bonds	520,000 00
Water stock of 1870	650 00
Total	$10,626,694 67

The above stocks and bonds were issued under special laws for works in progress; assessment bonds on account of improvements in progress, and to be repaid from assessments to be collected; consolidated stock for payment, or short bonds issued in 1872, to pay old debts, and to reimburse the street improvement fund for assessments vacated by order of the Supreme Court, as provided, chapter 444, laws 1872, and chapter 756, laws 1873; bonds for liquidation of claims and judgments, and claims prior to January, 1872, chapter 756, laws 1873, and revenue bonds to meet current expenses of and payable from taxes of 1874.

THE WINSHIP DIVORCE CASE.

In the case of Edward K. Winship against his wife, Caroline F. Winship, in which an order of discontinuance was signed a few days since, Judge Donohue granted an order yesterday staying the effect of his former order, and directing the plaintiff to show cause on Monday, before Judge Lawrence, why the order discontinuing should not be vacated. The present order was made on an affidavit of Mrs. Winship, submitted by her attorney, Mr. H. C. Dennison, in which she swears she signed a consent to a discontinuance at the solicitation of plaintiff's attorney, without knowledge on the part of her own attorney, and without knowledge of the effect of the paper she had signed. It appeared that in the absence of Mrs. Winship's attorney the plaintiff and his attorneys had induced her to consent to a discontinuance of the suit; that plaintiff had failed to pay the $300 counsel fee awarded to Mrs. Winship's counsel, or the $40 a week alimony awarded to her. The non-payment of these amounts before discontinuance was one of the matters she did not fully comprehend, and to which her counsel have still more serious objections.

HOW CONVICTS ESCAPE.

OPENING DOORS AT SING SING.

A SYSTEMATIC PLAN FOR THE RELEASE OF PRISONERS—CAPTURE OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

For over a year past the escapes of convicts from the State Prison, at Sing Sing, have been so frequent and effected with such apparent ease that the prison authorities have lately become convinced that there was established a regular system, having for its object the release of notorious and important prisoners, and that several ex-keepers, thoroughly acquainted with the prison and its surroundings, were concerned in the conspiracy. Becoming alarmed at the frequency with which convicts, chiefly burglars sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, were taking "French leave" from that institution, Warden Hubbell, in charge of the prison, came to this City, and consulted with Superintendent Matsell and Capt. Irving, of the Central Detective Office, in regard to the matter. The result of the consultation was that Capt. Irving, with Detectives Sampson and Farley, proceeded at once to make a thorough investigation. Capt. Irving and Sampson returned to Sing Sing with Mr. Hubbell, and after learning the names of the convicts who escaped within the past two or three months, and the manner in which they had obtained their freedom, they became convinced that the men had escaped by means of keys and tools of various kinds, furnished by parties in this City, and brought into the prison by some person or persons in collusion with the convicts. The tools used were sectional "jimmies," jack-screws, and hydraulic rams, and the *modus operandi* of the outside parties assisting in the escape of the prisoners was to procure the tools in this City and take them by railroad to Tarrytown. There they hire a small boat, in which they proceed to Sing Sing and wait an opportunity for landing the tools. This was a task attended with considerable difficulty, owing to the vigilance of the watchmen who are required to constantly patrol the river front in the immediate vicinity of the prison, and to flash their lights upon the river. When the conspirators succeeded in effecting a landing they "planted" the tools in a specified place, generally on the edge of the quarry in the prison grounds, or among the lumber piles on the dock. The tools would then be conveyed inside the prison by some of the employes, who had been bribed for that purpose. In this manner the following notorious thieves made their escape: Jim Brady, Jim Hope, Joe Howard, Edward Lyons, John Miller, John Keefe, alias "Johnny the Greek," Wm. C. Harrison, alias "Frost," Bill Radford, and others. Of the above named, Brady and Hope were subsequently arrested for robbing a bank in Delaware, and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, but escaped from the prison at New-Castle, Del., and are still are at large. Miller was arrested in this City and sent back to Sing Sing, where he is now confined. Several of the others have also been recaptured and returned to prison. Capt. Irving learned that Harry Smith, alias Symthe, Daniel H. Sweet, alias Lewis Robenstein, and Elizabeth Porter, alias Tilly Miller, were the principals engaged in this systematic release of convicts. The woman was generally sent to the place where the tools were manufactured to order what was wanted, and the tools, when finished were delivered to either Smith or Sweet, and were taken by them to Tarrytown, and thence to Sing Sing, as described above. Five hundred dollars was the price usually paid for the release of each convict, and this included all the expenses and the bribe paid to the guard or keeper who was in the plot. On searching for these persons, it was ascertained that Sweet and the woman Porter had been arrested a short time ago in Lockport, N. Y., for smuggling, and are now in prison at that place awaiting trial. This fact was reported to Superintendent Matsell, who at once telegraphed to United States District Attorney Crowley, requesting that official's consent to deliver the prisoners in his custody to the Police authorities of this City. Mr. Crowley agreed to do so, with the proviso that in case the prisoners were not convicted they should be redelivered to him for trial on the charge of smuggling. This being satisfactorily arranged, Mr. Crowley was requested to hold the prisoners until the arrival of Detectives Farley and Sampson, who will leave for Lockport to-day. The search for Smith proved successful, and he was arrested several days ago by Capt. Irving and Detective Sampson, and is now locked up at Police Head-quarters. He is known to the detectives as a skillful burglar, and has been under arrest several times. The next thing in order was to find the place where the tools used by the convicts in making their escape were manufactured. Detective Farley, who had been specially engaged in searching for this place, had his attention directed to the workshop of John Steurer, a German machinist and locksmith, at No. 106 Hester street, near Forsyth. This place was watched for several days and nights, and the officers, from various circumstances which they do not desire to make public at present, had their suspicions confirmed. Yesterday morning Detective Sampson called on Mr. Steurer, and found him busily employed at his work shop. Sampson hinted that he desired to have some tools of a peculiar pattern made for a private purpose. The mysterious manner of the detective completely disarmed the German machinist, and when Sampson exhibited patterns of a sectional "jimmy," a jack-screw, and other burglar's implements, Steurer fell into the trap, and said: "Oh, yes; I make all dem tings." Pointing to a safe in his work-shop, he glibly added: "You want someting vat you open dat mit, I make 'em for you." After some conversation the German admitted that his principal business consisted in manufacturing burglars' tools to order, and also that he made several sets of tools for use "up de riber." Capts. Irving and Farley then dropped into the shop, and were introduced by Sampson as his "pals" in the enterprise for which the tools were wanted. After some haggling about the price Steurer agreed to furnish a sectional "jimmy" four feet six inches long for $15, a jack-screw for $15, and the hydraulic ram for $60, and would have them all ready for delivery on Tuesday next. At the conclusion of the bargain the German was utterly dumbfounded by the officers revealing themselves in their true character and placing him under arrest. Finding that he was fairly trapped he made a clean breast of the whole matter, and information obtained from him is deemed by the detectives to be of the utmost importance, but its value would be destroyed by its publication at present. When brought to Police Head-quarters he identified a number of the tools taken from the masked burglars, and now in possession of the Police, as of his manufacture. In his workshop were found several sections of "jimmies," key-molds, and other articles of a suspicious nature, which were seized by the Police, and will be used as evidence against him. Capt. Irving has also in his possession a wax mold of the key of the main door leading from the female prison at Sing Sing, which was used by Mary Ann Watts, in making her escape from the prison last week. This mold was found in the prison at Sing Sing, together with drawings and models of the locks by which the tiers of cells at the prison are secured. From these discoveries there is no doubt that there was a conspiracy on foot for the release of a large number of convicts, and through the exertions of Capt. Irving and the officers engaged with him the plans have been frustrated. The officers are deserving of great credit for the manner in which they have brought this case to a successful issue, for which they have labored incessantly for several weeks past.

THE CITY FINANCES.

The Commissioners of Accounts have transmitted to Mayor Havemeyer a report on the City finances for the year ending Dec. 31, 1873. It agrees with the annual statement previously published, and covers the same ground. All the stocks and bonds issued by the City, enumerated by their titles, are given, together with the amounts redeemed. Referring to the funded debt, the report states that the amount outstanding Dec. 31, 1873, was $69,624,054 49. The temporary debt on the same date was $21,927,372 30, and the revenue bonds outstanding, $8,690,279 20. The following warrants were drawn and outstanding on Dec. 31:

For bond No. 43	$100,000	For bond No. 200	$100,000
For bond No. 69	50,000	For bond No. 212	100,000
For bond No. 83	100,000	For bond No. 12	50,000
For bond No. 91	50,000	For bond No. 48	15,000
For bond No. 123	100,000		
Total			$665,000

The total amount of the County debt outstanding on the same date, including $1,759,700 revenue bonds, was	$31,627,865 23

The report then makes the following recapitulation:

Total City debt Dec. 31	$100,241,705 99
Total County debt Dec. 31	31,627,865 23
Total	$131,869,577 22
Less warrants oustanding	665,000 00
Total	$131,204,571 22
Less amount stocks and bonds in sinking fund	24,773,546 80
Total	$106,431,024 42

A BOLD ROBBERY IN BROOKLYN.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, while Mr. Geo. Talbot was walking along Clinton avenue, near Dr. Budington's Church, in company with two ladies, he was suddenly seized upon behind by the neck and violently pulled backward by a large rough-looking man. While in this position Mr. Talbot's gold watch and chain were wrenched from his pocket by the highwayman, who at once fled. The attack was so sudden that Mr. Talbot could make no resistance. The ladies screamed loudly for help, and before the thief had got more than a block away from the scene of the robbery a dozen citizens were in pursuit. After a short chase the highwayman was captured and handed over to Detective Carr, of the Fourth Precinct, who, seeing the crowd running, had joined in the pursuit. The prisoner when taken to the station-house gave the name of John H. Limburgand, and in excuse for the act he had committed said he was drunk. Mr. Talbot who, after he had recovered from the first effects of the assault, joined in the chase, obtained his watch and chain.

GOOD FRIDAY.

IMPRESSIVE SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES—SERMON BY DR. DIX.

The usual religious services in connection with Good Friday took place yesterday in all the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches, and in all the attendance was quite numerous. At Trinity Church the services commenced at noon and lasted until near 2 o'clock. Every seat was occupied, and the services, which were of a most impressive character, were conducted by Rev. Dr. Dix, assisted by Rev. Mr. Hitchings and Rev. Mr. Houghton. The music, which was up to the usual high standard of Trinity, was supplied by the full choir of thirty-five members, and Mr. A. H. Messiter presided at the organ. The following is the programme:

Processional.
Venite.
Psalter.
Benedicite.
Benedictus.
Credo.
Anthem—Hymn No. 100.
Kyrie.
Hymn—Miserere.
Offertory—Gounod.
Sanctus.
Gloria in Excelsis.
Recessional.

The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Dix, and was listened to with much attention. He took his text from the Gospel of St. John, xviii., 27, and, in the course of his discourse, dwelt largely on the character of Pontius Pilate, and on the manner in which he acted toward our Savior. No man, he said, has ever lived on this earth that had so baneful a distinction as Pilate. There was no such awful figure anywhere in this world—not even Judas—as that Roman Governor who had the power, and still permitted an innocent man to be crucified. Never before or since did the waves of human passion rage so furiously. Pilate was, he had no doubt, a man of education. He had the best soldiers in the world, and still he allowed himself to be influenced by a mob. The higher classes at this period had no religion, though they still professed outward respect for its forms. They had a mysterious, superstitious feeling that there was, after all, a Being greater than man, of whom they stood in awe. This feeling had its effect upon Pilate when he first declined to deliver up our Savior for crucifixion. The speaker next, in a graphic manner, described the scene which took place when Jesus was brought before Pilate by the Jews. The Governor thought the Man before him was a harmless fool, and thinking it would satisfy the public, ordered him to be scourged, though he believed that he did not deserve even that punishment. But this would not satisfy the persecutors of Jesus, and the cry came up deeper and stronger for his death. Pilate was determined that Jesus should not die, and no doubt the message which he had received from his wife, pleading for the innocent man, had had some effect in forming this resolution. He sent him to Herod, hoping to throw the responsibility upon the shoulders of another, but Herod sent him back. Pilate's situation was now dreadful. The multitude said, "If you let this man go, you are not Cæsar's friend," and the force of such threat was more than could now be well realized. Tiberius was a cruel tyrant, and Pilate, considering his self-interest only, finally gave an innocent man up to death, saying, "I am innocent of this blood." How could he be innocent? asked the preacher. Had he only spoken one word not all the power of the Jewish nation could force Him from him. He had no faith nor conscience, and although a soldier, yielded to a base rabble, and though a Judge, gave up the innocent to die. In concluding an eloquent and touching discourse, Dr. Dix said: "Let us never cease to be loyal and true to Him whom to serve is to live."

There was a morning service at Grace Church, at which Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter officiated, assisted by Rev. Mr. Perkins. The musical programme contained the processional chorus "Lift up your heads," by Handel, the Easter anthem, "Christ our Passover," "Gloria Patri," by Hummel; Mosenthal's "Cantata Domino," "Gloria in Excelsis," and "Te Deum."

At St. Paul's Church, Broadway, Rev. Dr. Haight preached the sermon on the crucifixion of Christ. The choral service was plain throughout, and comprised the Venite, the proper psalms for the day, the Benedicte and the Benedictus, and the hymn, "O Sacred Head."

At the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Mulberry street, the services commenced shortly after 9 o'clock in the forenoon. The Passion was chanted by Revs. Andrew Carney, John Salter, and John Riordan, and Very Rev. William Quinn, Vicar General, rendered the oration of the Cross, assisted by the students of the Provincial Seminary. Mass was then celebrated by Archbishop McCloskey, Father Carney acting as Master of the Ceremonies, assisted by Father Farrelly, the Archbishop's Secretary. The other clergymen who participated in the ceremonies were, besides Archbishop McCloskey, Vicar General Quinn, Father Riordan, Father Brennan, and Father McNamee. A sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by Rev. John Keane, one of the Assistant Pastors of the church, and the services did not conclude until about 12 o'clock. The altar was draped in black, and the "stations" on the church walls were covered with black fringe. At 4 o'clock P. M., the office of Tenebræ, symbolical of the darkness that overspread the earth after the crucifixion, was chanted, and at 7 o'clock the church was thrown open for the purpose of allowing the faithful to "visit" the "stations."

St. Stephen's, St. Francis Xavier's, and St. Joseph's had also the usual services in the morning, and in the evening a sermon on the "Passion" was preached in the Jesuits' Church, West Sixteenth street.

At St. Peter's, Barclay street, the services were conducted by Rev. Father Farrell. The Procession of the Cross was an imposing spectacle. It was headed with a draped crucifix borne by an an acolyte and followed by a choir of twenty young women, veiled, chanting the service, the priests and deacons being in the rear, attended by acolytes swaying censers of perfume.

At St. Ann's Church there was a large attendance, and the services were conducted by Rev. Father Preston, assisted by Rev. Fathers Poole and Pendergast. The chancel was decorated with black and purple, and the repository for the Holy Sacrament was hung with crape and purple cloth. In the evening the "Seven last words of Christ" was sung, and the sermon on the Passion preached by the pastor.

With the exception of the Redemptorist Churches there were few of the Catholic places of worship thrown open during the day. All the churches of the Redemptorist Fathers were crowded from 7 o'clock in the morning until late at night, the surging multitude paying their devotion to the cross. The churches that had been closed during the afternoon were opened at 7 o'clock in the evening, and large numbers joined in devotional exercises up to 10 o'clock, when the churches were closed for the night. This morning services will be held in the various churches, and in the evening all symbols of mourning will be removed for the Easter celebration.

CORONERS' CASES IN WESTCHESTER.

Justice Edmonds, of Mt. Vernon, Westchester County, yesterday held an inquest upon the body of an unknown man, who, while walking along the down track of the New-Haven Railroad, near its junction with the Harlem Road, was struck and instantly killed by a train passing in the same direction, the engineer failing to see the man until too late to avoid the accident. The jury, in rendering their verdict, exonerated the railroad company, also the conductor and engineer of the train, from all blame in the matter.

On Thursday morning Mrs. Margaret Trainor, wife of Owen Trainor, was found dead in her room at the Neptune House, New-Rochelle, Weschester County. As soon as the fact became known in the village it was insinuated and generally reported that the woman had come to her death by foul means at the hands of her husband, who was consequently arrested and held to await the result of an investigation by Coroner Brennecke. As no external injuries were discovered a post mortem examination was made, and resulted in finding the stomach much congested, and emitting a strong odor of bad whisky. The brains were also badly congested. It was likewise shown in evidence that the deceased had purchased a pint of whisky the evening previous. The jury rendered a verdict that "the deceased came to her death by congestion of the brain, caused by the use of alcoholic poison," and the jury concluded by censuring the Excise Commissioners for not using more discretion in granting licences.

Coroner Brennecke held an inquest also upon the body of an unknown man at the saloon of John Molloy, New-Rochelle. The stranger had requested permission to rest there for a short time, and was soon afterward found dead in his chair. Verdict, death by congestion of the kidneys by intemperate habits.

WHAT BECOMES OF ALL THE CIGARS?

In the Third Internal Revenue District of the State of New-York, comprising the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York, and of which M. Friedsam, Esq., is Collector, there were manufactured and sold during the last twelve months, ending March 31, 1874, the enormous number of 183,018,200 cigars, and 4,190,050 cigarettes, producing to the Government a revenue of $921,369 37. This district produces one-third of all the cigars manufactured in the State of New-York, and about one-tenth of all manufactured in the United States, as appears by the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the year 1873.

CONNECTICUT.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION ON MONDAY NEXT.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL CANDIDATES OF BOTH PARTIES—PAST VOTE OF THE STATE.

The annual State election in Connecticut occurs on Monday next, April 6. The Governor and other State officers, the Legislature, and county and town officers will be chosen. The Legislature to be chosen will elect a United States Senator, in place of Hon. William A. Buckingham, whose term expires in March, 1875. The Legislature chosen last year had a Democratic majority of four on joint ballot, the Republicans having control of the Senate by one majority. The State in recent years has voted as follows:

Year.	Office.	Rep.	Dem.	Temp.
1873.	*Governor*	39245	45059	2541
1872.	*President*	50318	45394	206
1872.	*Governor*	46103	44562	1549
1871.	*Governor*	47473	47373	......
1870.	*Governor*	43285	44128	......

The nominations of the two principal parties for the leading offices are as follows:

Office.	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	Henry B. Harrison.	Charles R. Ingersoll.
Lt. Governor	John T. Wait.	George G. Sill.
Treasurer	David P. Nichols.	William E. Raymond.
Sec'y of State	John Q. A. Stone.	Marvin H. Sanger.
Controller	E. Perry Packer.	Alfred R. Goodrich.

The Prohibitionists also have a ticket for State officers in the field, as follows:

Governor	Henry D. Smith.
Lieutenant Governor	Jesse G. Baldwin.
Treasurer	George Greenman.
Sec'y of State	Hiram P. Lawrence.
Controller	Dabney Carr.

The nominations for the State Senate are these:

Dis.	Republican.	Democrat.
1.	William J. Clark.	Charles M. Pond.
2.	Jabez S. Allen.	Chester Johnson.
3.	Carlos Bates.	Thomas W. Loomis.
4.	Charles L. English.	Luzon B. Morris.
5.	Orville H. Stevens.	Hiel S. Stevens.
6.	Horace C. Wilcox.	John C. Byxbee.
7.	John B. Palmer.	Ralph H. Wheeler.
8.	Henry Bill.	Charles Hewett.
9.	R. G. Hooper.	J. Griffin Ely.
10.	Joseph Tomlinson.	Nathaniel Wheeler.
11.	Samuel Sherman.	Ezra Stevens.
12.	William T. Minor.	Galen A. Carter.
13.	John P. Kingsley.	Whiting Hayden.
14.	Samuel M. Fenner.	Edwin A. Buck.
15.	John T. Rockwell.	Harvey B. Steele.
16.	Charles A. Warren.	Miles Morse.
17.	James Ensign.	Charles Edwards.
18.	Benjamin Douglas.	Samuel J. Starr.
19.	William C. Hough.	George E. Elliott.
20.	William M. Corbin.	Merrick A. Mercy.
21.	Elliot P. Skinner.	Jonathan G. Page.

A RAILROAD MAN'S ACCEPTANCE OF HIS NOMINATION FOR SENATOR.

Hon. Charles M. Pond has accepted the Democratic nomination for State Senator in the First District of Connecticut. An intimation from the Chairman of the committee that there was some doubt in the convention of his cordial indorsement of the anti-railroad resolution, but that a majority were satisfied that his answer in regard to it would be satisfactory, brings out the following letter of acceptance: "I have hastily read the report of the resolutions adopted by the convention, and assuming that they intend to condemn corrupt and oppressive acts by railroad corporations, or such action, for instance, as that witnessed at Southington, I cheerfully assure you that I approve them. At the same time I desire to say that I consider the interests of railroad companies intimately involved with those of the public; railroads are aiding largely in building up our towns and developing our resources. By no act of mine shall their interests be impaired, so long as their affairs are administered in harmony with those of the people and upon just principles."

THE PROSPECTS.

The Nashville *Banner* of March 31 says: "An earthquake occurred at Franklin Saturday night, which caused great excitement among the citizens. A low rumbling sound was heard, jarring the houses and causing much fright. W. S. Campbell, who had recently erected a house worth $8,000, heard the noise, and thought burglars were attempting to break into his domicile, but on making an examination discovered that one of the walls had been cracked. Capt. Winston's house was so jarred that he thought also that cracksmen had invaded his premises. Others supposed the rumbling sound to be that produced by the running of a train, but no train was due at that time. There was, in fact, a general shaking up of things. A few earthquakes have, at various times, occurred in Tennessee, but none that brought about worse results than that in 1811, when the earth sank and Reelfoot Lake was made."

THE CONDITION OF AMERICAN SEAMEN.

Dr. Heber Smith, Surgeon in the United States Marine Hospital service, has written a letter, dated March 26, to the United States Shipping Commissioner, and to the Secretary and Treasurer of the American Seamen's Friend Society, substantiating charges made in a report upon the conditions which affect the American merchant sailor at this port, in which he severely criticised the workings of the American Seamen's Friend Society, and what he deemed the unjust and oppressive interpretation and enforcement of the shipping act, the train of ills which follow the system of advance wages, and the mockery of philanthropy in so many of the organizations devoted to the welfare of "poor Jack." This letter of Surgeon Smith is written as a rejoinder to the denial of the charges by the Shipping Commissioner and the officers of the Seamen's Friend Society, and its allegations are accompanied by extracts of the charges and evidence of their justice. The following paragraphs embrace the direct charges concerning the Shipping act:

"The law provides that the Shipping Commissioner shall receive his compensation from fees not to exceed $5,000 a year; but the practical construction of the act is such that the $5,000 can be swelled to an indefinite amount through Deputy Commissioners and office expenses. The direct result of this is, it is claimed, an unjust and oppressive interpretation of the act by which the Commissioner enforces the collection of fees from the wages of the sailor for discharging and shipping for every trip, no matter how short, and notwithstanding that he may reship on the same vessel immediately for another term; and this continuously for months, going through the formalities of discharging and shipping each trip, and each time mulcting him the amount of the fees."

Numerous illustrations of this evil follow in the letter, after which he gives the full text of the reference to the American Seamen's Friend Society, commenting on the "Sailor's Home," conducted by the Society, as little better than any of the low sailor boarding-houses, and condemning the want of space and ventilation in the sleeping apartments, and the "total disregard of hygienic laws," as being apparent in their arrangement; finally characterizing the society and "Home" as "mere burlesques upon philanthropic effort." As an evidence of the truth of these assertions regarding the American Seamen's Friend Society, he points out the report of the Board of Health, of the examination, by a Sanitary Inspector, of the "Home," situated at No. 190 Cherry street. The report of the inspector states that the establishment was found in a condition dangerous to life, and detrimental to health for reasons of improper ventilation, the crowded state of the sleeping apartments, and the extreme filthy and offensive condition of the cellars. In an allusion to the Treasurer's financial statement, Dr. Smith called attention to two items among the expenditures, entitled "total for spiritual welfare, $60,050 04; total for temporal welfare, $1,380 50." "I have no desire," he continues, "to suggest a comparison between the relative importance of spiritual and temporal welfare. Here are the exact figures and the items of their distribution; and this distribution may, possibly, be in consonance with the wishes and intent of the donors." His strictures are solely directed against what he alleges to be the pretense of the American Seamen's Friend Society, which, he states, has collected in the aggregate nearly a million of dollars through "pleas for the sailor," to promote the temporal and spiritual welfare of the mariner. In concluding his letter, Dr. Smith stated the reasons which prompted him to write it to be humanity to the sailor, and a desire to correct frauds and brutality perpetrated on this much-abused class.

CASTLE GARDEN TOPICS.

The railway emigrant combat thickens, and yesterday morning the Castle Garden agent of the New-York Central Company notified the Commissioners of Emigration that he had been directed to inform them that the company he represented had further reduced emigrant fares from this City to Chicago to $5 per passenger, and proportionately to other points. Soon after, the Commissioners were informed by the agents of the Erie and Pennsylvania Companies that the respective corporations had met the further reduction made by the Central Company, and were offering tickets to through points west over their lines at similar rates. The matter of sharing expenses in the handling business connected with the transfer of emigrants stands precisely as it has thus far this week. The Commissioners will soon decide upon a programme in regard thereto. It is a noticeable feature that a better class of emigrants is now arriving, which fact is attributed to the discouraging effect of the news of the panic and dullness of the business interests of this country upon the poorer classes of Europe who may contemplate emigration. The records at Castle Garden show that, during the first three months of 1873, there were 20,153 emigrants landed at the Garden; and for the corresponding period this year, 11,578 emigrants—showing a falling off of over sixty per cent. On the 2d day of April, 1873, an Inman steamer landed over 980 emigrants at this port and yesterday a steamer of the same line landed only 300 emigrants. Almost equally great disparities have been noticed during the past few months. Yesterday the arrivals of steerage passengers were as follows: Cuba, from Liverpool, 150; Assyria from Genoa, Palermo, and Halifax, 33; Nevada from Liverpool, 163. The steamers Victoria, from Glasgow, and König Sverre were reported below with steerage passengers aboard.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1:30—Lohengrin, (Italian Opera.) Mme. Christine Nilsson, Signor Campanini.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Les Pantins de Violette, La Fille de Madame Angot, (Second act.)—Mlle. Marie Aimée. Matinée at 1:30—La Fille de Madame Angot.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Veteran—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon, Mme. Ponisi. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Charity—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment. Matinée at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Davy Crockett—Mr. Frank Mayo, Miss Rosa Rand. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Led Astray—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson. Matinée at 1:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Davy Crockett—Mr. Frank Mayo, Miss Rosa Rand.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Farces, Singing, Comicalities—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour. Matinée.

THE COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of the Last Days of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Matinée at 2. Lecture by Prof. R. A. Proctor—"Other Worlds than Ours."

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—Exhibition of Paintings.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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New-York City.

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room, Times Office.*

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Twelve Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

We publish to-day a double supplement, in which will be found a great variety of interesting news and general articles; and to-morrow we shall publish another double supplement, which, we trust, will prove equally acceptable to our readers. The Times this morning, we may fairly say, will be found unequaled as a newspaper; for it is not made up of compilations from stale Washington correspondence, or of rub-a-dub articles on the "ruin of the country" or an "impending war with the West," but consists of the latest news, combined with many original articles, carefully prepared by our own correspondents and contributors.

The New-York *Tribune* continues to vilify the Republican Party as much as if it still expected to elect its editor President of the United States, on an "Independent-Liberal-Democratic-Republican" ticket. Yesterday it said:

"It is all very well for men who make their living by it to talk about the importance of 'the party.' To those who are at all disposed to be influenced by such appeals we commend a serious study of the uses to which 'the party' *was put in keeping the Tweed régime in power.*"

Now, the only section of the Republican Party which ever had any friendly relations with Tweed was that led by Horace Greeley and the New-York *Tribune*. They tried to elect a Mayor on that basis, and Mr. Greeley himself went into partnership with Tweed in a tobacco manufacturing company. It seems a little hard to abuse the Republican Party for faults which it never committed, but into which the *Tribune* tried very hard to lead it.

Every now and then, during the session of Congress, we hear of claims from persons living in the Southern States for damages inflicted during the war. One of the latest of these claims is that of a firm in Mississippi for cotton destroyed during the rebellion by order of Gen. Grant. It was referred to the House Committee on War Claims, which reported adversely to it, on the ground "that the property was destroyed as being an element of strength to the rebellion." The amount of compensation asked for was $1,000,000. While the Republicans are in power there can be little doubt as to the fate of such demands as this—but supposing the Democrats come into office? Affairs might soon wear a very different appearance.

There is one gentleman in the United States Senate who does not speak very often on finance, but, when he does, generally manages to say some sensible and pertinent things. We refer to Senator Flanagan, of Texas. Our readers are familiar with the argument that because the Government notes are not payable at any expressed day, their payment may be indefinitely postponed. This specious plea does not deceive Mr. Flanagan. In answer to Senator Gordon, who presented it, Mr. Flanagan recently said:

"He presents to us a promissory note, as I understand it to be. Now, I submit a proposition upon it, and see how he can reconcile the one with the other. He is a lawyer of fine ability. I present to him simply three letters: I. O. U. Take the one-dollar bill that he has held up here in the Senate, and what is the legal effect of it? 'I owe you one dollar,' or if a thousand-dollar bill, 'I owe you a thousand dollars.' There is no date as to when that is to be paid, *and therefore it is due.* The dollar he exhibits here is due. Where is the good faith of the nation when it is presented and the response is, 'O, this is not due; it does not say that it is to be paid at any given period.'] That will not do for Senators. It might do for boys playing marbles, perhaps, where they are quarreling as to whether they would step over the line, or something of that kind; but surely, with Senators, with all the logic of my distinguished friend, it has no great force. The faith of the nation is solemnly pledged by the law that is found in your statutes, based upon the idea that that money is to be paid; and when a proposition is submitted here to give confidence to the citizens of this great nation and to the moneyed world, if we are not able to redeem the money as we sacredly promised by law, we should be very willing to pay interest upon the money. This country is not insolvent. Who is there who will pretend, after hearing all the arguments that we have had, first and last, pro and con, on this subject, that the Government is not able to redeem its pledge? If it is able to do so, it is inexcusable, in every sense of the word, for not doing so. The money is due. Will it pay the money or pay interest upon it if it can make an agreement upon that point which is satisfactory, as it appears it would be to one side here, and I have no doubt it would be, and give confidence everywhere? The idea that there is no time fixed for payment will go for what it is worth. To me it is idle."

Our business people complain of the hardship and inconvenience to which they are exposed in not having Good Friday made a legal holiday, in harmony with the sentiment which now seems to be in the ascendant, and which is steadily growing more favorable to the strict observance of the day as a religious holiday. Wholesale business is practically suspended on that day, for all the prominent commercial centres are closed, and yet merchants and bankers are compelled to be at their offices to attend to the honoring of drafts, payments of notes, and similar work. No other business is done. Might it not be well to make Good Friday a legal holiday?

The foolish bill for rendering the office of Controller elective—thus throwing it absolutely into the hands of Tammany Hall—was yesterday referred back to the Committee on Cities. Persons who have a private grudge to wreak against Mr. Green because he refuses to pay fraudulent claims may be in favor of this bill, but no one else is. We trust we have now heard the last of it.

Any one who cares to make up his mind whether the taxes intrusted to Mr. Sanborn to collect were such as could not have been collected by the ordinary agencies, would do well to read the testimony of Mr. James M. King, published this morning. This gentleman, who was Acting Collector at Indianapolis, testifies that in one case, that of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, one of Sanborn's agents collected a tax which the company had long been anxious to pay, and the payment of which had been delayed only because there was some doubt in the mind of the Assessor as to the rate of tax required by law. The amount of this tax was $6,099 43, and the amount which the Government lost by Sanborn's contract in this case was $3,049 71.

In The Times of yesterday it was inadvertently stated that the bill providing a railroad commission for this City, and which was reported adversely by the Senate Railroad Committee, was the same bill as that introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Eastman. The Senate bill proves to be a measure of a totally different character, and no duplicate of Mr. Eastman's bill has yet been before the upper House. His bill, as amended, will be called up in Committee of the Whole early next week, and should the Assembly take prompt and favorable action upon it, the Senate will in a few days have the opportunity of deciding upon its merits.

The State Senate is setting an example of industry which the Assembly would do well to imitate. Last night the Senate had performed the feat, almost unexampled at this stage of the session, of having the entire list of general orders read through. Work in the Assembly is very far from being in so forward a stage as this, yet the Assembly cannot be induced to sit between Friday afternoon and Monday evening. The interruption of legislative activity may not be a serious public loss, but if these adjournments are made an excuse for protracting the session beyond the third week in April, there will be just cause for complaint. Jobbery and corruption thrive toward the close of long sessions, let the honest members struggle against them as they may. Should the Senate persevere in its intention of urging adjournment as soon as the Supply bill has been sent to the Governor, both the party and the public will be benefited.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE LEGAL TENDERS.

We suppose Mr. Eldredge, of Wisconsin, was encouraged by the fact that it was All Fools' Day last Wednesday to undertake a very foolish piece of partisan work. In the House of Representatives, the Free Banking bill being under discussion, Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, made a very able and effective speech in support of the provision in the bill for paying the legal tenders. In the course of it he laid down what we conceive to be a very sound, and at present very necessary, rule for the guidance of his course in politics. He declared, in substance, that he would not support any man for office whom he knew to be opposed to the honorable discharge of the indebtedness of the Government represented by the legal-tender notes. We regret that we cannot give his exact words, owing to the fact that he yielded to what we conceive to be the bad custom of withholding his speech from the *Congressional Record* for revision. But we are confident that we have not misrepresented the purport of his statement, and we commend it as courageous and timely. At the close of Mr. Hawley's remarks, Mr. Eldredge undertook to prove that Mr. Hawley had already been untrue to this principle in supporting Gen. Grant for re-election. "It is well known to the country," said Mr. Eldredge, "that the Supreme Court, as organized before the appointment of the new Judges, had come to the decision that 'greenbacks' were unconstitutional as a legal tender. Gen. Grant, *for the purpose of reversing that decision, or having them declared valid, reorganized the Supreme Court,* when a new decision was made."

It is hardly necessary to say to any one who is familiar with the facts as they occurred, or who has taken the trouble to read the evidence that has been repeatedly published in regard to them, that the statement of Mr. Eldredge is the reverse of the truth. It is not always easy—but sometimes it is quite so—to establish beyond dispute the motive of an action, or at least the absence of any certain alleged motive. In this case it is not only possible, but it has already been done, and we are happy to say that Mr. E. Rockwood Hoar took the occasion, on Wednesday, to do it again. Falsehood travels, indeed, with seven-leagued boots, but patient and persistent truth will in the long run overtake and overcome it. Mr. Hoar said: "The gentlemen who were put upon the bench of the Supreme Court were nominated before the first legal-tender decision was made. Their nomination was sent in to the Senate on the morning of the very day on which that decision was given, and reached the Senate before the decision was given in the Supreme Court, and when it was reported in Washington that the decision of the court was going to be the other way. There was no more reason to believe those two gentlemen would give a different opinion on the legal-tender question from that which the court first gave than there was that Chief Justice Chase would give a different opinion—nor half so much at the time they were nominated."

Mr. Hoar, it will be remembered, was the Attorney General of the United States at the time the nominations referred to were made. He was necessarily intimately acquainted with the facts. It was part of his official duty to be so. It is well known that he assisted the President in the choice that was made at that time, and that he was fully informed of the considerations which controlled it. If we are not very much mistaken, Mr. Hoar has already stated that the opinions of the gentlemen named as Judges, on the question of the constitutionality of the legal tenders, were unknown to him or to the President when their names were selected. If he has not made this statement, it is a necessary inference from the declaration which we have quoted above. Mr. Hoar's character for truthfulness is unimpeached and unimpeachable. He is one of the men—not too numerous—in public life who have maintained, absolutely beyond reproach, their reputation for fidelity to the truth under all circumstances.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that he has finally set at rest among fair-minded man the slander which Mr. Eldredge, with such rashness, and, we are pained to say, with such want of candor, has revived. Certainly it is no common slander. It is not an assault upon private character alone. If it were, we should take no notice of it. The time has gone by when it was worth while to do so. This is an assault upon the Government itself, and is calculated, if not intended, to undermine confidence in the integrity and fairness of the Supreme Court. It is hard to see how a more treacherous blow to the interests of the whole country could be devised. The reputation of the Supreme Court is of nearly as much value as its actual character. The confidence which that court won at an early day, and which it has retained down to the present time, has done much to make a Government at once free and stable possible for the American people. It has enabled the court to decide conclusively many vexed questions under the Constitution, and gradually to build up a standard of interpretation, and a consistent and powerful body of doctrine with reference to the Constitution, that have contributed incalculably to the efficiency of the Government and the happiness of our people. New labors now await it. New questions, as great and as difficult as have ever come before it, are constantly arising. Whether it will succeed in the future as well as in the past will not depend wholly upon its actual integrity and impartiality. It will depend largely on the candor and self-respect of American public men in speaking of the court. Ungenerous and hasty aspersion of its reputation may do much to injure and cripple it. The temptation to this line of conduct is, of course, great to small minds dealing with large subjects; but we hope, when it is yielded to, there will always be found, as in this case, men of ability and character ready to rebuke it.

OLD CHINA.

If the present generation is but little disposed to bow to the wisdom of our grandsires, it promises to make up for this lack of reverence by a truly touching devotion to our grandmothers' tea-cups. The taste for old glass, old furniture, old hangings, old china, has become a positive mania with fashionable people on both sides of the Atlantic. Drawing-rooms begin to assume the characteristics of *bric-à-brac* stores, and dining-rooms are preparing to compete in interest with the *omnium gatherum* of a pawnbroker's sale shop. The time was when a thrifty Hollander would invest a small fortune in tulips, and when one noble bulb was sold for 4,200 guilders. The States General were wise enough to step in and save the young Republic from this inundation of fashionable folly, which was like to prove more dangerous than the briny flood which the dikes kept out. But the renown of the Viceroy tulip grows pale before the prices at which old Sèvres ware is, in these days, being bought at auction. A small cabinet collection of not over a score of vases, dishes, and cups was sold in London the other day, and realized over $70,000 in gold. A couple of vases, about a foot high, with "*Rose du Barry* foliage," brought $32,500; a pair of fan-shaped flower-holders were sold for $9,000; and a single specimen of the same kind of ornament brought $3,500. The sale in question does not seem to have been a very remarkable one, so that the figures are probably not considered fancy ones by connoisseurs in the business.

People on this side have not yet reached so perfect a stage of the development of the ceramic lunacy. But the symptoms are quite promising, and if we can only bend our minds long enough to the subject, there is no saying to what heights of extravagance we may attain. The complaint assumes forms as various as the contents of a lumber closet. But a probable victim may usually be discerned from one of the earliest symptoms of the malady—a taste for the remarkable wall-papers of which the amiable author of the *Earthly Paradise* is the artistic parent. The man who incautiously enters the region of the unique in domestic art by covering his walls with the neutral tints and the wonderful interlacing vegetable products designed by Mr. Morris, very probably supposes that his concessions to the new school of household decoration shall stop there. There could be no greater mistake. The victim of an æsthetically-minded friend or wife is shortly made aware that his carpets are outrageously out of tone with his new wall-paper. Let him yield on that point, and he is lost. His pictures have probably been already banished to the non-æsthetic parts of the house, on the ground of incongruity with those fatal paper-hangings. Then his chair legs must be twisted to harmonize with the graceful sprawl of the ornamentation which he has already learned to detest; the chair backs must be straightened and lengthened; tête-à-têtes must give place to shapeless ottomans, and the cabinets of modern art yield precedence to things which their unfortunate possessor may vaguely associate with Louis Quatorze or Queen Anne or the Georgian epoch of English history, but which become very decidedly identified in his mind with a simultaneous reign of domestic discomfort and expense.

At this point comes in the rage for old china. The wall-paper, whose perfect outlines must not be marred by the interruption of a single picture-frame, furnishes, it appears, a most unexceptionable setting for rows of odd-looking dishes. A man may, in a society sense, be of "the porcelain of human clay," and yet reasonably object to have several thousand dollars' worth of choice pottery hanging at the mercy of every sweep of a servant's feather-duster. But by the time he has been conducted to this stage he has probably lost all power of remonstrance, and has only vigor enough left to privately anathematize the memory of Wedgewood and the traditions of Worcester and Sèvres. If a *virtuoso* himself, he will have begun to plan a tour round the curiosity shops of the Old World, which ingenious artists in the grotesque keep unusually well filled at present with sham antiques. If, as is more probable, he is the victim of a generous confidence in some other *virtuoso*, he will have learned to tremble at the mention of a ewer, and associate quite other ideas than soup with any reference to a tureen. Victims who have had a very bad experience of the disorder, have been known to be seized with a cold shivering fit at the vocal announcement, "You may break, you may shatter, the vase if you will." The lingering "scent of the roses" could surely be illustrated, they think, without suggesting the smashing of priceless china.

There is clearly no help to be expected in this matter from the summary action of our modern States General. Congress has a great many things to put to rights before it can find leisure to arrest the ruinous influx of Majolica vases and Dresden shepherdesses. The brief rage for dressing in the chintz curtain patterns of our ancestors, was a trifle compared with the silent and steady invasion of the remnants of their pottery-ware. The Dolly Varden mania was too easily popularized to be lasting; the hunt after old china is never likely to be a cheap amusement, and has, therefore, a perfectly indefinite tenure of life before it. The higher the English amateurs bid for the much-coveted patterns in plates and dishes, the more readily will certain people here strive to outdo them. The mania may in due time cure itself by its own extravagance, but before that we shall hear of wonderful competitions for Dresden sets, and of an astounding rise in value of pieces of old blue Delft fished up from forgotten nooks of Knickerbocker mansions. It is probably a pity that the historical tulip craze was not allowed to develop itself to the full pitch of recklessness. The lesson might not have been so entirely wasted on the modern riders of a still more ruinous hobby.

THE MARKET VALUE OF LABOR.

Public attention has almost daily during the past six months been called to instances of journeymen and laborers declining to work at less than a certain fixed standard of wages. This standard has generally been little, and often not at all, diminished since the great crisis of last September. Workmen can readily see the propriety of reducing, in order to meet an emergency, the price of articles held for sale. Wages, in their view, are to be placed upon an entirely different basis. Whatever may occur to bring other things down, the price of labor—at least of their own labor—is to remain, under all contingencies, undiminished. They do not, indeed, object to a *rise* in wages when circumstances call for it. That, in their judgment, is a case in which the standard could be modified to any required extent.

In theory, no maxim in political economy could be more obvious than that labor has a market value. In practice, none is more frequently left out of sight. This has been true in all countries and all ages of the world. Commonly, indeed, in the history of mankind, employers, and not those employed, have attempted to establish the rate. The obstacles to a rise in wages have, therefore, until within a few years past, been usually in the Old World more marked, or, at all events, more arbitrary, than those in the way of a decline. But by whomsoever regulated, the price paid for certain kinds of manual labor has always, as compared with almost everything else, been remarkable for its want of flexibility. And this is all the more noticeable from the circumstance that there are other kinds of labor in which an entirely opposite state of affairs is seen. Not to go outside of our own times for an illustration of this, a clerk in a store whose salary is reduced thirty or forty per cent., because the business has become so unprofitable that it will not justify any higher pay, usually sees readily enough that there is no injustice in the change. If he can do better elsewhere, well and good. If not, he stays where he is, hoping that matters will improve. A very different course, it need scarcely be said, would ordinarily be taken by the men employed in a manufactory.

Business during the past Winter has been dull. It would most certainly not have rendered matters more lively if everybody had gone on the principle upon which journeymen and laborers have to so great an extent acted, of not working at all unless they could get the same, or nearly the same, pay as in more prosperous times. It is doubtless a hardship for a poor mechanic to have his wages reduced, when those he has been receiving are scarcely sufficient to maintain his family with comfort. It is no less a hardship for a small dry-goods retailer, for instance, whose ordinary income is no more than enough to meet his wants, to find it materially decreased. But the latter accepts the situation, and earns what he can. The former keeps on demanding the previous rate of remuneration. The representations of his employers that the business is dull, and that prices will not enable them to keep on except by a reduction in wages, are generally, in his view, nothing to the purpose, and he often refuses even to listen to any statements on the subject.

It is probable that the great majority of those working men who, because they could not obtain their accustomed rate of pay, have lately been pursuing the course we have described, are consoling themselves for their loss of time with the idea that such a process tends eventually to raise wages at least to the former standard. There is not room, in an ordinary newspaper article, to discuss this point in anything like an adequate manner. Two remarks, however, may here be made in reference to it. The first is that even if the idea be correct there still remains the question whether the gain would compensate for the loss. In other words, would the wages finally secured by the men remunerate them for being so long without any pay at all? The other remark is, that although the market value of an article is commonly enhanced by cutting short the supply, the rule is by no means invariable. The demand for many kinds of labor often diminishes instead of increasing with the decrease of the supply. For great numbers of persons in a community to be long out of employment is by no means always productive of high wages. Whatever may be the case in nations where the population is crowded, and the natural resources of the country are overtaxed, we may unhesitatingly lay it down as a general principle that, in a land such as ours, the greater the amount of the productive industry of the country the greater will be the demand for labor, and the better will be its compensation.

PISTOLS AND TOFFY FOR TWO.

In some parts of England, apparently, the youth of the period learns to shoot at a very tender age. At the Lewes assizes, last month, there was brought up for trial a duelist who is likely to make a stir in the world, if he goes on as he has begun. At the advanced age of fourteen, Master Gerald Mauries Burn had already been engaged in two affairs of honor, in the latter of which he had been a principal, and, if he did not exactly wing his man, (or boy,) at least came as near it as in that famous Irish duel, wherein one of the combatants fired in the air, and the other was wounded in the breast. Master Burn fired somewhere—at least he managed to get his pistol off, without materially damaging himself or anybody else. His antagonist, Master Seagrave, (*ætat* fifteen,) was less, or perhaps we should say more, fortunate, as he succeeded in bursting his pistol and wounding himself rather seriously in the thigh. The weapons, it may be inferred, were not Mantons. Indeed, they were purchased at a toy shop for the modest sum of sixpence apiece, and were meant for no more deadly charge than a cork to be propelled with a cap. These two young desperadoes, however, loaded them with powder and ball, displaying, as the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks, more courage in firing them off than many a famous duelist in facing weapons of of a more solid kind.

The details of the encounter, as given with the utmost gravity by the seconds and one of the principals on the trial, suggest a startling degree of bloodthirstiness in the rising generation of England. The affair took place at Dr. Swift's school in the City of Lincoln, and the origin of the dispute was this: There had been a trial of a boy "who refused to sell something." Master Burn was counsel, and like a Dr. Kenealy in embryo, afterward stuck up a caricature of the presiding Justice, which Master Seagrave, either from a reverence for judicial dignity, or in the chivalric spirit of him who displaced the boots of *Bombastes*, pulled down. Such a rupture it was found impossible to accommodate without a resort to the code, and so on the next half-holiday the hostile warriors went forth, duly attended by their seconds, to the dueling-ground across the river—the Bladensburg or the Bois of this community of youthful fire-eaters. On the way, they stopped at "Poppleton's toy shop," to provide themselves with the instruments of slaughter. Arrived upon the ground, the seconds—Dawson and Green—gravely measured off thirteen paces, which seems to be an innovation on the accepted measurement, and stuck at each end of the distance a peg. The duelists were placed in position, and Dawson counted three, and dropped a handkerchief. Both fired simultaneously, and Master Seagrave was seen to totter, and heard to observe that he was shot. Upon discovering that he had hit himself, Master Burn magnanimously offered to "give him another chance for his honor," but Master Dawson (whether or not removing his hat the muse of battle omits to record) informed him politely that he did "not think that they could ask another shot."

If they had been young gentlemen of "the best society," could they have done more? Master Dawson, it is to be observed, is quite a veteran duelist, having previously "gone out" with Master Banks, a battle-scarred hero of ten, "whose hand was grazed by his bullet." Altogether, Dr. Swift's school in the City of Lincoln seems to be an admirable place for the instruction of youth. Doubtless, if the contagion spreads, we shall have the youthful duello a recognized feature in all first-class academies and institutions of learning. Disputes over the marble-ring or the ball-ground will be settled by a resort to pistols and toffy for two. That frenzied sound of youthful dissipation which begins with swapping jack-knives and "chaney alleys," and culminates in the darker orgies of the midnight pop-bottle, will then end upon the field of honor; and rash words spoken over night, in the delirium of ginger-beer, will have to be atoned for at the pop-gun's mouth, preparatory, perhaps, to a breakfast of tarts and sarsaparilla at the nearest candy shop.

We do not, however, anticipate any such dreadful consequences. Most young gentlemen of fifteen have altogether too much sense to imitate these wicked absurdities. Rather we should think that this school-boy duel must bring out more vividly than ever the utter ludicrousness of the whole system of dueling in modern times.

FOREIGN COINS AT CUSTOM-HOUSES.

The Treasury Department interpreted the first section of a law of the last Congress, respecting the value of foreign coins, which authorized the Director of the Mint to annually estimate, and the Secretary of the Treasury to proclaim, on the 1st day of January, "the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world," as repealing, whenever such proclamation be made, the valuations previously fixed by the laws of Congress for levying duty at the Custom-houses. A proclamation was made on the 1st day of January last which largely increased such values. The value of goods invoiced in the franc of France, Italy, Switzerland, or Belgium, was thereby enlarged, in the assessment of ad valorem duties, about four per cent. But, in this proclamation, the new gold coin of the German Empire, called the "mark," was valued at 23 82-100 cents. The Prussian silver "thaler" was not mentioned in the proclamation, but the Customs authorities, knowing that three marks made a thaler, computed duty by estimating the thaler at 71 46-100 cents. The importers denied that any proclamation had been made specifically of the value of the thaler, and, therefore, it must remain at 69 cents, as fixed by the law of Congress of May 22, 1846. In this dilemma, the Secretary of the Treasury asks the Attorney General if the former can make a new proclamation before the first day of *next* January, and by it fix the value of the Prussian thaler and German florin, which latter was also omitted. In an opinion, which we publish elsewhere, the Attorney General advises that the Secretary of the Treasury must wait till the next first day of January before he can proclaim a second time. It appears from his opinion that nearly all merchandise coming from Germany is invoiced in the thaler or florin, and not in the mark. This will probably be so in the future, since some four per cent. in dutiable value is saved by invoicing in the silver coinage. Another peculiar feature of the blunder is that goods imported from France, and invoiced in francs, pay duty on a value more than four per cent. higher than the same goods if imported from Germany, and invoiced in thalers or florins. As this inequality influences not only Custom-house rates, but the legal par of exchange, and, as the Attorney General justly remarks, both public and private interests, Congress should not tolerate it.

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.

In announcing to Sheriff Gallup, of Albany, his refusal to stay the course of justice in regard to the murderer Lowenstein, sentenced to be hanged on the 10th of April, Gov. Dix added an injunction that will meet with universal approval. He informed the Sheriff that the execution must be as private as possible, and that he would certainly remove any Sheriff who violated the provision of the law which restricts the number of witnesses on such occasions to the twelve jurymen and the necessary number of Deputy Sheriffs. This is a requirement exacted by every reason of humanity and decency. It is a provision, moreover, which has almost uniformly been violated, notably in the executions at the Tombs, where it has been the habit of many of our Democratic Sheriffs to admit to the scaffold-yard hundreds of their personal friends and adherents, who found in such exhibitions much the same sort of excitement they might get in the rat-pit or around the prize-ring.

In some other parts of the country it is even worse. In many of the Southern States, where the old-fashioned methods of public executions are adhered to, a hanging becomes a sort of festival for all the surrounding neighborhood. Men, and women too, we regret to say, go to it arrayed in their holiday finery, and ribald jokes and drunken buffoonery are too often the last earthly sounds that the dying wretch hears as the drop falls and the halter tightens. It is needless to say that an execution so conducted loses all salutary effect. In one sort of mind it excites only mockery and derision, in another a morbid pity for the criminal, which, in uneducated natures, speedily passes into tolerance for the crime. A revolting exhibition of this kind was given a few days since at Sumter, S. C. Two negroes, named Furman and Vincent, were on the 27th ult. hanged at that place for the brutal murder of a young German book-keeper, whom they were seeking to rob on his way home. An immense concourse of people, chiefly of the race to which the criminals belonged, gathered about the scaffold from all the surrounding country. The usual dying speeches, consisting of incoherent protestations of innocence, were received with loud lamentations and ejaculations of pity from the assembled multitude. Finally, when the drop fell, it was seen that one of the halters had been improperly adjusted, and the crowd were treated to the unlooked-for spectacle of a fellow-creature slowly choking to death. A negro, at the Sheriff's command, leaped up and pulled upon the knot, but without success, and for twenty minutes the unhappy wretch writhed in horrible agony, before death put an end to his suffering.

Such things are not pleasant to write about. They are not pleasant to read. But what can be said of the moral grade of a community where they are offered for public exhibition? Nor need we in New-York flatter ourselves that we are in this respect so much better than our neighbors. As we have said, executions in this City have more than once of late been made subjects, if not strictly of public, at least of very extensive private exhibition, and the Sheriff's friends have been generously invited to the treat. We trust that the scandal will never be repeated, and that Gov. Dix's determination will be rigidly enforced. It is a sad necessity that society should ever have to take human life in its own defense. It becomes something like a crime when all the influence of capital punishment for example or for warning is wasted, by converting it into a vile sensation for prurient and brutal organizations.

THE NEW JUDGE FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Syracuse, N. Y., April 3.—Hon. William J. Wallace, of this city, whom the President has nominated for United States Judge for the Northern District of New-York, is a lawyer of very large practice and aged thirty-five. He is a son of the late E. P. Wallace, who was United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba under Presidents Lincoln and Johnson. The legal education of William J. Wallace was acquired principally at the Hamilton College Law School, under Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, now of the Columbia College Law School. He was last year Mayor of Syracuse. The nomination is received here with great favor by the Bar and citizens.

CUSTOM-HOUSE VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS.

Department of Justice,
Washington, March 31, 1874.

Hon. W. A. Richardson, Secretary of the Treasury:

Sir: Your communication of the 10th inst., enclosing a letter of that date to you from the Director of the Mint, wherein he gives an estimate of the value of the German thaler and florin, as expressed in the money of account of the United States, made by him conformably with the rule for the valuation of foreign coin, prescribed by the act of March 3, 1873, chapter 268, presents for my consideration this question:

"Whether the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized under said act to announce the value of the German thaler and florin, in the money of account of the United States, at any time previous to the 1st of January next, in order that invoices continuing to arrive, expressed in that currency, may be reduced to United States money in accordance with the construction placed upon that act by the Department of Justice, and this (the Treasury) Department?"

In connection with this inquiry you state that the proclamation of Jan. 1, 1874, issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the provisions of said act, "contains the value of the mark, the new monetary unit for the German Empire, but not of the thaler and florin, while the greater number of German invoices reaching this country continue to be expressed in the thaler which has not yet been superceded in commercial transactions by the mark."

The first section of the aforesaid act of March 3, 1873, "declares that the value of foreign coin, as expressed in the money of account of the United States, shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value." This enactment, as I have already had occasion to observe in an opinion addressed to you on the 8th of January last, was obviously designed to supercede all the provisions of law previously in force which were passed for the purpose of fixing or ascertaining the rates at which foreign coins should be estimated at the Custom-houses in computing duties payable on imported merchandise, but it was designed to supercede those provisions in a specific mode. That mode also appears in the same section, and it consists in this: The Director of the Mint is to estimate annually the "values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world," and the Secretary of the Treasury is to proclaim such values on the first day of January. Without some such scheme for authoritatively determining and publishing the values of foreign coins, according to the new rule, it is clear that the operation of the latter would be attended with great inconveniences. This measure is one that concerns both public and private interests, and as the latter especially are liable to be injuriously affected by any uncertainty to which a departure from the plain letter of the statute may possibly give rise, it seems to me to be essential that the requirements thereof be strictly pursued. Hence the designation in the statute of a particular time for the performance, by the Secretary of the Treasury, of the duty of making proclamation, which is thereby devolved upon him, should, I think, be regarded not as directory merely, but as a limitation upon his authority. He is authorized and required to make proclamation at the time indicated, and at no other.

Looking at the matter in that light, I feel constrained to answer the question submitted by you in the negative. With respect to the actual case presented, the conclusion thus reached leads practically to the following result: The value of the thaler and florin, for purposes of computation at the Custom-houses, will be that which was established by the laws in force previous to the act of March 3, 1873, until proclamation is made in accordance with the requirements of that act, which cannot now be done until the first of next January.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
(Signed) Geo. H. Williams,
Attorney General.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Aïda" was sung at the Academy of Music last evening, the performance being the last to be given by night, by Mr. Strakosch's artists, previous to their departure. The representation calls for no comment, the "points" of excellence and interest being the same as heretofore noted. "Lohengrin" is to be sung at the matinée to-day, and with the recital of this opera the Spring season, entered upon six weeks ago, will close. Monday, Wagner's work is, however, to be rendered in Brooklyn, the company proceeding, Tuesday, to Baltimore.

MME. DI MURSKA AT THE ACADEMY.

Mme. Di Murska is to sing at the Academy next week, under the management of Mr. Max Maretzek. "La Somnambula" is to be the opera Monday, and Wednesday "Linda di Chámounix" will be sung. Mme. Di Murska, who has no rival as a bravura vocalist, has not yet appeared at the Academy of Music, and for an Italian opera song stress to be heard elsewhere is to appear under serious disadvantages. Now that all this is changed we trust that Mme. Di Murska will win the success she is really entitled to. Signor Vizzani and a complete company—the orchestra, as hitherto, being under the personal direction of Mr. Maretzek—will co-operate with Mme. Di Murska.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

From the Buffalo Commercial.

The prospectus of The New-York Times, as published in our advertising columns to-day, sets forth no more than is true in regard to the superior merits and attractions of that vigorous, independent, trustworthy Republican journal. To our readers everywhere who need and can afford to subscribe for a Metropolitan daily, we can conscientiously recommend The Times as a paper which is always up to the highest mark of enterprise. As a family newspaper it is a model of American journalism. As a political power, it never had a superior. Its leading articles have an edge as keen as that of a Toledo blade; but they cut only at public abuses. Personalities are not to its mind. The regular weekly edition, at least, ought surely to have the widest possible circulation, for the best interest of the Republican Party, whose power The Times seeks to perpetuate by promoting reform within its ranks. The Sunday edition has special attractions, being devoted largely to literary and family reading, giving the best stories and selections from foreign periodicals in advance of the eclectic weeklies. The Times has achieved a wonderful success, but no more than it has richly deserved.

ALL TRUE.

From the Concord (N. H.) Daily Monitor.

In the course of a recent article, The New-York Times, discussing the political situation, said: "The feeling in the country is no more favorable to Democracy now than it was a year a half since. It has shown no claims to confidence that it did not then have. Whether any combination may arise in the future that will prove formidable to the party in power, no one can say. It certainly has not arisen yet. If the Republican leaders are wise no such combination will be formed. The confidence of the people in the Republican Party, as an organization is not shaken. There is a dissatisfaction with some individuals, as well there may be; but if the real leaders of the party recognize the demands of the country, and do what is in their power to satisfy them, there need be no fear for the future."

This is true to the letter. The party has but to shake itself loose from the cormorants feeding upon it, repudiate their misdeeds, and resolve to take only those into its councils who have clean records—in short, "meet the demands of the country"—to continue to receive the support of the masses. This duty, however, is imperative, and will admit of no dallying or compromise. The goats must be driven out, or the alternative will be an exodus of the sheep.

CUBA.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION—GENERAL INSULAR INTELLIGENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 28, 1874.

Irrespective of all movements of the contending armies in the field or of the Carlist movement in Spain, there is one grand power which bids fair to put an early end to the disturbed state of affairs in Cuba, and that is the financial question. The nightmare of 60 millions and more of unredeemable currency is weighing upon the slumbers of the people, and now this nightmare has transformed itself into a reality, palpable to all, and dreaded on account of its unavoidable consequences. Gold continues to rise, quickly and continuously, and everybody is more or less affected by this sudden depreciation of values. Only the planters receive a full value for their produce, and even among this class are some who sold for paper in the early part of the season, and now receive only half of what their produce is worth. The suffering among the poorer classes is intense; the numerous class of seamstresses, sewing being about the only branch of labor left open to woman in Cuba, is on the point of starvation, and only the benignity of the climate and the exceedingly small quantity of food required to sustain life has prevented the horrors witnessed in colder climates. Everything is rising, not only in proportion to the depreciation of the paper, but even by putting the article on a gold basis. The only articles which have declined in value are the lottery tickets and premiums, and these decline only in proportion to the decline of the currency. Meetings continue to be held by the different juntas, but all to no purpose. The power behind the throne, composed of men whom nobody sees, and who do not play such prominent solos to those assigned to Messrs. Zulueta, Calvo and others, frustrate every scheme. If the Spanish Bank would call in forty or thirty millions of its outstanding issues, and convert this currency into shares of the same institution, the crisis would be ended as by magic. The remaining notes would hardly suffice for circulation, and gold would have to come out from its hiding places, while the paper dollar would soon be at par instead of a discount of 155 per cent., the paper dollar being only worth forty cents in Spanish gold to-day. The importers are the heaviest sufferers, and many refuse to sell goods except for cash and on a specie basis. This is very hard on the retail dealers who have been accustomed to buy on three, six, and nine months' time. They have not the ready cash to purchase; their most saleable lines of goods are becoming exhausted, and if we add to this the retrenchment in purchasing shown by almost everybody, the future looks very dark for commerce. The height of the crisis will not be reached until the beginning of June, when most of the sugar will have been shipped, and the receipt of coin and the ability to draw bills of exchange on New-York and London will consequently decrease. Some people think that within the coming fortnight the financial problem will receive a solution, and that Spain will take a decisive step to prevent general bankruptcy, and its inseparable companion, the loss of the island. Efforts are being made to bring down the price of gold, and it seems as if a temporary fall can be established, the banks refusing to discount any commercial paper, and this naturally preventing the importers from discounting the due bills they receive from their customers, and thus obtain the money wherewith to purchase exchange. In one direction this move will be successful; but in another it will prevent the importers from meeting their obligations abroad, and, if they are forced to sell these due-bills to speculators at a ruinous rate of discount, they most naturally will add the loss sustained to the price of the goods, and thus the money will come out of the pockets of the consumers, levying a new and indirect tax on the people.

WAR NEWS.

Some particulars regarding the late fight at Guasimamocha have been received. According to information from Spanish sources, the Spanish loss consists of twenty officers and over seventy soldiers killed, with a very large number of wounded, the loss of the insurgents not being given, as they remained in possession of the battle-field. From the severity of the combat, the *macheteros* having charged the troops and engaged in a hand-to-hand combat, it is supposed that the insurgent loss was at least equal to that of the Spaniards. After Bascones joined Armiñan the united forces rested for some time on the field and then returned to Puerto Principe, the ammunition of the troops being nearly exhausted and the spies bringing in information that several large bodies of insurgents were on their way to join their companions. The *Gaceta* is entirely silent on this matter, and no official or other account has yet been published, which certainly would have been done if the Spaniards had been the victors. The insurgents hold their own in the entire Central Department, and they are extending their operations in the Eastern Departments, several large bands having made their appearance again in the jurisdictions of Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo. At Manzanillo the situation remains unchanged, and the most necessary provisions are scarce; the Governor had to call on the merchants to obtain the necessary funds to supply the immediate wants of his soldiers. In the Cinco Villas things are beginning to look as if the insurgents had determined not only to divert the attention of the Spaniards, but also to carry the war into those districts. Insurgent bands and their deeds, although comparatively on a small scale, are reported from Villa Clara, Cienfuegos, Remedios, and Trinidad. A flying column at Trinidad found the insurgents near Loma del Cerro, and captured a large quantity of clothing, but did nothing with the insurgents themselves, who were in a very dangerous location for the Spaniards to attack. Two negro women were shot at Pola Vieja, but the men in the camp escaped. The Governor of Trinidad arrested four Cubans charged with aiding the rebellion. In the vicinity of Remedios skirmishes are of almost daily occurrence.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Don Ramon De Armas, the lawyer lately arrested while going from the English to the American steamer—such proceedings being unlawful, as passengers desiring to transfer themselves and their baggage must go to the Custom-house—is still a prisoner in the Cabaña, but is allowed to communicate with his friends. It is believed that Mr. Armas, who has not taken any active part in the revolution, will be liberated, on conditions that he leave the Island and return to Mexico.... Mr. Carominas Cornell, the Ex-Secretary of the Political Government, has suddenly returned from New-York, whither he had gone on his way to Spain. His return is commented upon in many ways, but it is supposed that he came to settle some affairs connected with embargoed property, and that he can stay here now, as Jovellar, his enemy, will leave in a few days.... The Spaniards are mounting heavy Parrott-guns at Cienfuegos and Inagua.... The *Voz de Cuba*, referring to the order of the Governor of Mexico prohibiting cock-fights and declaring them unworthy of civilized people, says: "We do not ask that the same be done in Cuba, but we demand of the authorities that they do not allow them except on Sundays, even if the proceeds be for a pious purpose." The *Voz* pretends to be a religious paper, but a cock-fight on a Sunday is not considered contrary to religion, and I have seen a very pious priest, in his cassock, go to the cock-fight after saying mass and giving the benediction.... The *Voz* continues to attack the *Juan Palomo*, and calls it a cantonal organ. The religious tribulations of the *Voz*, and the permanency of Archbishop Llorente in Cuba continue; referring to Burriel's advancement, the *Voz* says that it is pleased, but cannot forget that under Burriel Llorente was installed.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

FIGURES FROM THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS—BUSINESS OF 1872 AND 1873 COMPARED.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Monthly report No. 6 of the Bureau of Statistics will contain the statistics of our foreign trade for the year ending Dec. 31, 1873, as compared with 1872. The following synopsis is furnished by the Chief of the Bureau:

Twelve Months ending	Imports.	Domestic Exports. Specie Values.	Foreign Exports.
Dec. 31, 1873..	$624,997,362	$606,366,531	$24,968,204
Dec. 31, 1872..	677,144,579	544,438,789	25,086,083

The following table shows the amounts of the foregoing carried in cars and other land vehicles, and in American and foreign vessels, respectively:

	Imports.	Domestic Exports. Mixed Values.	Foreign Exports.
1873.			
Land vehicles.....	$15,046,533	$7,400,087	$3,138,062
American vessels..	168,430,364	155,393,733	8,481,209
Foreign vessels....	441,520,465	514,730,101	13,348,933
1872.			
Land vehicles.....	$19,084,141	$6,420,962	$3,652,480
American vessels..	182,518,071	168,679,265	7,027,513
Foreign vessels...	475,542,367	422,093,783	14,406,090

The values of the imports and exports consisting of specie and bullion, and of merchandise, respectively, were as follows:

	Imports.	Domestic Exports. Specie Values.	Foreign Exports.
1873.			
Specie and bullion.	$29,749,439	$56,263,496	$7,308,892
Merchandise	595,247,923	550,103,035	17,659,312
1872.			
Specie and bullion.	$21,182,004	$92,295,236	$8,391,688
Merchandise	655,962,575	452,143,553	16,694,395

	Imports.	Foreign Exports.
1873—Free..........	$171,222,761	$10,814,120
Dutiable........	453,774,601	14,154,084
1872—Free..........	115,275,436	10,478,186
Dutiable........	561,869,143	14,607,897

Allowing for the difference in the warehouse accounts, the exports for the calendar year are in excess of the imports by $289,331, while for the corresponding period of 1872 the imports exceeded the exports to the amount of $108,473,713.

A summary showing the articles imported and exported during the year 1873 as compared with similar articles in 1872, will shortly be prepared by the bureau for the press.

CANADA.

TRUE BILLS FOUND AGAINST THE WEST OXFORD MURDERER.

WOODSTOCK, April 3.—In the Court of Assizes, the Grand Jury found five true bills against Timothy Topping, the West Oxford murderer, to which he pleaded not guilty. His trial began to-day. The crime charged is the murder, in December last, of his wife and four children. The crime was of the most atrocious character, and the influential connections and position of the murderer and his victims all tended to arouse the feelings of the community at the time of the occurrence and since. The town to-day is filled with people, anxious to see the murderer and to hear the recital of the tragic particulars. The evidence so far elicited consists of the deposition of the prisoner's two oldest children, and details what happened after the murders and prior to the murderer's attempt on his own life. Then follows a recital of the circumstances of the attempted suicide, and the finding of the bloody ax and the bodies. A host of witnesses will be called on the part of the defense to prove mental incapacity and that species of action and of organization indicating insanity. The trial will last several days.

THE BAY OF QUINTE CLEAR OF ICE.

BELLEVILLE, April 3.—The bay is now clear of ice, and the ferry steamers will commence their regular trips to the opposite shore to-morrow.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire in South Londonderry, Windsor County, Vt., on Monday night, burned the dwelling-houses of Mrs. David Babbitt, Bliss Goddard, and Celon Farnham. Eight thousand dollars in Government bonds belonging to Mr. Goddard were destroyed. Total loss, $20,000.

On Thursday night the Masonic block at Appleton, Wis., was destroyed by fire. It was occupied by Louis Benoit, drugs; Kaffend & Fischer, books and stationery; E. Goff, real estate agent; B. A. Douglas, dentist; and the Rhine Lodge. Loss, $16,000; insurance, $10,000.

The box factory of H. Cary, in St. Louis, Mo., was burned, yesterday, with several tenements adjoining. Loss on factory about $10,000; on tenements about $8,000; insured for $1,500 in the Winchester, of New-York, and $800 in the National, of Philadelphia.

Howland & Deuel's billiard parlors, at Medina, N. Y., were partially destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is fully covered by insurance. It is supposed the fire caught from the furnace.

The steam ale brewery, barn and cooper shop of George Morton, Scranton, Penn., were entirely destroyed by fire last evening. Loss $20,000; insurance $46,000.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 8:30 yesterday morning a fire broke out on the canal-boat Viobard at Pier No. 1 North River, and was extinguished by Patrolman Hart, of the First Precinct. Damage, $50.

At 12:40 P. M. yesterday a fire occurred on the second floor of the tenement-house No. 334 East Houston street, occupied by Nathan Posner. Damage, $100; insured.

THE ABSCONDING JERSEY CITY TREASURER.

Police Inspector Murphy, who seven weeks ago started from Jersey City in pursuit of Hamilton, the defrauding City Treasurer, returned home at a late hour Thursday night and alone. He reports that Hamilton is in Matamoras under the protection of Cortina, the Mayor of that city, but sick, destitute, and penniless. He has been robbed of all his money; the stolen $47,000 in bonds are in the possession of Cortina, and he owes "Happy Jack," the man with whom he is boarding, $60 for board. Cortina absolutely refused to deliver him up to Murphy or the United States authorities, and when reminded of the treaty between this Government and Mexico, coolly announced that he was aware of it, but it was of no account. In an interview with Murphy, Cortina proposed to let him see and talk with Hamilton for $500, and said he would agree to put the fugitive on the American side of the river for $10,000. He also proposed to sell the stolen bonds to Murphy for thirty cents on the dollar. When the extradition papers were served on him, and a demand made for Hamilton's surrender, this model official denied that he knew anything of him or his whereabouts. Judge Trevino, the chief judicial officer of the city, and Gen. Christo, the commandant of the Mexican forces, said they were powerless to secure the capture of Hamilton in opposition to Cortina's wishes, and added that their lives would be in imminent danger if they opposed him in any manner. Judge Trevino ordered Gen. Christo to take the forces under his command and arrest Hamilton. Christo sent word back that if Trevino wanted his orders executed he could take the forces and execute them himself. The inspector attributes his failure to secure Hamilton to the utter absence of law and order in Matamoras, and to the reported inability of the United States authorities to enforce the terms of the extradition treaty. He telegraphed the facts to Secretary Fish, but receiving no reply, after the lapse of five days he started for home. In his opinion Hamilton's life is in constant danger, and he thinks, is anxious to get away from Matamoras if he possibly could. The inspector left the extradition papers at Matamoras with the United States authorities there, so that if Hamilton ventures to cross the river into Texas, he will be taken into custody.

LONG ISLAND CITY NOMINATIONS.

The Republican General Committee of Long Island City met on Thursday evening, and nominated for Supervisor, Theodore Shultz; for Treasurer and Tax Receiver, Wm. Bridge; for Civil Justice, Roe H. Smith; for Police Justice, Josiah H. Whitney. Wm. Bridge was elected Chairman for the ensuing year, and Dr. E. Graves, W. Taylor, James Patterson, J. D. Allen, and Henry C. Johnson, members of the Executive Committee. The ward associations held their primaries last evening, and indorsed the ticket as above given.

Mr. John H. Brinckerhoff, the Citizens' candidate for Supervisor of the town of Jamaica, also received the nomination in the Democratic primary meeting last evening over the "regular" candidate, James Nostrand, the present incumbent. In the town of Hempstead, Mr. Jesse M. Pettit yesterday received the nomination for Supervisor on the Temperance ticket.

THE NEWARK RING.

EXPOSURE OF ITS FRAUDS ON THE CITY.

MASS-MEETING AT LIBRARY HALL—FINAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED—LIST OF INDICTMENTS.

A mass-meeting of the citizens and tax-payers of Newark, N. J., was held last evening at Library Hall, in that city. The object of this gathering, which was composed principally of the business men of that city, was to hear the report of the Committee of One Hundred on Municipal Investigation, and to decide what further action should be taken. On the platform were Caleb H. Earl, Andrew Albright, William Foster Dodge, Col. Edwards, Paul Buchanan, President Springfield Avenue Railroad, Mr. James Courter, Mr. W. H. Shannon, Ex-President Buchanan's Private Secretary, and others.

At 8 o'clock Mr. James Courter called the meeting to order, and nominated Dr. Dutcher for Chairman. He and Edward Mullen were chosen respectively as President and Secretary of the meeting. The business proper was then begun at once, and the committee's exhaustive report was read by Mr. Joseph Atkinson. Before giving the abstract of this document, it would be well to state that this committee, when it was appointed, was said to be gotten up to injure the city's credit, and was a mere political dodge, bent upon the destruction of certain reputable gentlemen holding office in the City Government. As the facts were brought out, showing incontestibly the misconduct of these "gentlemen," desperate efforts were made to crush journalists who had the nerve to publish them, and the committee were most active in unearthing the frauds. Indictments for conspiracy and other imaginary crimes were found against them by the first Grand Jury before which the charges and corroborative testimony were laid. This body had among its number ten officials and four Aldermen. One of these, J. C. Ludlow, was the ward colleague of Alderman Stainsby, who was afterward indicted by the last Grand Jury, and is now held to bail. Alderman Stainsby had also on the first Grand Jury a relative—Alderman Greathead. Stainsby, as will be afterward seen, was one of the principals accused before this very Grand Jury. This is the synopsis of the final report of the committee read at the meeting:

For several years prior to last Fall the public had great distrust of the manner in which the municipal affairs of Newark had been conducted. Vast sums of money had been expended on "improvements," which investigation showed to be bogus. The only persons benefited by this lavish expenditure of money were land speculators, officials, and contractors. Like the Tammany grandees of New-York, paupers, who had obtained office, in a very short time became independently rich. As an example of this wonderful aggrandizement, a man was discovered who, on a salary barely sufficient to support his family, bought real estate worth $30,000. When these facts were made known in the *Daily Journal*, the people demanded an investigation. The Common Council, to mollify the excited citizens, announced their intention of appointing a committee to look into the matter. This announcement was made in the leading municipal organ Sept. 1, 1873. The people waited patiently until the 6th of the same month, when they were informed that the Receiver of Taxes, John A. Broadwell, was a defaulter to a large amount, and that the resolution calling for the appointment of a citizens' investigating committee was shelved or overthrown by Alderman Stainsby, who has since been indicted. The only reason assigned for this last act was that as the officials had found out that one of their number was a thief, they were the proper persons to conduct the investigation. This singular, arbitrary action brought the citizens together in mass-meeting on the 11th of September, and then a Committee of One Hundred on Municipal Investigation was organized. In the resolutions passed at the mass-meeting from which this committee sprang it was set forth that the "management of the city affairs during the past five years had been characterized by a great deal of looseness and irregularity." The committee met with the united opposition from its very inception of the press of Newark, with one exception. Besides, it had to contend with a powerful opposition from all the leading money institutions, whose officers, Democrats and Republicans alike, were, for good reasons, interested in having matters continue as hitherto. This might be explained by the understanding which existed between the city officials and certain bank officers, whereby the city bonds and finances were made mutually profitable, to the serious detriment of the citizens at large. In September the committee entered upon its task. At first they were received by the officials with the utmost courtesy. But as soon as there was shown an intelligent intention to delve into the mysteries of the finances matters came to a crisis. Excuses and promises were made to facilitate the committee's task, but these were broken, and finally the investigators met with a point-blank refusal on the part of City Auditor Dawes to open his books, the keys to all other departments, to the committee, except by such of its members as he might select. Meanwhile the Subcommittee on Auditor's Accounts found, on thorough examination and comparison of the official reports of the Mayor and other City officers, that the conduct and management of the finances had indeed been "characterized" with looseness and irregularity. It was shown, also, that a series of discrepancies grossly at variance with good plain business conduct had been found, which, if discovered by any firm in the accounts of its servants, would surely result in their discharge and charge of incompetence and dishonesty. In the matter of Street Department frauds the investigators discovered that the Judge Joseph C. Young Commission had been run for the personal and pecuniary interest of Young and his friends in and out of office. Specific charges were thoroughly examined and proven to be correct, showing that Mr. Young had used his official knowledge to advance his own interest. These facts were laid before the Grand Jury, then in session, and resulted in a vigorous presentment to the court, officially confirming all the allegations of municipal misconduct and irregularities. The next thing referred to by the the report is the bitter opposition of the Ring press to the committee and its objects in spite of the Grand Jury's indorsement of its action. Owing to the defiant action of the City Auditor, and the inability of the new Mayor to remove him, as he had been reappointed and confirmed by the old Mayor and Council, as it is thought, unlawfully, before the expiration of their term of office, the committee were naturally unable to proceed with the investigation, as originally designed. But the accumulated evidence of criminal violations of law on the part of officials was laid before the new jury. It was found that many of the alleged offenses had been committed over two years ago, and that under the Statute of Limitations individuals could not be sustained against their perpetrators; but indictments were found against thirteen. These were presented to the court March 14, 1874. They were as follows:

Two against Alderman Wm. Stainsby, for misconduct and fraud in conspiring to defraud the city in real estate transactions and street pavement improvements; three against Joseph C. Young for similar offenses; one each against Chief of Police Rogers, Street Commissioner Sullivan, contractors Michael and Bernhard Shandley, "Gentleman" Tom O'Connor, and several inspectors of improvements.

Upon these indictments the accused were arraigned in court and held to bail, Stainsby and Young in $10,000 each, and the others in lesser sums. In addition to the general summing up of the charges proven by the committee in its report, it is alleged and supported by facts, figures, and dates, that the City Auditor on one occasion signed a claim or warrant for nearly $40,000 in favor of Ward and Reilley, contractors, without having, as by the charter required, examined the vouchers; that, in fact, there was no contract in the case, nor does any exist to this day. The work claimed to have been done was the construction of the Tenth Ward ditch sewer. A number of other specific cases of the same character, in which Dawes utterly disregarded the law prescribing his duties, were cited. The report further declares that testimony was laid before the Grand Jury proving that another head of a department had taken bribes on several occasions, which of course influenced his official action. The committee claim that not only has their work been sustained by the action of the Grand Jury, but in the action of the City Government which has begun to lop off the unworthy officials. The committee also claim that the tide of official extravagance in the use of public funds has been entirely checked; that "big jobs" are no longer conceived and carried out whereby the property of the city's servants was wont to be benefited at public expense, and money poured into the pockets of the ring and its special contractors; that the unlawful and improper use of the city funds has ceased; that already there is shown a disposition to expend money for positive rather than bogus improvements, and that the labors of the committee, instead of injuring the credit of the City, as has been alleged against it by the City Hall journals, had been productive of most beneficent results, and has saved thousands of dollars to the public Treasury, which but for these efforts would undoubtedly have gone into the pockets of greedy officials and their contractors.

This report, signed by Joseph Atkinson, James Courter, John Schuelbacher, Jeremiah Councillor, William Foster Dodge, and E. Edwards, was received with enthusiasm, and on motion of Mr. George Smith, was adopted, and a vote of thanks tendered the local press for having courage to expose official fraud, and also to the Committee of One Hundred for its careful investigation. Another resolution was adopted, embodying the recommendation of the report to appoint a committee of three to wait on Mayor Perry, recommending that a people's convention be had to reconstruct the city charter, and that hereafter no legislation affecting the administration of our Municipal Government be asked for or enforced until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the tax-payers. It was adopted. A motion was then made to discharge the committee, and many speeches were made pro and con by Major Halstead, Mr. Courter, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Atkinson, and others. The motion was lost, and the committee was instructed to reorganize. The meeting then anjourned.

THE NEW NAVAL OFFICE.

Preparations are being made to commence work on the new naval office by the latter end of the present month, and it is expected it will be ready for occupancy by the middle of June. The building adjoining the *Post* building, at the corner of Exchange place and Hanover street, has been leased by the Government, and Superintendent Steinmetz has prepared a plan which will render these buildings practically but a single structure. The new building formed by this junction will have a front of sixty-five feet on Exchange place, fifty-four on Hanover street, and seventy-five on Beaver street. The first floor will be occupied by the two liquidating divisions of the naval office, the second will contain the entry division, and the rooms of the Naval Officer, his deputies, and the Controller. And on the third floor the warehouse department of the Naval Officer and a part of the auditing division will be located. The entry and clearance division, the Cashier's, and part of the Auditor's division will remain in the Custom-house, occupying the second and third floors in the south-east wing of the building.

THIRD BILLIARD CONTEST FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The third billiard contest for the champion challenge cup and $2,000, between Albert Garnier and Maurice Daly took place last night at Tammany Hall. The cup was won at the tournament held in this City, June, 1873, by Albert Garnier defeating Cyrille Dion, Maurice Daly, Ubassy, Joseph Dion, and John Deery. After winning the cup in the tournament, Garnier defeated the first challenger, Cyrille Dion, on Dec. 2, 1873, at Tammany Hall, by a score of 600 to Dion's 480. Francois Ubassy was the challenger in the second match for the challenge cup, which was decided at Tammany Hall, on the evening of Jan. 30 last, when Garnier was again victorious, Ubassy scoring 460 to Garnier's 600. Averages—Garnier, 8 8-69; Ubassy, 6 51-68. Largest runs—Garnier, 108, (forty-first inning,) 49, 40, 33, 25; Ubassy, 50, 35, 30, 24, 22. For the last two weeks the forthcoming match has created considerable excitement in billiard circles, and although the very brilliant play exhibited by Garnier at the tournament at Boston made him the favorite in the betting, many preferred Daly, and took the odds offered by the enthusiastic admirers of Garnier. At the recent contest between Daly and Dion, the former made a run of $12, which to-day stands the best on record. Last evening at 7 a large crowd surged into the hall where Tammany in the palmy days of Tweed was wont to hold forth in grand splendor. The benches and seats were soon filled by an interesting crowd. The table was set in the centre of the hall, with raised seats on each of the four sides, affording seats for about 800 spectators, while at least the same number were scattered over the gallery. At 8 o'clock both contestants put in their appearence. Mr. J. Dion was selected umpire for Daly; M. R. Newell, of Boston, for Garnier; Chris. O'Connor was chosen referee. The contest was 600 points up, three-ball French caroms, played on a 5 by 10 table, with regular $2\frac{3}{8}$ balls. Betting was $100 to $75 on Garnier, with numerous takers. At 8:17 Garnier and Daly banked for the lead. Daly won and took the white ball and the game commenced. Neither player made any extraordinary playing until the tenth inning, when Daly run 31. Garnier then claimed he missed, but the referee being unable to decide, asked one of the spectators, and they decided the shot did not count. In the twelfth inning Daly run 43. Garnier followed, and scored 42, and then, by an extraordinary "scratch" twice round the table, scored another point, making him 43. The game then stood: Garnier, 108; Daly, 105. The playing was indifferent up to the twentieth inning, when Daly run 47. The game in the twenty-fifth inning stood: Daly, 202; Garnier, 158, when the latter made 56. In the twenty-sixth inning Daly eclipsed this achievement by a run of 62. In the twenty-eighth inning Garnier, by some good play, ran 75. The game then stood: Daly, 268; Garnier, 311. As the game progressed Garnier gradually crept ahead. At the close of the thirty-fourth inning the game stood: Daly, 276; Garnier, 394. The latter still maintained the lead, and Daly had to play an "up-hill" game. In the fortieth inning Daly played the balls together, and ran 51. At the end of the forty-second inning the game stood—Daly, 345; Garnier, 464. In the forty-third inning Daly ran 22. Garnier followed with a run of 60. Garnier continued to maintain the lead, and in the forty-seventh inning won the game. Score—Garnier, 600; Daly, 390. Largest run—Garnier, 75; Daly, 62. Masse shots—Garnier, 27; Daly, 13. Bank shots—Garnier, 4; Daly, 1. Garnier's average, 12 36-47; Daly's, 8 4-47. Time of game, three hours and twenty minutes.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A DIFFICULTY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please give me your advice. I want an Irish cook. Formerly I simply put the advertisement in the *Herald*, being well aware that the principal patrons of this highly-intellectual paper consisted of that useful class of society. But things are sadly changed. If I send my advertisement there it will probably read as follows:

Wanted—An Irish cook, with

The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue would be a detriment and a shame.—*Charles Sumner.*

good City references, and

The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue would be a detriment and a shame.—*Charles Sumner.*

assist in washing and

The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue would be a detriment and a shame.—*Charles Sumner.*

ironing for a family of

The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue would be a detriment and a shame.—*Charles Sumner.*

seven persons. Apply to

The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue would be a detriment and a shame.—*Charles Sumner.*

No. 5 Baxter street.

Yours, T. D.

FIFTH AVENUE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Thanks for your article in this morning's TIMES on "New-York Streets." What is the good of our expensive and beautiful Central Park if we have not one decent street through which we can get to it?

I speak for myself and many friends not residents of Fifth avenue. All of us are willing to bear our share of the cost of paving it decently, and would do so cheerfully. It is something the citizens should demand, that their finest and grandest avenue should be properly paved, and it is an outrage that it has been delayed so long.

I hope sincerely that you will urge it as often as possible, and be as successful as you have been in making other reforms. TAX-PAYER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 3, 1874.

MILLS.

Greenbacks 88 cents to 88 cents 30 mills, closing at 88 cents 20 mills. An unsettled stock market.—*From the Herald of April* 1.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Perhaps the financial editor of THE TIMES can enlighten the *Herald* by printing for its benefit the little table to be found in most any elementary arithmetic, and beginning, "Ten mills make one cent." A READER.

CHEAP JOURNALISM.

The *Tribune* yesterday printed for the second time, under the heading "National Finances," a rehash of the views of the President on this subject, made up from an article published in THE TIMES some time since. No credit was given to the paper from which this report was taken. It was presented as if entirely new. A paper thus appropriating and publishing for news the information obtained and previously printed by a contemporary would do well to give credit. Failing in this, it should be content with presenting to its readers such meagre fresh news as it can otherwise gather. This is a fair sample of the tremendous enterprise of a journal that is filled with bogus advertisements, and which takes the price of its subscriptions out "in trade."

EX-GOV. SEYMOUR ON CANALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 3.—Ex-Gov. Seymour, in a letter to Hon. Israel T. Hatch, to-day, says:

"I have given a good deal of thought to your proposed amendment to the Constitution with regard to our canals, and I have come to the conclusion it should be adopted. No one should object to its submission to the people, as the discussion it will call forth will be of great value to the interests of commerce. Our canals are now in a critical condition. Unless wise measures are now adopted, they will become heavy burdens of taxation to our people, instead of being the channels of cheap transportation."

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Cattle active; prices steady and unchanged; fair to choice Steers selling at $5 12½@$6 25; Extra, $6 50; fair to good Stockers, $4 60@$4 95; Butchers' Cattle, $3 25@$5 for poor to choice; shipments, 2,200. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; market moderately active but quality not good; sales of common to choice at $5@$5 75; a few extra at $5 90@$6; shipments, $8,000. Sheep in fair demand and prices steady; receipts, 1,200; sales of common to extra at $6 25@$8.

BY TELEGRAPH.

COHOES, N. Y., April 3, 1874.

Messrs. Herrings & Farrel, Safe Manufacturers, New-York:

Your safe was in the fire, and fully performed its duty; contents all right.

J. G. ROOTS & SONS,
Tivoli Knitting Mills.

A Perfect Brain and Nerve Food,
INVALUABLE AND INDISPENSABLE
TO ALL WHO LABOR WITH THE BRAIN,
WINCHESTER'S
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA.
This justly famous and chemically pure preparation of PHOSPHORUS is a perfect Brain and Nerve Food. It supplies PHOSPHORUS to the Brain and Nervous System, and affords the only means whereby the supply of this Vitally important, Life-Giving, Life-Sustaining and Vitalizing element can be kept up and maintained. It is invaluable and absolutely indispensable to Brain Workers, all persons of Sedentary Occupations and Habits, and All whose vocations require the exercise of Mental and Intellectual Powers, and the expenditure of Vital Strength, and Nervous Power and Energy.

As an absolutely certain means of relieving and preventing Mental and Nervous Exhaustion, of Sustaining the Vital Forces and Powers, of restoring and increasing the Vital Strength and Nervous Power and Energy, and of building up, invigorating, and VITALIZING the entire Nervous and Physical Systems, WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE has no equal on the face of the Earth.

Prices $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists,
—*Advertisement.* No. 36 John st., New-York.

A TRUSTY CURE FOR COLDS—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

No Mistake About It.—The Improved Phalon NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS and the Phalon WHITE ROSE have no equals in perfumery. Get the genuine.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Cooking Extracts
ARE THE BEST.—*Advertisement.*

McCREA.—At Edinburgh, Scotland, suddenly, EMMA MAUDE FEATHERSTON, wife of Capt. E. P. McCrea, United States Navy.

Symptoms of Liver Complaint.

A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face and other parts of body; dullness and drowsiness with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in mouth, dryness of throat and internal heat; palpitation; in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite, raising of food, choking sensation in throat; distress, heaviness, bloated or full feeling about stomach and sides, pain in sides, back, or breast, and about shoulders; colic, pain, and soreness through bowels, with heat; constipation alternating with diarrhea; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of extremities; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of apoplexy, numbness of limbs, especially at night; cold chills alternating with hot flashes, kidney, and urinary difficulties; dullness, low spirits, and unsociability, and gloomy forebodings. Only a few of above symptoms likely to be present at one time. All who use Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext., or Golden Medical Discovery for Liver Complaint and its complications are loud in its praise.

A CURE OF LIVER DISEASE.
RUSK, Texas, May 10, 1873.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:
DEAR SIR: My wife last year at this time was confined to her bed with chronic liver disease. I had one of the best Doctors to see her, and he gave her up to die, when I came upon some of your medicine. I bought one bottle, and commenced giving it. She then weighed eighty-two pounds, now she weighs 140 pounds, and is robust and hearty. She has taken eight bottles in all, so you see I am an advocate for your medicines.
WM. MEAZEL.

Get the Genuine Article.—The great popularity of "Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime" has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt to palm off a simple article of their own manufacture; but any person who is suffering from Coughs, Colds, or Consumption should be careful where they purchase this article. It requires no puffing: the results following its use are its best recommendations, and the proprietor has ample evidence on file of its extraordinary success in pulmonary complaints. The phosphate of lime possesses a most marvelous healing power, as combined with the pure Cod Liver Oil by Dr. Wilbor. This medicine is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Sold by R. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid: best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

In less than Ten Minutes from the time HOLMES' BURGLAR-ALARM TELEGRAPH gave the alarm that thieves were breaking into Smith & Hall's store on Reade st., the Police had their handcuffs on the burglars. No. 7 Murray st.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, Tan, and all brown discolorations, ask your druggist for PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is harmless, and in every case infallible. Depot, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Adams and Cylinder Presswork, Book and Job Printing, of all kinds, at very low prices, at HOLMAN'S, corner of Centre and White sts., New-York.

Trees and Shrubs, at Flushing, N. Y., of all the best sorts; catalogues free. Address
R. B. PARSONS & CO., Broadway.

For a Superb Dress or Business Hat Go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

SEAMAN—WELLING.—On April 2, 1874, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, by Rev. Dr. Rylance, of St. Mark's Church, ABNER SEAMAN, to Mrs. ANNIE WELLING, both of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

DIED.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, April 3, CAROLINE L., wife of John R. Brown.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BENNETT.—On Wednesday afternoon, THOMAS, the only beloved son of Thomas Bennett, aged 6 years and 5 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 213 Fulton st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BENTON.—On Wednesday evening, 1st inst., of measles, MARY, youngest child of George and Dora Benton, in the 3d year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, 4th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, from the residence of her parents, No. 131 East 56th st.

DAVIDSON.—On Thursday, April 2, at the residence of Mrs. H. Kerr, No. 251 Grand st., ALAN M. DAVIDSON, in the 53d year of his age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, in 34th st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Monday, the 6th inst., at 11 A. M.

ECHEVERRIA.—Of pneumonia, on Thursday, April 2, 1874, at 6:45 o'clock P. M., ELENA ANGELITA, infant daughter of Pio and Harriet A. Dykers Echeverria.
The funeral will take place on Saturday, the 4th, (to-day,) from the residence of her parents, No. 12 East 32d st., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

FERRIS.—At Paris, Nov. 29, THOMAS T. FERRIS, son of Catharine A. Ferris and the late George Ferris.
Funeral services at Grace Church on April 7 at 12 M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

GINOCHIO.—Suddenly, on Thursday, April 2, CAROLINE, widow of John B. Ginochio in the 72d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 39 Charlton st.
☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

HUTCHINSON.—At Claremont, Jersey City Heights, N. J., on Wednesday, April 1, HARRIET OLIVIA, youngest daughter of Oliver and Margaret Hutchinson.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Clerk st., between Carteret and Claremont avs., Jersey City Heights, N. J., on Sunday, 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

JACKSON.—On Thursday, April 2, ALONZO P., aged 10 years, only child of James K. and Julia C. Jackson.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 242 Henry st., New-York, on Saturday, April 4, at 3 P. M.

KIRCHEIS.—On March 20, 1874, at St. Mary's, Ga., WILLIAM HENRY KIRCHEIS, in the 33d year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family, also the German Liederkranz of New-York, and Beethoven Maennerchor, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, April 4, at 1 o'clock, from the German Evangelical Mission Church, No. 141 East Houston st. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

LORD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, April 3, 1874, Mrs. MARY G., wife of Dr. I. S. P. Lord, of Brooklyn, and daughter of Hon Isaac Wilson, formerly of Genesee County.
Funeral services at the residence, No. 153 Madison st., on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family invited to attend without further notice.

MARTIN.—At Clarendon Hotel, on Friday evening, after a brief illness, CORNELIA, wife of Isaac P. Martin.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MARTIN.—On Thursday, April 2, 1874, after a long illness, RICHARD MARTIN, aged 60 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Reformed Church on 34th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Saturday morning, 4th inst., at 10 o'clock. Interment at Hazlewood Cemetery, Rahway, N. J.

McCLASKY.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, Friday, April 3, GERTRUDE RUSS widow of the late Christian La Grange McClasky, in the 64th year of her age.
Funeral services Sunday, April 5, at 2 P. M. from the residence of her son-in-law, Harvey H. Brown, No. 100 Hicks st., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

McCREA.—At Edinburgh, Scotland, suddenly, EMMA MAUDE FEATHERSTON, wife of Capt. E. P. McCrea, United States Navy.

MAYCOCK.—On Wednesday evening, April 1, SAMUEL, eldest son of the late Samuel Maycock.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 241 East 30th st., New-York.

POWERS.—On Thursday, April 2, 1874, THOMAS POWERS, of this City, in the 90th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Christ Church, corner of 5th av. and 35th st., on Saturday, April 4, at 10:30 o'clock, without further invitation.

RANKIN.—At the residence of her son-in-law, James Foster, No. 319 Grand st., Williamsburg, CATHERINE RANKIN, in the 86th year of her age.
The remains will be taken to Boundbrook, N. J., for interment on Saturday.
☞ Somerville, N. J., papers please copy.

ROGERS.—On Wednesday, April 1, at No. 221 Quincy st., Brooklyn, MATILDA L., wife of Clinton B. Rogers, and daughter of Robert Francis, in the 23d year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence on Saturday, April 4, at 2 o'clock.

SEARS.—On March 14, 1874, at Sydenham, England VIRGINIA C. TUPPER, wife of John Newton Sears, both of New-York, aged 34 years.

SHERWOOD.—Died on Thursday, April 2, at Portchester, N. Y., JOSEPH M. SHERWOOD, age 35 years.
Notice of funeral in Sunday's papers.
☞ Providence and Bristol (R. I.) papers please copy.

SILLCOX.—At Palatka, Fla., March 28, HENRY SILLCOX in the 28th year of his age.
His friends and relations of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 58 Paterson st., New-Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, 3 o'clock, April 4. Cars leave foot of Cortlandt st. at 12:30, returning at 4:48 and 5:55.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, March 31, NAOMI C., wife of Hanford Smith, aged 69 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her residence No. 332 West 31st st., on Monday afternoon, April 6, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to English Neighborhood, N. J., for interment.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, E. D., April 2, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, WILLIAM TAYLOR, of the firm of E. Ketcham & Co., in the 59th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 154 Bedford av., on Sunday, April 5, at 2 P. M.

THOMPSON.—On Wednesday morning, April 1, 1874, ANNE E., wife of Robert Thompson, Jr., aged 70 years.
Relatives and friends of the family, with those of her son-in-law, John H. Seal, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 361 State st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 4, at 2 o'clock.

VAN ALST.—April 3, at Newtown, Long Island, ISAAC VAN ALST, only son of John I. Van Alst.
Funeral services Monday, the 6th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his father. Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 1:30 and 2:30 P. M.

WEED.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, April 2, LOUISE CUMMINGS, infant daughter of I. Downer and Hettie Louise Weed, aged 1 year and 7 days.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, William A. Cummings, No. 237 Union st., on Monday afternoon, April 6, at 2 o'clock.

WHITE.—In this City, April 2, 1874, ISABELLA, wife of Dr. Edward White, and daughter of Rudolph Garrigue, in the 21st year of her age.
Friends are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, April 4, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 360 West 42d st. Her remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WAUKESHA, WIS., MARCH 5, 1874.—DEAR SIR: It is with great pleasure that I address you this note, expressive of my opinion of the BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER. My opinion has not been formed hastily, but from close observation of its effects in various forms of disease, among which is one from which I have suffered much for more than two years up to last Autumn, at which time, after a very brief use of the Water, both internally and externally, I found myself cured of a very obstinate scrofulous affection of one of my limbs. Its curative power in the various forms of disease of the kidneys, bladder, and contiguous organs is too well known to require any praise from me now, but for many other forms of diseases its reputation may not be fully established. You will allow me to say, however, that I know of no medical agent that has such power for good over all the secretory organs of the system, especially including the liver, skin, and urinary organs, and it must, therefore, necessarily prove a great remedial agent in removing a vast amount of diseases to which the whole human family is heir. I feel it, in my declining years of life, to be one of the greatest temporal blessings to be able to live in close proximity to its healing waters. Very respectfully, A. KENDRICK, M. D. Depot and offices, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlets, with full particulars, by A. HAWLEY HEATH, M. D., free.

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The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1874, will close at this office, as follows: On Tuesday at 12:30 P. M.; on Wednesday at 12:30 P. M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 4 A. M. and 12 M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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EIGHTEENTH WARD COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM, No. 200 East 18th st.—A meeting on SATURDAY, April 4, at 8 P. M. Hon. JOS. B. VARNUM will address the Council.
F. F. MARBURY, President.
THOS. McDOWELL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, April 3—P. M.

The Stock and Gold Boards having been closed to-day no dealings of moment were reported in the Public Funds or Railway and Miscellaneous Share property. Some unimportant operations in Gold placed the prise at 113⅝@113¾. The days' receipts from Customs were $503,000. The United States Sub-Treasurer disbursed $31,000 of coin interest and $3,000 in redemption of called Bonds. The Foreign Exchange markets were very quiet, and nominally at last quoted. The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $1,842,032; amount marketed, $1,918,003.

An advertisement from Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., financial agents, relating to the proposed exchange of the Union Pacific Railroad Company's outstanding Income Bonds for the new Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds of the Company, is published elsewhere in THE TIMES. It is of much interest to the Income Bondholders.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

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	1870.	1871.
Earnings	$7,625,277 11	$7,521,682 16
Expenses	4,677,414 84	3,600,566 86
Net	$2,947,862 27	$3,921,115 30
Percentage of expense to earnings	61 34-100	47 87-100
	1872.	1873.
Earnings	$8,892,605 53	$10,266,103 66
Expenses	4,800,573 48	4,974,861 02
Net	$4,092,032 05	$5,291,242 64
Percentage of expense to earnings	53 98-100	48 46-100

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 3, 1874.

The more prominent commercial centres were closed to-day, and business in the wholesale line in Produce and Merchandise was unimportant as to amount and indicative of no very material alterations in values. While the observance of Good Friday as a holiday is becoming more general each succeeding year, our merchants complain that, as the day is not a legal holiday, they are much embarrassed by the business necessities, such as honoring drafts, meeting maturing notes, &c., which have to be provided for promptly on any day that is not strictly a legal holiday. If Good Friday were, by legislative act, made such a holiday, the mercantile, as well as the financial, community would feel relief from the manifold inconveniences and annoyances incidental in the business line to a day that is secular in the eye of the law, though sacred in popular esteem and reverence.

In the Breadstuff and Provision lines no dealings of magnitude were reported, and values was essentially unaltered....The Cotton trade were lifeless; 500 bales were sold for early delivery at about previous rates....Groceries were generally dull; 163 hhds. Centrifugal Sugar were placed at 8⅞c.; 29 hhds. damaged stock at 6¾c., and, last evening, 1,805 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7⅜c.@7¾c....In Petroleum there was some show of activity in private channels, sales having been reported here of 10,000 bbls. Refined, April options, at 16c. And at Philadelphia, 10,000 bbls., for prompt delivery, at 15⅞c.; 6,000 bbls., May, at 16¼c.; and 15,000 bbls., April to June, at 16⅜c.....Hides, Skins, Metals, Naval Stores, Seeds, Hemp, and Tobacco were inactive at about former figures....The general market for Leather has been quoted steady, with a fair inquiry noted for Sole, in good part for export. Of Upper and Harness stock only the most desirable kinds have been sought after, and these have been held with confidence....The demand for supplies of Boots and Shoes in nearly all lines has been comparatively moderate, falling much short of the expectations of holders, both wholesale and jobbing, while prices have been ruling about the same as previously reported on seasonable goods. Fine work has been in most request, chiefly for the local and near-by trade, and manufacturers of this grade have reported their order business especially as exceptionally satisfactory. The distribution of stock through the agency of the auction-houses has shown but little animation in this line, with much irregularity and depression in values....Most other articles have been dull, yet quoted about as in our last....In the ocean freight line no transactions of moment were reported in the local market. Many of the shipping-houses were left to a clerk or two as the sole representatives of the firms....The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the bark Harsburg, for Hamburg—2,667 tcs. Lard, 850 bxs. Bacon, 25 cks. Asphaltum.

By the ship Courier Dove, for Bremen—9,433 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the brig Katahdin, for Lisbon—1,000 bbls. and 500 cases Refined Petroleum, 50 hhds. Tallow, 3,000 Staves, 109 bxs. Drugs.

By the steamer Amerique, for Havre—1 Piano, 3 cases Leather, 1 case Skins, 31 cases Worsteds, 2,355 Hides, 1,898 bbls. Hides, 748 bxs. Bacon, 88 pkg. Preserves, 312 pkg. Lard, 125 Oars, 259 bbls. Ashes, 204 bales Cotton, 446 bushels Wheat, 269 bags Bark, 5 bales Leather, 32 pkg. Rope, 113 bbls. Tallow, 4 cases Rubber, 1,040 pkg. Machinery.

By the bark G. D'Abundo, for Gibraltar—100 bbls. Alcohol, 3,545 cases Refined Petroleum, 98 bales Hides, 396 hhds. Tobacco, 43 cases Tobacco, 97 bales Tobacco, 2,600 Staves, 25 cases Wood.

By the bark Uni, for Rotterdam—11,036 cases Refined Petroleum.

FAMILY MARKETING.

During the past week Beef and Mutton advanced from ½c. to 1c. ⅌ lb. Slight changes also occurred in prices of fresh Fish, Poultry and Vegetables.

Some fine early Strawberries appear in the fruit-stalls, and are sold at reasonable prices. The following were the quotations in Washington Market yesterday:

MEATS.

Porterhouse S'k., lb.	35@36	Loin, lb.	$15@$25
Sirloin Steak, lb.	26@ ..	Pigs' Tongues, lb.	10@ ..
Round Steak	24@ ..	Beef Tongues	1 00@1 25
Stewing pieces	12@ ..	Bacon, lb.	15@ ..
Suet	10@ ..	Tripe, lb.	8@ ..
Mutton, hind-qr's	17@18	Lard, lb.	15@ ..
Mutton Chops	21@22	Smoked Beef	25@ ..
Pickled Hams	15@ ..	Smok'd Hams, lb	15@ ..

FISH.

California Salmon	50@ ..	Salmon Trout	18@ 25
Codfish	10@15	Smelts, lb.	15@ 20
Fresh Shad	25@75	Striped Bass, lb	15@ 25
Halibut, lb.	15@20	Frostfish, lb.	10@ ..
Perch	10@12	Blackfish, lb.	12@ 18
Sunfish	10@ ..	Eels, lb.	15@ 20
Flounders	8@10	Carp, lb.	15@ 20
Black Bass	15@20	Brook Trout, lb	75@1 25
Pickerel	15@20		

SMOKED AND SHELL FISH.

Smoked Mackerel, lb.	18@ ..	Oysters, large, gallon	$1 50@$2 00
Dried Cod, lb.	9@10	Oysters, small, gallon	75@ 1 00
Smoked Salmon, lb.	20@ ..	Hard Clams, gallon	50@ 75
Smoked Eels, lb.	25@ ..	Soft-shl Clams, gallon	40@ 80
Smoked California Salmon, lb.	18@20	Soft-shl Crabs, dozen	50@ ..
Smoked Halifax Salmon, lb.	18@20	H'rd-shl Crabs, dozen	50@ 75
Salt Mackerel, each	12@25	Sturgeon, lb.	25@ ..
Pickled Lobsters, lb.	25@ ..		
Smoked Bloat, each	3@ ..		
Friesche Buecklinge, each	6@ ..		

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls, lb.	$18@$22	Prime Wild Turkey, lb.	$20@$25
Spring Chickens, pair	1 50@2 00	English Snipe, dozen	2 50@3 00
Philadelphia Chickens	26@ 28	Common Turkey	18@ 22
Philadelphia Turkey	20@ 25	Rabbits, pair	50@ 60
Tamed Squab, dozen	5 00@6 00	Geese, lb.	16@ 22
Tame Duck	22@ 28	Pigeon, dozen	3 50@4 00
Wild Duck	65@ 75	Flight Pig, doz.	3 50@4 00
		Capon, lb.	30@ 32
		Brandt	1 50@1 75

VEGETABLES.

Turnips, hf. pk.	$10@$20	Celery, bunch	30@ 35
Potatoes	20@ 25	Onions, hf. pk.	40@ 60
Potatoes, bu.	1 25@ ..	Onions, quart	10@ 15
Sweet Potatoes, peck	1 20@ ..	Lettuce, head	10@ 15
Squashes, lb.	8@ 9	Beets, hf. pk.	20@ 25
Thyme, bunch	2@ 5	New Carrots	6@ ..
Cabbage, head	10@ 12	Sage, bunch	4@ ..
Leeks, bunch	8@ 10	Water-cresses, quart	20@ ..
Parsley, bunch	10@ 12		

FRUITS.

Oranges, doz.	$25@$35	Malaga Grapes, lb.	$20@$25
Lemons, doz.	25@ ..	Prunes, new, lb.	16@ ..
Apples, bbl.	5 50@ 6 00	New Dates, lb	10@ ..
Apples, bkt.	1 50@ ..	Raisins, lb.	10@ 18
Apples, h.pk.	50@ ..	Figs, lb.	15@ 20
Honey-comb, ⅌ lb.	40@ ..	Box Figs	35@ 1 00
Macaroni, lb.	15@ 18	Almonds, lb.	30@ 50
Brazil Nuts	20@ ..	Cocoanuts	8@ 12
English Nuts, lb.	20@ ..	Dried Cherries, lb	20@ 30
Hickory-nuts, quart	10@ ..	Dried Plums, lb.	25@ ..
Black Walnuts, quart	10@ ..	Can Peaches	35@ 40
Pecan-nuts, quart	20@ ..	Can Pears	35@ 40
Dried Peaches, lb.	20@ ..	Can Pine-apples	35@ ..
Dried Apples, lb.	12@ ..	Can Plums	40@ ..
Dried Pears, lb	15@ ..	Can Quinces	35@ 40
Dried Currants, lb.	10@ 15	Can Cherries	35@ 40
Oranges, doz.	30@ 40	Can French Peas	40@ ..
Filberts, lb.	25@ ..	Can American Peas	35@ ..
Prunnels, lb.	25@ ..	Can String Beans	25@ ..
Seedless	20@ ..	Can Tomatoes	22@ ..
Cranberries, quart	20@ 25	Can Raspberry	35@ ..

BUTTER, LARD, AND CHEESE.

Best Family Butter	40@45	Eggs	10 for 25@ ..
Common Butter	35@40	Cheese, ⅌ lb.	15@18

PICKLES.

Chow-chow, quart	20@25	Onions, quart	25@ ..
Mixed Pickles	20@ ..	Red Cabbage, quart	20@ ..
Cauliflower, quart	25@ ..	White Onions, quart	25@ ..

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 3, 1873.

The trade in beef Cattle yesterday and to-day was extremely dull, and the forced sales were at a further decline from Wednesday last. Receipts for both days were 60 cars, or 957 head, and an equal number were held back. Fat still-fed Bulls were sold at 5¼c. ⅌ lb., live weight; common to prime Steers at 10c.@12c. ⅌ lb., to dress 56 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the gross cwt.; and choice to fancy do. at 12¼c.@13c., to dress 58 lbs. to 59 lbs. Nothing doing in Milch Cows, which are nominally dull at $35@$80 each, Calf included. Of Veals we have 562 head since Wednesday, and 1,110 for four days. Prices are off a fraction, but a fair business has been transacted at 6½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. for Veals, with "bobs" sold at $3 50@$4 50 ⅌ head, and a small lot of poor Grass Calves at $8 each. Hog-dressed Veals have had a moderate call at 12c.@14c. ⅌ lb. for good to choice, with common to fair sold at 9c.@11c. Receipts of Sheep yesterday and to-day were 36 cars, or 6,139 head, making 8,318 for four days, against 11,600 head for the same time last week. Prices continue too high for a lively profitable trade, and the market was decidedly dull to-day. Commonest to best unshorn Sheep were sold at 6½c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb., with one car-load of clipped Sheep, the first car-load of the season, sold at 6¼c. ⅌ lb. Arrivals of Hogs for the last two days were 45 cars, or 6,180 head, making 16,125 head since Monday, against 15,000 for the same time last week. Live Hogs are dull at 5½c.@5¾c. ⅌ lb., with two cars on sale. City-dressed Hogs were firm yesterday at 7⅝c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb. To-day, with the Produce Exchange closed, the few outside transactions were at the same figures.

SALES.

Martin, Fuller & Co. sold, on their own account, 193 fat Missouri Steers, 7¼ to 8½ cwt., at 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., to dress 57 lbs. and 58 lbs. to the gross cwt.; and for Meyers & Co., 66 good Cherokee Cattle, scant 6 cwt. average, at 11c. ⅌ lb., to dress 56 lbs., with 50c. ⅌ head off. Coney & McPherson sold, on their own account, 50 Illinois Steers, 7½ cwt., at 11¼c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.; for Lehman Brothers, prime to fancy Ohio Steers, 7½ to 12½ cwt. net, at 12c.@13c. ⅌ lb., to dress 58 lbs. to 60 lbs.; and 18 light do., 6 cwt., at 11c., to dress 56 lbs. W. Siegel, for Self & Moses, 32 native Steers, 6 cwt., at 10¾c. ⅌ lb., to dress 56 lbs.; 71 Texans, 5¾ cwt., at 10½c., to dress 56 lbs.; and 96 Illinois Steers, 6¾ cwt., at 11½c. ⅌ lb.; D. G. Culver, for Allerton & Co., 97 Illinois Steers, strong 7 cwt. average, at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., and $1 ⅌ head; and 91 do., 7¾ cwt., at an average of 12c. ⅌ lb., to dress 57 lbs. Charles Kahn, for self and Funt, 23 still-fed Bulls, 1,400 lbs., gross average, at 5½c. ⅌ lb., live weight, and 22 coarse Missouri Cattle, 7¾ cwt., at 11c. ⅌ lb., to dress 56 lbs. J. N. Pidcock sold 337 Ohio Sheep, 94½ lbs. average, at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 38 do., 70 lbs., at 7c.; 195 clipped Ohio Sheep, 78½ lbs., at 6¼c.; 174 Illinois Sheep, 100 lbs., at 7⅝c.; and 33 Jersey do., 99 lbs., at 8c. Hume & Elliott sold 194 State Sheep, 72 lbs. average, at 8c. ⅌ lb., and 190 do., 90 lbs., at 8¼c. Judd & Buckingham sold 739 Indiana Sheep, 112 lbs. average, at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 166 do., 94 lbs., at 7½c. and 163 do., 74½ lbs., at 6¾c. Philip Lerch sold 248 Ohio Sheep, 81 lbs. average, at 8c. ⅌ lb. J. V. Thurston sold 256 Bucks County Veals, 140 lbs. average, at 10½c. ⅌ lb.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 3.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 20 cars reported to arrive, were 850 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,738 head, or 514 cars, against 339 cars for the same time last week. The market was slow; but few buyers were present, and there was not sufficient trade to establish prices. All fresh arrivals were through consignments. Sales of 116 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,130 to 1,284 lbs., at $5 70@$6 15; 20 head Ohio Steers, averaging 997 lbs., at $4 75. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts thus far this week were 8,600 head, against 2,300 head for the same time last week. The market closed firm at $7@$8 for good to prime Western Sheep, only two loads remaining unsold. Owners are holding above the market. The only sale to-day was 101 head Ohio Sheep, averaging 92 lbs., at $6 50. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 4,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 21,000 head, against 16,700 head for the same time last week. The market was active at 25c. per cwt. decline on heavy Hogs; Yorkers, $5 25@$5 50; heavy Hogs, $5 50@$5 65.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Flour steady; Extra Spring, $5 50@$6 25 for good to fancy. Wheat active and higher; Sales No. 1 Spring at $1 27; No. 2 Spring at $1 21, spot or April; $1 25¼, May: No. 3 Spring, $1 18@$1 18½; rejected, $1 09. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 62c. for regular; 63⅝c. for fresh, spot; 62c., April; 65⅞c.@65¾c., May; rejected, new, 58½c.; old, 59½c.@60c.; new No. 2 Mixed, 60c. Oats steady; sales No. 2 at 43c., spot; 46¾c., May. Rye firm and in fair demand; sales No. 2 fresh at 90c.@93c. Barley quiet and weak; sales No. 3 Spring at $1 33@$1 34. Pork active and higher at $15 90, spot; $16 05, May. Lard steady at $9 30, spot or April; $9 45, May. Bulk Meats quiet and nominally advanced ⅛c.; sales of Shoulders at 6c.; Short Rib Middles, 8⅛c., both loose, at Milwaukee; quoted ¼c. less here. Bacon steady and unchanged. Lake Freights—Corn to Buffalo, nominally 7c.; Wheat to Oswego, 12c. Whisky steady at 91. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 88,000 bushels Corn, 45,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—Flour quiet and weak; easier for buyers; business small. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 Spring, $1 23; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 34. Corn firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 62c.@62½c. in East St. Louis on the track. Oats steady; No. 2, 50½c.@51c. in East St. Louis on the track. Barley dull and unchanged; Iowa Spring, $1 30. Rye easier at 97c. Whisky steady at 92c. Pork active, firm, and advancing at $16 25, up country and to arrive; round lot at close held at $16 50. Dry-salted Meats nominal. Bacon scarce and firm; Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Clear Sides, 9½c.@9⅝c. Lard firm; Kettle, 9¾c., up country and here. Hogs lower; light grades, $4 70@$4 90; medium, $5 15; heavy, $5 25@$5 40. Cattle firm; good to prime Beeves, $4 50@$5; choice to extra, $5 50@$6 50. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 29,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley. 1,900 Hogs, 1,100 Cattle.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 3.—Wheat—Northing doing. Rye quiet. Corn in fair demand; no sales effected. Oats more firm; sales, 1 car White State, ungraded, at 61c.; 3 cars No. 2 Western Mixed at 58c., and State, in bags, at 60c.@61c. for Mixed and White. Barley-malt dull. Cattle—Receipts, thus far, 545 car-loads, or 9,265 head, against 6,036 head last week; the market opened dull, but became more brisk; a good many Texan and Cherokee Cattle are offered, and there are no premium Steers in the market; last week's prices are asked, but sales show a decline of ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ lb. Sheep and Lambs—Market quiet and dull; good Sheep, ¼c. ⅌ lb. higher, and range at 5¾c.@8¼c. ⅌ lb. for common to good; receipts, 45 car-loads, against 36 cars last week. The demand for Milch Cows was fair at last week's prices, $45@$55 ⅌ head, quality fair.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 3.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours: Flour, 5,300 bbls.; Wheat, 25,200 bushels; Corn, 40,693 bushels; Oats, 32,909 bushels; Barley, 1,500 bushels; Peas, 1,000 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 24,300 bushels; Corn, 27,600 bushels; Oats, 27,400 bushels. Flour quiet at $6 75@$7 for Western Spring, $7 25@$7 75 for Bakers', $7 25@$8 25 for Amber, $8 50@$9 for White. Wheat advanced; sales of 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1 52; 4,000 bushels No. 2 do. do. at $1 40; No. 1 Milwaukee held at $1 55; No. 2 do. at $1 44. Corn quiet; sales of 3,200 bushels new, on track, at 77c.; old held at 83c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held at 53c. Barley dull at $1 60@$1 80 for Canada, $1 60@$1 90 for Western. Rye nominally $1 05. Barley-malt firm at $1 95@$2 05 for Canada, $1 90@$2 for Western. Balance unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Wool—Improved demand and firmer; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia Double Extra and above, 56c.@57½c.; Extra, 55c.@56c.; Medium, 55c.@56c.; Coarse, 45c.@50c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 50c.@52½c.; Medium, 53c.@55c.; Coarse, 45c.@50c.; Combing, washed, 62½c.@70c.; Combing, unwashed, 42½c.@43c.; Canada Combing, 62c.@65c.; Fine Unwashed, 35c.@38c.; Coarse and Medium Unwashed, 35c.@38c.; Tub-washed, 54c.@57½c.; Colorado Washed, 25c.@30c.; Colorado Unwashed, 20c.@21c.; Extra and Merino Pulled, 45c.@50c.; No. 1 and Super-extra Pulled, 45c.@50c.; Texas Fine and Medium, 25c.@30c.; Texas Coarse, 21c.@25c.; California Fine and Medium, 26c.@33c.; California Coarse, 25c.@28c.

MILWAUKEE, April 3.—Flour quiet; sales of Extra Spring at $5 70@$6 25. Wheat steady at $1 30 for No. 1; $1 24 for No. 2; May, $1 28; June, $1 28. Oats steady at 44c. for No. 2 fresh. Corn firm and in fair demand at 62½c. for No. 2 mixed; May, 65c. Rye firm and in fair demand at 89c. for No. 1 fresh. Barley quiet; nominally $1 58 for No. 2 Spring; $1 40 for No. 3 do. Pork firm at $15 50@$15 75 bid, $16 asked. Hams unchanged. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders unchanged; Middles stronger. Lard—Sales of Kettle at 9⅞c.; Steam, 9⅜c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour and 61,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour and 26,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull, held at $1 40. Corn steady at 64c.@68c. Oats dull at 48c.@55c. Rye steady at $1 04. Barley nominal. Butter steady at 36c.@38c. for choice. Pork—Demand light; holders firm at $16@$16 25. Lard quiet and steady; Steam, 9¼c.; Kettle, 9½c. Bulk Meats quiet and steady. Shoulders, 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8½c., all loose. Bacon firm and scarce; Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅛c.; Clear Sides, 9½c., all packed. Whisky firm at 92c.

TOLEDO, April 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 53; Extra White Michigan, $1 63; Amber Michigan, 1 45¾, spot; $1 50, May; No. 2 Red, $1 42½@$1 43. Corn firm and in fair demand; High Mixed, 67¼c., spot; 68½c.@68¾c., May; 7c., June; Old, 68½c.; Low Mixed, 66c.; no grade, 65c.; Old, 65½c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Clover-seeds, $5 90. Receipts—6,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—14,000 bushels Wheat, 57,000 bushels Corn.

CLEVELAND, April 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged; quoted at $5 50@$5 75. Wheat dull and unchanged; sales of No. 1 Red at $1 54, without buyers; No. 2, $1 46. Corn steady and firm at 71c. for Old Low Mixed, 70c. for High Mixed. Oats firm at 51c. for No. 1 State, 52c. for White, 49c. for No. 2. Petroleum quiet and weak at 12c.@12½c. for Standard White, 15¾c.@16½c. for State Test.

DETROIT, April 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat heavy at $1 62 for Extra; $1 44 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 70c.@72c. Oats in good demand at 51c. Clover-seeds, $5 80. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 3.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet and nominal at 42c. Resin quiet at $1 87½ for Strained; $5 for Pale. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 90 for Hard; $2 90 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Flour unchanged and sales unimportant. Wheat and Rye unchanged. Corn—Sales Yellow at 83c. Oats firm; sales White at 62c.@65c. Whisky, 97½c.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Atkin vs. Atkin; Goelet vs. McManus; Winship vs. Winship; Burton vs. Sherman. Memorandums.

Arnold vs. Arnold; in the matter, &c., Braisted; Clews vs. Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company; Heath vs. Thompson; motions denied.

Steele vs. Kidd; Porous Plaster Company vs. Seaburgand; Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Osley. Opinions.

Perry vs. Deen; order granted.

Higgins vs. Drake; Chetwood vs. Chetwood; motions granted.

Sullivan vs. Gage; reference ordered.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 280.—*The Pacific Railroad Company* vs. *McGuire.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri.—This was an action to recover a tax of ten per cent. on the gross receipts of the road, imposed by the State, for the year ending Oct. 1, 1866. By an act of 1852 the State exempted the road from taxation until completed and in operation, and until it had declared a dividend, but provided that, if the company should fail to declare a dividend within two years after its completion, its property should thereafter be subject to taxation. The road was not completed until April, 1866, and had never declared a dividend, when, in pursuance of an ordinance of the Missouri State Convention of 1865, a tax of ten per cent. on its gross receipts was laid to provide for the payment of the indebtedness of the road to the State for assistance in its construction. Under these circumstances, it was contended, the tax could not be levied without violating the exemption thus granted, and that to uphold it, was to allow the State to impair the obligation of the contract. It is also argued that the exaction was not a tax, nor within the exercise of the taxing power. It is simply an effort to collect a debt, the greater part of which, it is alleged, had not matured in a manner not provided in the contract between the parties and unknown to the law, and in direct violation of the faith of the State as pledged to the company. It is also claimed that the tax is in violation of contracts made by the State in later acts concerning the indebtedness of the corporation. The decision of the State Court sustained the tax, and it is here maintained that the effort to enforce the tax is but an attempt to sequester the property of the corporation under the pretense of an exercise of the taxing power.

No. 281.—*The North Missouri Railroad Company* vs. *McGuire*, involving the same questions, is argued with No. 280.

J. B. Henderson and Wm. M. Evarts for plaintiff in error; Blair & Dick and O. H. Buckner for defendant.

The assignment for the Circuits since the appointment of the new Chief Justice is as follows:

For the First Circuit, Mr. Justice Clifford.
For the Second Circuit, Mr. Justice Hunt.
For the Third Circuit, Mr. Justice Strong.
For the Fourth Circuit, Chief Justice Waite.
For the Fifth Circuit, Mr. Justice Bradley.
For the Sixth Circuit, Mr. Justice Swayne.
For the Seventh Circuit, Mr. Justice Davis.
For the Eighth Circuit, Mr. Justice Miller.
For the Ninth Circuit, Mr. Justice Field.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Yesterday being Good Friday, no sales were held at the Exchange, and business on the street was almost entirely suspended, many of the brokers' offices being closed for the entire day. The sales noticed for to-day are the following:

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 26.3 by 96.3 by 25.5 by 102.8, on Broadway, north-east corner of Fifty-fifth street, with one lot 25 by 82.8 by 25.1 by 84.8, in rear, fronting on Fifty-fifth street. Also, similar sale, Henry E. Davies, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a plot of land on Broadway, adjoining above, in size 49.3 by 102.8 by 57.3 by 113.8.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 25 by 100.5, on East Fifty-second street, north side, 100 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By Sands & Garrettson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James Carnes, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Union avenue, north side, 350 feet north of Hoffman street, (Twenty-third Ward.)

By A. H. Muller & Son, executors' sale to close estate of Patrick Lynch, deceased, of the three-story brick house, with lease of lot, 18.11 by about 88, No. 239 Elizabeth street, west side, between Prince and Houston streets; lease from Wm. B. Astor, having fifteen years to run; ground rent $300 per annum.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, April 2.

Amity st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of South 5th av., 25x90	$18,500
28th st., n. s., 247.1 ft. w of 7th av., 24.10x98.9	24,000
30th st., s. s., 139.6 ft. w. of 6th av., 36.9x106	30,000
34th st., n. s., 145.10 ft. e. of 10th av., 20.10x98.9	14,000
42d st., s. s., 391.8 ft. e. of 2d av., 16.8x98.9	12,000
43d st., s. s., 233.4 ft. e. of 2d av., 16.8x100.5	8,100
47th st., n. s., 85 ft w. of 9th av., 20x100.5	16,200
48th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100	7,150
49th st., No. 560, West, s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x100.5	17,500
52d st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of Madison av., 50x100	38,000
53d st., n. s., 135.8 ft. e. of Lexington av., 17.10x100	14,250
56th st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 3d av., 50x100.4	11,000
58th st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100.4	11,000
70th st., n. s., 180.2 ft. e. of 4th av., 15.2x100.5	27,500
72d st., n. s., 170 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x102.2	17,750
73d st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 5th av., 22.6x102.2	50,000
74th st., n. s., intersection high-water mark, East River, thence n., thence n. w. 102.2 ft., thence w. 348 ft., thence s. 102.2 ft., thence e. to beginning; 74th st., s. s., at intersection high-water mark, East River, thence s. to John Jones' land, thence n. w. 228 ft., thence n., thence e. to beginning, ¼ part; also, ¼ part of land under water in front of above	7,500
124th st., s. s., 284 ft. e. of 3d av., 19x100.11	13,000
Avenue A, s. w. corner 72d st., 100x100	18,000
Clinton av., n. s., 575.4 ft. e. of 1st st., 50x200, to Willard av	1,000
Clinton av., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 2d st., 25x202.2	100
1st av., s. w. corner 51st., 120.5x85; 51st. st., s. s., 85 ft. w. of 1st av., 140x100.5; 50th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. 1st av., 100x100.5; 1st av., n. w. corner 51st st., runs n. 23.1 ft., thence n. w. 229 ft., thence southerly 65.4 to 51st st., thence e. 225 ft	73,000
5th av., e. s., 101.5 ft. n. of 96th st., 25.2x100	20,000
5th av., e. s., 49 ft. n. of 16th st., 29.10x116.10	80,000
8th av., w. s., No. 587, 24.8x100	40,000
Same property	44,000
Lot No. 5, block No. 5, sections A and B, North New-York, being 80 ft. n. of 139th st., 25x20, with right of way	500
Old Boston road, w. s., part of lot No. 731, Melrose. South, 25x70	4,500
Rear portion lots Nos. 351 to 354, inclusive, Woodlawn Heights, being 150 ft. s. of Clinton av., indefinite	430
LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.	
Chatham st., Nos. 85 and 87	$8,500
Same property, lease, 4 years, per year	4,500
LEASE.	
14th st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 5th av., 21 years, per year	$1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

J. E. LEAYCRAFT,
REAL ESTATE, NO. 668 8TH AV.
Selling, Renting, and Collecting carefully attended to. Entire charge taken of property; reference given.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS three-story brown-stone house No. 24 East 127th st., between 5th and Madison avs.; choice location; house recently overhauled, painted, and decorated. Apply to CHARLES RUSTON, No. 170 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.
Two houses on 135th st., near 3d av., three story, high stoop, with good cellar, 20x40x100 ..... $8,000
Three houses on 140th st., about same size 5,750
One house, 16.8x40x100 4,500
Terms easy. Apply to owner,
P. A. ANNER, No. 135 East 128th st.

FOR SALE—NO. 8 WEST 36TH ST., A BEAUTIFUL well-built four-story brown-stone house, just west of 5th av.; it is 16.8 by 65, modern arrangements, frescoed, thoroughly overhauled and in perfect order throughout. Will be sold with the expensive mirrors, gas-fixtures and cornices.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

BROADWAY STORE FOR SALE OR TO Rent.—No. 768 Broadway, near A. T. Stewart's upper store. Lot 23x100. Snug Harbor lease, twenty-one years to run. Possession. Price asked, $60,000. Half may remain on bond and mortgage.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 55 PARK av., between 37th and 38th sts.; brown-stone, high stoop, hard-wood finish; all the modern improvements; sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For permits and price, inquire of
R. S. HAYWARD, No. 644 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 18x63, lot 100 5-12, No. 220 West 46th st., between Broadway and 8th av., just completed, in perfect order for immediate occupancy; cabinet finish in parlor and dining-room. Inquire of W. H. GEDNEY, Builder, No. 143 West 40th st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, OR TO RENT furnished, to close an estate,—The three-story and attic high-stoop brown-stone house, about 20x56x98.9, No. 153 West 23d st. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or,
JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 69 West 23d st.

FOR SALE—IN STUYVESANT SQUARE, A LARGE handsome residence. Terms easy.
Persons wishing to purchase can learn the terms and all particulars by directing a line to L. P., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—SMALL-SIZED BROWN-STONE-FRONT house in West 48th st., in first-class order; all modern improvements; or will exchange for house in Brooklyn. Address T. B. B., Box No. 2,248 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE CENTRAL PARK lot, 25x100, on 8th av., next to south-west corner of 85th st., and opposite entrance to Park; price reasonable and terms easy. Address OWNER, Box No. 1,011 Post Office.

AT KING'S BRIDGE, (TWENTY-FOURTH Ward,) desirable residence for sale: house thirteen rooms, land one acre; barn, &c.; neighborhood excellent; will be sold very cheap, either furnished or unfurnished. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

BARGAINS FOR CASH.—TAKE YOUR CHOICE; first-class brown-stone, 18 rooms, superior-built tenement; rent, $3,215; finely located; lots above park. Address Owner, No. 207 West 38th st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—AN ELEGANT THREE-story brick stable, 25 by 100; all the improvements; north of 50th st., near 6th av.; suitable for private or club stable. P. H. GRADY, No. 827 6th av.

THREE NEW BROWN-STONE DWELLINGS, near Central Park; hard-wood finish, at a bargain if sold within a few days.
WILLIAM BEDELL, No. 308 West 58th st.

MUST BE SOLD—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY medium-size brown-stone house on 45th st., near 5th av., in perfect order.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.; size, 25x100; no restrictions.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, HOUSES.—TWO FIRST-CLASS houses, three story, basement, and subcellar; Philadelphia brick front, brown-stone basement and trimmings, with all the modern improvements; will sell cheap; call and examine; terms easy. Inquire on premises, Bergen st., near Bond, of JOHN MONAS, owner, No. 187 Bergen st.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD OF THE LATE Chas. Cooper, on Bushwick av. Boulevard, Brooklyn, between Duryea and Wierfield sts., with four or eight lots; house contains modern conveniences; will be sold cheap to close the estate. Apply to JOHN A. LEWIS, Executor, No. 297 South st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT QUOGUE, LONG ISLAND, a beautiful country residence, two miles from the depot of the Sag Harbor branch of the Long Island Railroad, and four hours from the City of New-York. This is one of the most desirable residences on the south side of Long Island, possessing every convenience for a large family. The house fronts on the main avenue, and is within ten minutes' walk of the ocean. The bathing, fishing and gunning are unsurpassed. Quogue is a fashionable watering-place, very healthy, and the air is as pure as that of Newport. The place contains one hundred acres of upland under the highest state of cultivation, and about twenty acres of meadow and beach. The property extends from the main avenue to the beach.
For further particulars apply to
WILLARD & STONE, No. 104 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE IN THE finest part of Pittsfield, Mass., very central; two stories high, with an L and French roof. Grounds handsomely laid out and well stocked with choice fruit-trees. The house is lighted by gas, heated by steam, and replete with all modern conveniences. A good barn on the premises. Built for the owner's occupancy, in the best manner, and cheap at $27,500, it is yet offered at a great sacrifice, the owner having removed to Boston. Pittsfield is one and a half hours from Albany, and but five or six from New-York. Apply to J. N. DUNHAM & CO., Pittsfield, Mass.
If not sold it will be rented as a furnished house for three or four months, from June 1, at $250 per month.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, a COMMODIOUS and very ATTRACTIVE COTTAGE on Knickerbocker road, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., with STABLE and TWO ACRES of land, less than one mile from depot. Price, $16,500. Rent for the year, $1,500, or for SUMMER MONTHS, $1,000. Apply to
MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE, Attorneys,
No. 20 Nassau st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A LARGE new dwelling, elegantly finished, with all modern improvements, and about three acres of land, upon Front st., and extending back to Green Brook, about a mile from the station; adjoins the country residence of John Taylor Johnston.
Also a very attractive cottage, with two and one-half acres of land in same vicinity, with an abundance of fine shade and fruit trees, picturesquely situated on both sides of Green Brook. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. If not sold by April 15, the cottage may be rented. Apply to E. MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE COUNTRY seat of twenty acres at Seaford, Queens County, Long Island, consisting of a fine house, beautifully furnished; gardener's cottage, orchard, barns, stables, dairy, ice and bath houses; also, a fine team of horses, carriages, harness, cows, wagons, farming implements, utensils, machinery, &c.; situate on the main road, about ten minutes' walk from the South Oyster Bay station, and fronting on the Great South Bay and ocean; good riding, boating, gunning, and fishing. For further particulars, apply to WM. RYAN, on the premises, or to THOMAS H. HURLEY, No. 6 City Hall place, New-York City.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, situated in the village of Flushing. The house was erected under the superintendence of the late John Kellum, and is as perfect in every department as the best residences in the City of New-York. House 42x60; parlor, 16x28; dining-room, 14x25; reception-room, 14x17; library, 16x18; billiard-room, 15.6x30. Nine bedrooms, besides dressing-rooms, bath-rooms, &c. Terms of payment liberal, or will be exchanged for first-class property in this City. Apply to
JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FACTORY FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—Large, light building, 100x30, two stories, stable, brick engine-room, 25-horse engine, forty boilers; also, if needed, Rozer's planer, which tongues and grooves; saw-tables and other machinery for work and picture frames. Only a small amount in cash necessary; will take monthly payments for balance. If you now pay rent you can own this desirable property by saving rent and paying easy payments. Apply between 10 and 11 A. M. at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 439 3d av.

FORTY-THREE MINUTES BY BEST LINES of travel; frequent and night trains; low fares; near depots; paved, lighted, and policed streets; roomy SUBURBAN RESIDENCE and grounds; roomy and in good order; stable; best portion of Elizabeth; city and country conveniences combined; fruit and garden. Will sell low, and make terms easy. Apply at West Elizabeth Depot, (New-Jersey Central Railroad,) close by the premises, or address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 184 Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A splendid grazing farm at Hillsdale, Columbia County, N. Y., 225 acres, beautifully located; adjoins the village and Harlem Railroad Depot; milk trains daily; very low price; one-half on mortgage; first-rate investment. Apply to A. C. BENEDICT, No. 28 Bowery, New-York.

$200 DOWN, BALANCE IN PAYMENTS OF $58 33 per month until fully paid for, a splendid new dwelling, seven rooms, only five miles from the City by steam. You can own your house by earning what you now pay for rent. Apply between 10 and 11 A. M. at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 439 3d av.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—Fifty acres, good house, large new barn, handsome ridge land, near and overlooking the flourishing village of Middletown; horses, cows, farming utensils, &c.; all will be closed out at a bargain. C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park place.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

SEVERAL FINE PLACES ON THE EAST and west banks of the Hudson; also places in New-Jersey and Connecticut, to exchange for improved or unimproved City property.
HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RYE, N. Y., A SWISS cottage of eight rooms, with carriage-house, lawn, and garden. To a party wishing to occupy the place, I shall offer it cheap.
JASPER E. CORNING, No. 58 Cliff st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, thirty minutes from Peck slip; very desirable houses, ten and twelve rooms; moderate rents; immediate possession. Apply to J. H. HOPKINS, from 11 to 1 o'clock, at No. 258 Broadway, Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—FINE PROPERTY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, half mile from Hudson; Gothic house; fourteen rooms; seventy acres good land; buildings ample; surroundings excellent. Address OWNER, Box No. 116 Hudson, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOUSE AND CARRIAGE-house on Main st., Westfield, N. J., three minutes from depot; commutation $75 yearly. PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The NEW, COMMODIOUS, and COMPLETELY APPOINTED, FURNISHED RESIDENCE known as MANSFIELD VILLA, having EIGHTEEN ROOMS, WATER, GAS, BELLS, SPEAKING TUBES, HEATER, and commanding EXTENSIVE VIEWS of the GRAND and BEAUTIFUL SCENERY of the HUDSON RIVER. NO CHILLS and FEVER; NO MOSQUITOS; three minutes from MANSFIELD AVENUE RAILWAY STATION, and one hour from the City.

Terms made to suit the purchaser. Address L. D. MANSFIELD, NYACK, or call at office of Crammond Kennedy, No. 27 Park place.

$200 CASH AND BALANCE IN THREE years, for the most desirable building lots in the charming village of Flushing; ten churches; excellent public and private schools, academies and seminaries; public library, streets sewered, sidewalks paved, lighted with gas, and water in pipes now being introduced; population 8,000; only twenty-two minutes from 34th st., New York, and forty-five minutes from City Hall by James Slip Ferry; shade and ornamental trees, stone sidewalks and graded streets, without extra charge to purchasers. Persons of moderate means may pay by $10 monthly installments. Free excursions daily at 9:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M., from store, No. 439 3d av. Maps free; ladies shown every courtesy. Call upon or address BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Real Estate Headquarters, No. 439 3d av., New York, (office opposite Main Street Depot, Flushing.)

NO BETTER PLACE THAN

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety, and on accommodating terms. Houses built to order. Apply to Henry G. Bell, 41 Worth st.; F. W. Tomkins, 37 Park row; Robert S. Walker, 205 Broadway; George McKibbin, 49 Greene st.; John Barry, 156 Broadway; D. B. Ivison, 138 Grand st.; F. T. Hewitt, Agent Union Land Co., 8 Broad st., Room 11; E. J. Love, 243 Hudson st.; J. T. Beckwith, 286 Greenwich st.

FOR SALE OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR New-York City Property—A spacious residence, with from one to sixteen acres of land, located on a beautiful rise of ground in the City of Kingston, and affording a charming view of the Catskills; the grounds at a trifling expense, could be very tastefully arranged, and are well stocked with a great variety of choice and productive fruit-trees; it is four hours distant from New-York, and accessible by several lines of steam-boats and cars; as a property for division into building lots it is very valuable. Address or call on M. C. WEEKS, No. 170 William st., New-York, or E. O. WEEKS, Kingston, N. Y.

AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., ON OTSEGO LAKE, scene of Cooper's "Leatherstocking" tales, (four hours west of Albany,) an elegant mansion, with lake front; picturesque sites near village on lake and Susquehanna River, at $200 per acre and upward; three fine dwellings, $2,500 to $6,000, and handsome furnished cottage, (convenient for boarding at Cooper House in Summer,) for sale or rent; several much below cost. Descriptions, and of Cooperstown, furnished by H. B. WALKER, Cooperstown.

AT ROSELLE, ON CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FORTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK.—For sale—A French-roof frame house, fifteen rooms, marble mantels, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; conveniently arranged, with ample closets; lot 75 x200; near depot; will be sold low and on terms to suit. Address S. A. BRISTOL, Box No. 3,932 New-York Post Office.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME, AT A VERY LOW price, for sale at Morristown, N. J., three minutes' walk from depot; modern house; gas and water; carriage-house, &c.; 35x150; terms easy.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

SHARP, SHREWD, CLOSE BUYER CAN purchase a beautiful home; highest ground in Elizabeth, near main depot; close investigation invited. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—ELEGANT NEW SWISS cottage on Fort Hill, 4th av., New-Brighton. WM. A. CROCKER, No. 150 Broadway, second story, Room No. 2; or PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—REAL ESTATE, SALE OR RENT, furnished and unfurnished.
I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE

OF

EIGHT VERY VALUABLE LOTS

ON

GRAND BOULEVARD AND SIXTY-NINTH ST.,

AND

TWENTY VALUABLE LOTS ON
10TH AV.,
76TH AND 77TH STS.,
BY ORDER OF R. A. WITTHAUS, ESQ.,

Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following-described real estate viz.:

GRAND BOULEVARD.

The four EXTRA-SIZED lots on the south-east corner of Grand Boulevard and 69th st., and also the four full-sized lots on south side of 69th st., in the rear of the Grand Boulevard lots.

10TH AV.

Eight lots, comprising the entire easterly front on 10th av., between 76th and 77th sts.

76TH AND 77TH STS.

Six lots on the north side of 76th st., and 6 lots on the south side of 77th st., in the rear of the 10th av. lots, and near

THE CENTRAL PARK.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps at office of auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED property, being the estate of Hugh Maxwell, deceased.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, April 7, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, basement:

SALE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. JOHN E. PARSONS AND MR. CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Executors.

No. 17 BEDFORD STREET—Between West Houston and Downing sts., four-story brick building, recently enlarged and rebuilt. Building about 19x38.1, with rear yard, somewhat irregular, over 37 feet deep.

No. 109 WATER STREET—Near Wall st., lot about 21.1 x84.9, and four-story brick store, over 71 feet deep, with one-story extension. Rented for one year from May 1, 1874, at $4,500 and Croton water rates.

Nos. 25 AND 27 CEDAR STREET, BETWEEN WILLIAM AND PEARL STREETS—Lot 30.10¼ front, 30.5½ rear, by about 57.3 deep, and four-story and attic brick building, 54.4 deep. Rented for one year from May 1, 1874, at $3,000 and water rates.

No. 28 CEDAR STREET, BETWEEN WILLIAM AND PEARL STREETS—Lot 25.11¾ front, 23.9¾ rear, by over 40 feet deep, and four-story and attic brick building, covering lot. Rented from May 1, 1874, for one year at $2,000 and Croton water tax.

No. 2 LIBERTY STREET, NEAR WILLIAM STREET—Lot 30 front, 30.3½ rear, by 76.3 deep, and six-story brick building, 68 feet deep. Rented for two years from May 1, 1874, at $4,250 a year and Croton water rates.

No. 210 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR THIRD AVENUE—Lot about 24x98.9, and two-story brick building. Rented for three years from May 1, 1874, at $750 a year and Croton water tax.

No. 212 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, ADJOINING—Lot about 24x98.9, and one-story brick building. Rented for three years from May 1, 1874, at $750 a year and Croton water tax.

No. 205 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR THIRD AVENUE—Lot about 24.10x98.9, and two-story brick and rear frame building. Rented for three years from May 1, 1874, at $750 a year and Croton water rates.

No. 207 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, ADJOINING—Lot 24x98.9, and two-story brick and rear frame building. Rented for three years from May 1, 1874, at $750 a year and Croton water rent.

Nos. 204 AND 206 EAST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET—Lots together 48.4½x98.9, with two-story brick and rear frame buildings. Rented three years from May 1, 1874, at $1,000 a year and Croton water rents.

Nos. 327 AND 329 THIRD AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-FOURTH AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREETS—Lots together 49.3x97.7, with three-story brick buildings and coal-yard in rear. Leased for three years from May 1, 1874, at $1,200 a year and taxes.

TERMS OF SALE.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. Usual executors' deeds will be given.

For book, maps, and full particulars, apply to the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine st.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HENRIETTA LYDIA CHASSEAUD, plaintiff, against LUCRETIA ELIZABETH RYLANCE and others, defendants.—In partition.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above-entitled action, I, Benjamin C. Thayer, the Referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the 19th day of May, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the following-described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New-York on the southerly side of Fourth street, between Wooster and Thompson streets, known and distinguished on a certain map of land belonging to John Ireland, made by Edward Doughty, City Surveyor, dated Oct. 24, 1818, by lot No. (2) two, bounded and containing as follows, to wit: Beginning on the south-westerly side of Fourth street at a distance of one hundred feet north-westerly from Wooster street, running thence south-westerly along lot No. (1) one on said map, and parallel with said Wooster street one hundred feet; thence north-westerly, along lot No. sixty-seven on said map, and parallel with said Fourth street twenty-five feet; thence north-easterly along lot No. 3 (three) on said map, and parallel with said Wooster street, one hundred feet to said Fourth street, and thence south-easterly along said Fourth street, twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, April 3, 1874.
B. C. THAYER, Referee.
JAMES K. HILL, plaintiff's attorney.
ap4-law6wS

By JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

No. 513 EAST 120TH STREET—The commodious, extra well-built and desirable mansion, with greenhouse, stable, and five lots of land, now owned and occupied by Wm. H. Stairn, Esq., situate on the north side of 120th st., 123 feet east of Avenue A, the grand eastern boulevard; the house is 50x38, with addition 22x38; has all the modern improvements, and is in first-class order and condition; stable, 24x38, is built in a substantial manner and upon the latest and best approved principles. This place is easy of access by the Second, Third, and Fourth Avenue cars, or by boats, which make thirty trips each way daily, and by this route thirty minutes from Fulton Ferry. The mansion, greenhouse, stable, and grounds are all in first-class order and condition, and ready for immediate occupancy. Sale peremptory without reserve. For maps, permits, and particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

MONDAY, APRIL 6, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT "Auction Exchange," Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

IMMENSE AUCTION SALE.

FIFTEEN DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSES AND VARIETY OF SPLENDID VACANT LOTS.

No. 101 LEWIS AVENUE—N. e. cor. of Pulaski st., h. s. s. t. p. b. front house, 20x40x100, three story.

No. 99 LEWIS AVENUE—Adjoining, similar house, same size; both contain all improvements.

Nos. 72 AND 74 ALBANY AVENUE—Near Atlantic av., two neat two-story high basement and subcellar houses, 20x40, all improvements.

LEXINGTON AVENUE—South side, between Reid and Stuyvesant avenues, three-story, attic, basement, and subcellar house, 20x40x100; improvements.

No. 103 KOSCIUSKO STREET—Between Nostrand and Marcy avs., two-story, high basement, and subcellar house, 16.8x40x100, modern improvements; complete gem, well built, and adapted for one family.

Nos. 60½, 62, 64, AND 66 CEDAR STREET—Between Myrtle and Evergreen avs., four model two-story and basement cottages, very desirable.

No. 280 HEWES STREET—South-east corner of Harrison av., (Nineteenth Ward,) three-story brick store, 20 x45x80; well fitted up; good location.

No. 280 HEWES STREET—Similar house, adjoining.

Nos. 227 AND 229 SIXTEENTH STREET—Between Fifth and Sixth avs., well-built four-story frame house, one-story butcher's shop and other improvements, on a plot 50x100.

No. 5 RUSSELL STREET—Near Meeker av., two-story high-stoop cottage house, 25x30, garden, &c.

No. 261 WITHERS STREET—Two-story cottage house, lot 25x100, near Peter Cooper's glue factory.

Also, the following splendid lots:

ATLANTIC AVENUE—South side; Pacific st., north side; Albany av., west side—ten lots.

ATLANTIC AV.—S. s., 87 ft. w. of Albany av., three lots.

BALTIC STREET—North side, between Kingston and Albany avs., ten choice lots, each 20x150.

SIXTEENTH STREET—Between 6th and 7th avs., five lots.

Also, the following superb

PROSPECT PARK LOTS:

PRESIDENT STREET—North side, between 7th and 8th avs., nine lots, very choice.

Also, Magnolia st., south side, between Bushwick and Evergreen avs., four lots, barn, grape arbor, trees, &c.

All this property is near car routes. Examine and attend sale. Get your maps of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., at his sales-room, No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn, or at his office, No. 21 Park Row, New-York.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7,

at 7:30 o'clock P. M., in Radford Hall, Yonkers,
IMPORTANT SALE.
150 YONKERS LOTS,
splendidly situated.

Interludes of vocal music by Harrison, and orchestral recitations by Seventh Regiment Band.

Parties from New-York can take train at 30th st. at 5:20 or 6:30 P. M., or 42d st. at 5:15 and 6:20 P. M. Returning, leave Yonkers at 9:26 P. M.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9,

at 7:30 o'clock, in Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 and 293 Bowery.
GREAT AUCTION SALE.
400 SPLENDID JAMAICA LOTS.

Grand Operatic Concert before and after sale, in which the following celebrated artists will take part: The popular and accomplished prima donna, Mme. LOUISE LICHTMAY, Soprano; Mrs. JOHANNE LEHMANN, Alto; Mr. J. GRAF, Tenor; ED. VIERLING, Baritone; Mr. M. BRAUNHOLD, Accompanist.

Admission by invitation cards, which can be had of the Auctioneer, No. 21 Park row, New-York, or at the Assembly Rooms.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn,
HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE.
By order of Executors of the estate of
MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, deceased,
FORTY-EIGHT SUPERIOR VACANT LOTS, SPLENDIDLY SITUATED IN EIGHTEENTH WARD, BROOKLYN, ON

GRAND STREET—Both sides, between Olive st. and Morgan av.

CATHARINE STREET—Both sides, including entire front between Grand and Powers sts.

Also, a valuable gore on junction of
MYRTLE AV. AND STOCKHOLM ST.

GRAND STREET—80 feet wide, sewered, water, gas, paved, Belgian pavement. Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage five years.

Maps at E. M. CULLEN, attorney, No. 191 Montague st., Brooklyn; MARTIN KALBFLEISCH & SONS, No. 55 Fulton st., New-York; at sales-room No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn, and at office of auctioneer, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

Also, at same time and place,
140 VACANT LOTS IN EIGHTEENTH WARD, BROOKLYN.
Particulars of which will be given hereafter.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LEASE of lot, No. 239 Elizabeth st.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on SATURDAY, April 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of William S. Livingston, Esq., Executor of Patrick Lynch, deceased.

ELIZABETH STREET—The three-story brick house and lease of lot, situate on westerly side of Elizabeth st., between Prince and Houston sts., known as No. 239. Lease from Wm. B. Astor, having fifteen years to run; ground rent $300, taxes, &c. Lot 18.11 feet front, 18.9 feet rear, by about 88 feet in depth.

For full particulars apply to auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneers.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF HOUSES AND lots on East 74th st.—Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 7, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, Robert L. Reade, Referee:

EAST SEVENTY-FOURTH STREET.—The two three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front houses and lots situate on south side of East 74th st., commencing on the south-east corner of 4th av., Nos. 100 and 102. Lots each 18 by 74 feet. ANDERSON & MAN, Attorneys.
Maps at office of auctioneers.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TRUCK GARDENERS.—TO LEASE FAVORABLY at GARDEN CITY, on Central Railroad of Long Island, eighteen miles distant, farms of fifteen to fifty or more acres each, with suitable buildings. Apply to A. T. STEWART'S AGENT, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 and 3 o'clock, or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead Village.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET, NEAR TARRYtown, on the Hudson.—The house contains twelve rooms, besides bath-room, butler's pantry, large kitchen, and separate laundry, all with hot and cold water; it is completely and very nicely furnished, and in perfect order; there is a large ice-house, (filled,) carriage-house, and a stable, (four stalls) with water in both and perfectly fitted up, a large garden and ample grounds; it is within a mile of the station, from which there are hourly trains to and from the City; the place will be rented low to a good tenant from the 1st of May to 1st of October, or for the year if desired. Apply to No. 114 5th av.

TO LET—NEAR THE GRAND BOULEVARD—EXtra large dwelling-house, furnished or unfurnished; suitable for Summer and Winter residence; it is provided with all modern improvements, and is only fifteen minutes' distance, by rail, from 30th st; rent low. Also, at same place, a two-story dwelling-house, partly furnished. For terms apply on the premises, foot of 141st st., North River, to EUGENE MURRAY, or to the owner, HENRY L. HOGUET, No. 48 West 28th st.

AT KING'S BRIDGE, ON HARLEM RIVER, TO let or lease, furnished.—A first-class residence, containing seventeen rooms, handsomely frescoed; all modern improvements; carriage-house, stables, ice-house, and nine acres of land in fruit, lawn, and vegetables; about 900 feet from depot and adjoining residences of H. B. Claflin, Chas. L. Anthony, and N. P. Bailey. Inquire of H. W. COATES, No. 80 Cedar st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—FOR THE SUMMER, one of the most eligible and desirable houses in the village of Stamford, Conn.; has seven bedrooms, bath-room, water and gas throughout, with one acre of ground, large shade-trees, good barn, and every convenience for a comfortable Summer home. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, No. 35 Pine st., or of G. SPAULDING, at Railroad Depot, Stamford.

FLATS TO LET—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS APARTments, size 21x70, in the elegant buildings, 5th av., between Carroll and Macomb sts., Brooklyn; each apartment contains seven rooms, with stationary tubs, dumb waiter, &c.; the Atlantic and 5th av. cars from Fulton, Wall, and South Ferries pass the premises; rents, $350 to $500 per annum. W. B. COOPER & CO., No. 99 Pearl st., New-York.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE AND GARDEN, SITuated on Fort Lee Hill, New-Jersey, containing seven rooms, kitchen, and cellar, within twenty minutes' walk of either the railroad station or steam-boat landing. For further particulars, inquire of DEGRAW & GISMOND, coal yard, No. 572 Greenwich st., corner of King st., New-York.

TO RENT—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, a fully-furnished house, with one acre of ground attached, about five minutes' walk of ferry; gas and water. Also, for sale, a house, with two lots of ground attached, situated on Front terrace, in front of St. Mark's Hotel, New-Brighton. Further particulars at WHITTEMORE & CO.'S, No. 56 Exchange place.

FOR RENT—ON RIVERSIDE PARK, AT 90TH ST., the Brockholst Livingston mansion, with about a block and a half of land; it has a fine garden and a beautiful view of the river; size of house 42x48; is in good order. For particulars, apply to CYRUS CLARK, No. 741 5th av.

TO LET—AT PLEASANTVILLE, WESTCHESTER County, ten minutes' walk from depot, a large double house, with ten acres of land; a large apple orchard in good bearing order; to let for the Summer or the year. For particulars address C. H. HOYT, Pleasantville.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO RENT OR SELL, AT Cornwall Landing, on the Hudson—A large brick store, with dwelling; stable attached; plenty of room for any kind of business; rent $300. Will exchange for real estate or personal property. Address the owner, JAS. EMSLIE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

TO LET AT FLUSHING—COMPLETE FURnished residence; furnace, gas, bath-room, laundry, extensive grounds, beautifully planted, stable, coach-house; location first class; near depot. Full particulars with JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.

TO RENT—IMPROVED FLATS, EIGHT TO ELEVEN rooms; rent, $500 to $900; lower part brown-stone private house; three-story and basement house, with carpets, in first-class location; all five minutes of Park. Apply to JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d av.

TO LET—ON 161ST ST., WELL SITUATED, THREE houses, brick basements, with twelve rooms each; kitchen, bath-room, Croton water, gas, &c., with eight lots of ground to each house. Apply to
SHEPHERD KNAPP, Carmansville.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE-FRONT HOUSE, No. 231 East 35th st., in good order; rent $1,200 a year. Can be seen from 11 to 3 without permit.
JOHN PYNE, No. 109 Nassau st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story and basement brown-stone house No. 37 West 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire at No. 25 East 48th st.

TO RENT—AT REASONABLE RATES, FRENCH flats with all modern conveniences, in house No. 568 Lexington av. For particulars inquire of G. SHIFF, No. 41 Water st.

TO LET—NO. 37 LAFAYETTE PLACE—HOUSE thoroughly repaired and painted last Fall. Inquire of S. A. DODGE, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, Broadway and Chambers st., between 1 and 3 P. M.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 55 West 47th st., near 5th av., in perfect order; rent on lease, $3,000. Apply at No. 144 East 27th st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A BEAUtiful place near Englewood. Address OWNER, Box No. 83, Englewood, N. J.

A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE to let, No. 1,624 1st av., near 84th st.; rent $35 per month. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWELVE DWELLINGS AT GARDEN CITY, eighteen miles distant, on Central Railroad of Long Island; rents from $150 to $800; early and late trains and cheap commutation. Also, five brick stores with dwellings attached. Apply to A. T. STEWART'S AGENT, Broadway and Chambers sts., from 12 to 3 P. M., or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead Village.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE country seat of N. P. Bailey, on Fordham Heights, for the past eight years occupied by Wm. C. Wetmore, Esq. The grounds are extensive, and command beautiful views of the Harlem and North Rivers. A large mansion with all the modern conveniences, including water and gas; gate-house, stable, and carriage-house, greenhouse and grapery, large garden well stocked with all varieties of fruits. One mile from Fordham Depot on Harlem Railroad, half a mile from King's Bridge Depot on Hudson River Railroad, and half a mile from steam-boat landing on Harlem River. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
Broadway, corner Wall st.,
Agents for Long Branch property, or
THOMAS W. COOPER,
At Long Branch Depot.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED.—THE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brick house, No. 34 Clinton place, three rooms deep; parlor mirrors with the house. The first floor has two fine parlors, with high ceilings, mahogany doors, and large extension; well suited for dentist's or physician's office, or for dress-making and millinery. eighteen rooms in the house; rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, between 10 and 11 A. M. or to J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st., near 8th av.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, with modern improvements, No. 243 West 13th st., rent $1,300; also, two and one-half story high-stoop house, with small yard, No. 133 West 17th st., rent $650; also, three-story English-basement house, No. 427 West 19th st., convenient to elevated railroad, rent $1,300; No. 113 West 41st st., four-story English-basement house, $1,300; No. 229 West 29th st., three-story high-stoop house, $1,400. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st., near 8th av.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—THE FOUR-STORY English-basement house No. 230 West 38th st., between 7th and 8th avs.; size, 21x45; first story, brown stone; upper part, brick, with brown-stone trimmings; modern improvements; possession immediately; rent, $1,700. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st., near 8th av.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—A LARGE, DOUBLE extension house, situated on high ground; commands a fine view of New-York Bay and vicinity; fruit, barn, and stables; eight lots of ground; rent low to a good tenant; twenty-two minutes from Wall st.; cars every thirty minutes from foot Liberty st., New-York. Inquire of JOHN H. POST, Pamrapo, N. J.

TO LET—FURNISHED. A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY residence in East Chester, one and a half miles from Mount Vernon, thirty-five minutes by the New-Haven Railroad. Address R. H. COBURN, East Chester, N. Y., or can be seen at No. 238 West 51st st., from 10:30 to 3 P. M.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. J.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished house to let, thirteen rooms; ten minutes from depot; $125 per month. Apply on premises, Grove st., first house east of Broad.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE THREE-STORY AND basement brown-stone house, 17x50, No. 147 East 55th st., between Lexington and 3d avs., to private family. Rent $225 per month. Apply, 53 Bleecker st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE on 11th avenue boulevard, corner 141st st.; in complete order; has all improvements; rent $700. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

Splendid Light and Ventilation. Suitable for Bankers, Brokers, Lawyers, Railroad, and other Corporations, in the

DREXEL BUILDING

BROAD AND WALL STS,

TWO ELEVATORS; FIRE-PROOF; HEATED BY STEAM.

The building not having been entirely completed in time for occupancy last May, there are still some very desirable offices vacant, which will be let to satisfactory parties at moderate rates. Apply to
WM. H. LEECH, Sup't, Room No. 40, or to
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

TO LET.
SPLENDID OFFICES,
in the
NEW UNION BUILDING,
No. 54 WILLIAM ST., adjoining New-York Bank.
Apply in the building to
W. GOUVERNEUR,
Or to the
JANITOR, FIFTH STORY.

TO LET OR LEASE,
NOS. 48 AND 50 WALKER ST.
DESIRABLY LOCATED, NEAR BROADWAY,
well lighted, steam elevator, and heating apparatus; can be rented on reasonable terms. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE.—SPACIOUS DOUBLE store, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (50x137,) opposite New-York Hotel; new and first-class building in all respects; can be leased in whole, or will be divided to suit tenants; terms very favorable. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET.—DESIRABLE NEW STORE AND BASEment, No. 634 Broadway, extending through to Crosby st.; size about 25x200; well lighted. For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 1,272 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts.; 25x80 feet; elegant location for house-furnishing goods, first-class restaurant, or any respectable business.
J. ROMAINE BROWN, agent, No. 1,280 Broadway.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE—SOUTH-west corner Houston st.; lot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—EXTRA LARGE BUILDING, desirably located on Mercer st.; size 38x100. The lofts can be rented separately if desired; terms reasonable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE.
The large corner office, 21x40, second floor Methodist Book Concern Building, Broadway and 11th st.
W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

WATER-FRONT TO LET OR LEASE—COMprising fourteen lots of ground foot of 31st st., East River, including 100 feet of bulk-head and 20 feet water at low tide. Apply to LOWTHER & BROTHER, No. 203 East 30th st.

TO LEASE.—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 199 Pearl st.; extra depth; suitable for tobacco business; possession May 1, next. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine st.

TO LET—ENTIRE OR DIVIDED STORE, NO. 12 Barclay st., with dry and light cellar and subcellar; also, subcellar No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 439 3D AV., plate-glass front, above 30th st.; good location for any first-class business; $1,200 per year. Apply on premises.

TO LET—NO. 19 JOHN ST., STORE AND BASEment; desirably located for jewelry business. For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET.—THE NEW BUILDing, 50x90, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st., either the whole building or in floors. Inquire on premises.

BROADWAY OFFICES TO LET.—SPLENDID offices, opposite City Hall Park. Apply to ORANGE JUDD COMPANY, No. 245 Broadway.

DOCK PROPERTY TO LEASE.—APPLY TO H. B. SCHOLES, No. 28 Rodney st., Williamsburg.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED COMPLETELY-FURnished house, for a family of four adults, for one year, in a good location; parties going to Europe may find a tenant upon whom they can rely; best of references given. Address, with full particulars of rent and size of house, A. B., Box No. 1,993 Post Office.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY WOULD LIKE to take charge of a house for some family going abroad; reference given. Address Box No. 20 *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE WITH ALL modern improvements; size, 20x55, between 58th and 60th sts., Lexington and 6th avs.; price not to exceed $35,000. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, 12 Pine st.

DRY GOODS.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,
No. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., New-York.
SPRING FASHIONS—Beautiful changes in walking toilets and children's dresses. Patterns, with CLOTH MODELS, now ready; SMITH'S INSTANT DRESS ELEVATOR. Price seventy-five cents; mailed for two stamps extra. For sale everywhere. They save more than ten times their cost in a day.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

MARBLE MANTELS.

ALL KINDS OF MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED work manufactured and sold at lowest competitive prices at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, No. 217 to 223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av. Diamond-cutting machine in operation.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

"PLACE AUX DAMES!"

NOTABLE ENTERPRISES IN WHICH THE LADIES HAVE BEEN CONCERNED.

This cheerful exclamation, growing, once upon a time, out of the courteous gallantry, and, indeed, the general spirit of the Middle Ages, is, in a certain degree, appropriate to the present time, when women are distinguishing themselves in so many ways, and especially in the crusade now on foot against the ancient but scarcely venerable custom of drunkenness. "Make room for the ladies!" And yet it is not entirely appropriate. It is not the men who pronounce the words—words formerly pronounced with such *empressement* to welcome the presence of some adorable bevy advancing to join the corantos, brawls, and pavans of their festive halls, or stepping into the circle of the glittering tournaments to rain influence and adjudge the prize. It is the fair ones themselves who now utter that exclamation mostly, and this makes a very great difference indeed. To say the truth, the men do not want to make room for the ladies at all, except under certain restrictions properly understood; and they mistake, perhaps, when they say that women are respected in the ratio of civilized progress, and that the people of the by-gone ages were rude and deficient in their ways of treating them.

A number of facts would show that the men of the elder generations had always a high regard for the women. The old Israelites obeyed a woman Judge, Deborah, and King Saul, in his perplexity, went to ask the advice of a certain sibyl. Those sibyls were found in twenty places; ancient renown and the early churchmen ranked them with David—*Teste David cum Sibylla.* Penthesilea and Camilla must have fought shoulder to shoulder with the men, "in the high places of the field," before the Homers and Virgils thought of singing about them. There were Queens in riverine Assyria, before King Sargon; and there is no historic doubt about the heroic and beautiful name of Zenobia. These, and fifty other instances recalled by the reader, may show how those heathens could respect the women. As regards our own Celtic and Teutonic races in later times, Tacitus and others tell us how the women marched and fought along with their fathers, husbands, and lovers, against the cohorts, and how intrepidly Boadicea, "the British warrior Queen," and others of her sex could charge the "silver eagles" in the open field. In those days men did not "chaff" the strong-minded ladies, nor bid them stay at home to rock the cradle, and cultivate the bewitching softnesses of the sex. Readers of Tasso and Spenser will remember how Clorinde and Britomart rode about in armor, thrashing their opponents wherever they found them; and that such things were not merely fancies, is shown by a number of historic facts. Petrarch, for instance, traveling in Italy, (1350,) met with a she-captain named Maria, wearing the gay dress of a man-at-arms, and commanding a troop of *condottieri.* In France, when "Prince Hal" was King of England, and his little son, Henry, crowned King of the former country, several young women came forward to prophesy against the insular "Bigods," and fight them sword in hand. Jeanne d'Arc was one of them; and neither Alençon, Dunois, nor Santrailles, was ashamed to ride on the day of battle side by side with the sun-burnt girl of Domremy. Men liked to see the women coming out in that fashion, to help in the work of human progress. All but John Knox who wrote a book headed *The Monstrous Regiment of Women,* to scoff at them. It was a sore trial to a man of his religious persuasions to see Europe governed by women—Catholic women, too—Catharine De Medici in France, and the three Maries—Tudor, Guise, and Stuart—in Britain. But in his objurgation he missed one remarkable chieftainess of the period—the "bold, brown, beautiful," Corsair Queen of Western Ireland, Grace O'Malley. She was the wife of Baron Theobald Burgho, and commanded a flotilla of coracles, with which she sailed along the coast, "and kept the country-side in fear." Her Irish buccaneers did not scruple to obey a woman, and Theobald himself found it rather hard to do otherwise, at times. When defeated by the Queen's Generals, Grace sailed away to England and confronted Elizabeth herself at Greenwich. Still later the world has heard of the chieftainess who headed the Kabyle Richlanders against Bugeaud and MacMahon, and heard, too, of the Asiatic Fatima, who came with the Turkish levies to Constantinople, intending to make war on the Czar in the Crimea. But the British ally put a stop to that nonsense. Fatima would be fatally punned upon in England, and *Punch* would laugh Lord Raglan's army dead, if such a "help" were to make her appearance before Sebastopol. At the same time there was a woman in camp worth a thousand Fatimas—Florence Nightingale—one whose name, like that of a former English heroine—Grace Darling—presents such an association of "charming sound" and womanly courage as cannot readily be found in any other instance of the kind on record.

The foregoing observations refer to women acting singly. They have also acted in combinations; but not so frequently. We cannot mention the Amazon society, since that style is evidently a fiction founded on a *pun,* the term *Amazon* meaning "coast region," and also "war women," (*Gamzen.*) But, in what is called history, we have the City of Rome saved by a body of women in the time of Coriolanus, who had marched with the Volsces to punish his native city. Shakespeare's play of "Coriolanus" gives a good idea of the mother Veturia and the wife, Volumnia, coming with a crowd of matrons to implore his clemency. In fact, those strong-minded women saved the city when the men were at their wits' end. No other instances of such combined female action are plainly visible in history, till the latter end of the Middle Ages, and then we find them among the French, those liveliest and most impulsive thinkers of the European family. In the seventeenth century flourished the associated women of the Hotel Rambouillet and the Fronde. The former, including Mme. De Sevigne, Mlle. Scudery, and a crowd of the brightest and noblest women of the day, had their *seances* in the *Chambre Bleu d'Arthenice* of the above hotel, under the Presidency of the Duchess Catharine De Vivonne; and, anticipating the French Academy founded by Richelieu, they gave laws to the literature of France for nearly one-half of the above century. In 1659 Molière laughed at them in a play called "Les Precieuses Ridicules." But then Aristophanes laughed at Socrates, in another play. At any rate, those *bleus* were a brilliant and recognized power in their day. Then, as regards the Fronde, that grotesque, fantastic and inexplicable hurly-burly which enveloped the nonage of Louis XIV. and bewildered the Italian Mazarin—the women of the Fronde were a greater power still, headed by the charming Bourbon virago, Mme. De Longueville, (sister of the great Condé,) Mme. De Chevreuse, Mme. De Montpensier, the Princess Palatine, and other queens of high society. For forty years or so they rode the whirlwind and directed the storm of the Fronde, none daring to bid them go home and minister with a woman's mildness at the sacred altars of maternity; but everybody, on the contrary, adoring them, and flying here and there at their lightest word of command—the great moralist, La Rochefoucauld, among the rest, sighing like furnace at the feet of the fairest Longueville. And so they played their parts, some of which were to be sure, fantastic enough to make the angels weep.

Over a century passed away. And then France was again in one of her uproars—a civil and military uproar; and in this also the women of the country were betimes astir, ready to bear a hand in any emergency, with the spirit that distinguished them from most other national sisterhoods. Their hearts beat everywhere with the drums of the revolution; and in July, 1789, a woman was killed at the storming of the Bastille. Later in the year came the famine; and 20,000 women in Paris found themselves unable to feed their children. They met in groups in the streets, and wondered why neither the King nor the politicians of the National Assembly sitting at Versailles, would send corn in the city to save the people's lives; after which they took a resolution which resulted in one of the most remarkable events of that revolutionary period. They made a "Woman's Insurrection," which Michelet has described in his own light, sketchy manner, and which Carlyle also in his *History of the French Revolution* has portrayed in that buffo-historic style of English composition for which he is so remarkable. This insurrection was begun and ended on the 5th and 6th days of October, 1789. On the morning of the former day, a girl got a drum and beat the *generale* in the streets, at which signal the women came out of their houses everywhere, and marched, nearly 10,000 strong, to the Hotel de Ville, hanging a baker on the way for having light weights at his counter. At the Hotel they asked to see Mayor Bailly. But he had fled. The soldiers refused to let them into the hall; whereupon they pelted the city guards, (who threatened to fire, but did not,) and forced their way into the building, demanding "bread and arms," and telling the Mayor's Secretary that he was good for nothing but to be hanged at the lanterne. In this crisis of tumult, when the cry ran the Town Hall was on fire, Maillard was sent for—Maillard who had headed the stormers at the taking of the Bastille. He came, harangued the women, declared the fault lay with the National Assembly and the royal family, and advised an instant march on Versailles, ten or twelve miles off; he himself would march with them. In the midst of an assenting uproar, the women began their march, preceded by ten drummers and accompanied by two cannons, on one of which a young woman, Theroigne De Mericourt, dressed in a red redingote and a soldier's cap, and wearing a sword, sat as gunneress. In the evening the tired and hungry expedition reached Versailles, and crowded round the hall of the National Assembly, demanding food for the City of Paris. The Assembly referred them to the King, and five of them were admitted to the palace, where Louis spoke to them kindly and promised to do something for them. Meantime the impatient crowd of men and women were pressing against the palace barriers, and scuffling with the guards, and the royal family wished to escape. But the people would not allow them to go. At midnight, Lafayette arrived with a body of National Guards, and advised the King and Queen to go to Paris. To decide the matter, a crowd of men and women broke into the palace at 6 in the morning, and the royal family consented to go to the Tuileries. In a short time they set out accordingly, the women surrounding the royal carriages, criticising the looks of Marie Antoinette, whom they did not love and always named among themselves *L'Autrichienne,* (with a terrible emphasis on the syllable *chienne,*) and shouting from time to time, "We are bringing home the baker and the baker's wife, and the little baker's boy!" alluding to the Dauphin. And thus that fated royal family journeyed slowly onward to the dungeon, the scaffold, and the grave. They never saw Versailles again. Of these two remarkable days Michelet says that they belong as truly and popularly to the women as the 14th of July to the men. The latter took the Bastille; the former took the royal family. This October achievement was only a more decided show of the female influence then operating all over France. Everywhere the women and the girls appeared at the revolutionary fêtes of the people after the old classic fashions, and marched in armed processions, ready also to fight any foreign invaders that may come among them. They also kept watch for such persons, and would always interrogate strange-looking men. In the life of the United Irishman, Archibald Hamilton Rowan, may be read an amusing instance of this vigilance. Rowan, having spent some time at Paris in 1794, resolved to take passage from Havre for America, and then got a little boat in which he voyaged alone down the Seine toward the port, wishing to avoid any interpellations that would attend a land journey. But his appearance excited suspicion, as he paddled along in midstream, and a crowd of patriots waylaid and arrested him, under a bridge. As he had a passport, and showed, moreover, that he was the enemy of William Pitt, he was honorably acquitted by the town Magistrate. Proceeding on his way, he went ashore a little farther down for provisions, thanking his stars that none of the patriots were in sight—only a crowd of women washing clothes. But another surprise awaited him. The women surrounded and took him prisoner, then drawing themselves up to "their own full stature, five feet four," they carried off their six-foot Irishman to give an account of himself to the Mayor—the very Mayor that had dismissed him an hour before; for he had not got beyond the bounds of the township. The exile of Erin was again set at liberty, and as he hurried to his boat, thought of the gold-headed cane and the silver cup he had left in it. He found them as he had left them. The good *citoyennes* were thinking of *la patrie,* and not of anything the man had. *Vive la France! Bon voyage, Irlandais!* In some places, Brittany for instance, the women stood up for the royal family and the priests; but everywhere they were recognized by the men as fellow-patriots, and fellow-combatants. About that time, Condorcet, in one of his most popular books, advocated the "woman's cause;" the French, in this also, being very much in advance of all other European thinkers. But it is to be noted that, under the Empire, that cause was put to silence. Napoleon hated all strong-minded women—Mme. De Stael especially. But these Napoleonic ideas are dying away, and "nature reclaims her order" in France and elsewhere.

There have been many other women's combinations in society; but who shall tell the tale of them? They are in all our cities, acting everywhere in the cause of charity and good citizenship. And they expand themselves to other fields of action; to Syria and Palestine, for instance, places so interesting to most people for their historic and religious associations. Rev. Mr. Jessup, in his late book, *The Women of the Arabs,* gives a good idea of the work done by women—American, English, German—among the dusky sisterhoods of that oriental motherland. The Syrian and Arab women are, by these means, getting new notions of things Occidental—the fashions among the rest—and in time their social conditions and wants will create new markets for the ideas and industries of the Western peoples. This is a low view of the matter, perhaps. But human nature, with all its variety of incentives, may be treated of in an average way. There is lime in the sack of all civilization.

And this brings us, by association of ideas, to the last great outburst of womanly enthusiasm in a good cause—the "crusade" as it is called, against the crazy felicity of strong drink. As everybody is aware, it has advanced through many of our States, beginning with the Western, where its achievements have been most decisive, and also making a very noteworthy progress in the Eastern. The old reserve of character, peculiar to the English-speaking races from which we derive so much, seems to have given way before the more cosmopolite influences of our republic, and our women bid fair to be as freely outspoken as those of the Franks and Gauls, whose doings and feelings we have been just considering. And they will need all the courage and eloquence they can muster, for they have a crooked and a perverse generation to deal with—that is, the sober folk, as well as the drunken people—and the former, perhaps, the harder of the two to be managed. Old English ideas have more influence over us than we imagine; and therefore our men, instead of saying frankly and cheerfully, "Make room for the ladies!" wonder, with a grave humor, "what next?" and again say, for the twentieth time, that women should keep within their own sphere and expend all their efforts in reforming as well as ornamenting the households over which they preside. And it must be confessed that if a certain severe order of masculine logic were to be set in array against this liquor crusade, the good cause would suffer some disparagement. To the terrible question, "What can it do in such a place as New-York, or Brooklyn, or Philadelphia, or Washington?" the answer must be as helpless as the action; and it is evident enough that all the Cologne-water in the bottles of our enthusiastic women will not sweeten in any very perceptible degree the heaps of moral feculence, so to speak, to be found in those hives of close-packed humanity. It is different, of course, in small towns and country places, for reasons that suggest themselves to every one. And yet the women are not without their answer—"if you take them without their answer, you must take them without their tongue." They say, "We shall act better and more radically, if you only let us. Let us vote at the polls, and let us help to make the laws. We shall then be above this uncomfortable work of traipsing about and singing people out of their bad behavior." The argument is a fair one, and women on this business do what they can do best. They find it easier to appeal to the rumsellers who must behave politely "before folk," than argue with the devils of household intemperance who are not very polite in any of their moods. This question, in fact, has two sides; or ten sides, as any one with sufficient leisure could show; and *Hamlet's* conclusion comes nearest to the point where he says, "The world is out of joint."

If we laugh at the inefficiency of this "women's movement," with its evangelical forms and its fervors of religious feeling, we may also remember that most of the great rules, means, and movements of civilization have been laughed at as well. The law is a standing satire—always laughed at. People scoff at religion—except their own particular section of it. It is the same with almost everything else. Men find blunders and shortcomings in every department of human progress. And yet we must work along, with our laws and religions, and all the other agencies of the world, such as they are—not being very well able to do without them. This women's movement, with tracts and psalm-singing, is nearly up to the average of those agencies, and it will do more good, with less harm, than many of them. Yet they all help, somehow, and society is really improving. Men's minds are growing firmer, and bad customs falling more under the ban of human judgment. That pleasant old crime of drunkenness is becoming ashamed of itself—a result well worth the efforts of one hundred years. The ignorant, the overworked, the miserable will still drink; but the good change will go on, mainly under the influence of education and public opinion; and to this end our enthusiastic ladies are giving the help of their crusade, such as it is.

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, March, 30, 1874.

Contrary to the usual rule in this State, the Republicans are moving and organizing for the August election. The number of aspirants for the different positions to be filled is a good sign that defeat is not to be thought of. As the press always plays an important part in every contest, the Republican Party is fortunate in being represented by the following newspapers: *Carolinian,* Elizabeth City; *Republic and Courier,* Newbern; *Post,* Wilmington; *Era,* Raleigh; *New North State,* Greensboro: *Republican,* Salem; *News,* Mount Airy; *Record,* Rutherfordton; *Pioneer,* Asheville; *American,* Statesville; *Spirit of the South,* Rockingham, all of which have a large number of subscribers. Their lists will be greatly increased during the campaign. With these eleven journals the Republicans will be able to cope successfully with the opposition press.

OFFICES TO BE FILLED.

The following offices are to be filled by election on the first Thursday of August next: Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is the only State officer to be elected by the entire State, this year; eight members of Congress; six Superior Court Judges; twelve Solicitors; members of the Legislature, and every county office. Republican candidates for these positions will make vigorous and thorough canvasses, and a full vote will be polled.

ISSUES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

Unconnected with national politics, there are distinct issues, confined to State lines, which will go far toward deciding the election in favor of the Republican Party; I allude to the establishment of free schools and the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad from Old Fort, McDowell County, its present termini, to Paint Rock, the head of the road running from Morristown, Tenn., and to Ducktown, on the Georgia line. On the 12th of February last, at a general caucus of the leading men of the Republican Party, held in this city, after a full discussion, the following resolutions were adopted:

First—That the education of the poor children of the State, so shamefully neglected in the past, is a duty the performance of which we have attempted to obtain from this General Assembly, controlled by a large Democratic majority, and in which we have failed; but we shall never cease our efforts to obtain the same at the hands of the Government of North Carolina, and we confidently rely upon the people to sustain us.

Second—That it is to the best interest of the people of North Carolina that her great works of internal improvement shall be pushed vigorously to completion, and to that end every available resource shall be applied.

Third—That the truest economy dictates that the vast mineral and agricultural wealth of our trans-montane counties should be unlocked, and poured into the markets of the world, by the speedy construction of both branches of the Western North Carolina Railroad, both to Ducktown and Paint Rock, and the Republicans east of the mountains pledge themselves to co-operate with the people of the west in any and all plans which will accomplish this end.

The Legislature, containing a large majority of Democrats in both houses, refused at its last session to appropriate money to build school houses. The meagreness of the amount raised by taxation will barely suffice to pay third-rate teachers for four months in the year, to say nothing of buying an acre of land and building one or two good houses in every township in the State. Wherever free schools are now being held, they are in log houses, reared by the united efforts of the neighborhood, and upon the land of some person who has donated it for the special purpose. There are hundreds of townships in which there are no schools because the Legislature refused to appropriate one cent for the purchase of land upon which to erect school-houses. The Republicans propose to go before the people upon the broad platform of education for all, a thorough system of free public schools, calculated to give each child a practical education, fitted for every station in life; and if attendance cannot be voluntarily had, a compulsory process must be resorted to and rigidly enforced.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

The great resources of this portion of the State cannot be developed without the aid of railroad facilities. Therefore it is that the people west of the Blue Ridge are clamoring for the speedy completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad. It would seem that this state of affairs would have induced the Democratic members of the Legislature, inasmuch as an election occurs this Summer, to have left no stone unturned to have secured the speedy resumption of suspended work and the rapid completion of this road. But not so. Hon. W. A. Smith, Republican member of Congress from this District, and who is also Receiver of the Western North Carolina Railroad, is peculiarly obnoxious to that portion of the Democratic Party who were born with silver spoons in their mouths. In 1872 he was elected to Congress from this district, beating the most popular Democrat by seven hundred votes, and making a gain of over two thousand votes on the election of 1870. He has so managed the affairs of the W. N. C. Railroad that he has increased the Republican vote in Western North Carolina. Under these circumstances he has received a running fire from the opposition for two years. The last attempt to injure him was that inaugurated by the Legislature, but which has had the opposite effect from that intended. For the purpose of carrying into effect the consolidation of the North Carolina Railroad and the Western North Carolina Railroad, and to complete the latter a bill was introduced into the Legislature for this purpose, and among its provisions was one that no person who had refused to answer any question before an investigating committee should be appointed or elected a Director of the consolidated company. As it was intended by the friends of the measure that Smith should be President of the consolidated line, this was a direct stab at him. The charter of the North Carolina Railroad having been granted before the adoption of the present constitution, all amendments thereto must be accepted by the private stockholders before it becomes a part of the charter. The Governor has called a meeting of the stockholders at Salisbury on the 16th of April next, to take into consideration, and accept or reject, the amendment looking to consolidation. If the amendment should be accepted, it will be upon the ground that the clause of the act prescribing qualifications for Directors is unconstitutional and void. If this is not done, the amendment will be rejected, as Smith controls a majority of the stock; consolidation will fail, and work upon the Western North Carolina Railroad will not be recommenced. Therefore, the Western people, without regard to party, denounce the Legislature for placing obstructions in the way of completing their road; and for this reason they will use their suffrage this Summer to overthrow the obnoxious party. A thorough canvass of the Western counties will be made, and unless I am greatly mistaken, large gains will be made on the popular vote of 1872, and a corresponding number of Republican members of the Legislature will be returned from Democratic counties. The canvass on the part of the Democrats will be decidedly weaker than in 1872. During the contest for the State election that year the Democrats made superhuman efforts to carry the State, and, assisted as they were by money, speakers, and documents from the Liberal camp, they came within seventeen hundred votes of electing their State ticket. This year they will be compelled to rely upon their own efforts, unaided by their friends outside the State.

STATE DEBT.

The people are calling for a settlement of the State debt. They demanded action at the hands of the Legislature, which recently adjourned, but nothing was done in that direction, though the Senate discussed a bill for several weeks upon this subject, and finally passed it, but the House refused to consider it, and the debt remains *statu quo.* The Republicans believe the debt can be compromised for less than half the principal, and they will take position before the people that the time has arrived when all other questions of minor importance must be subordinated to this.

WHITE MAN'S PARTY.

North Carolina followed Virginia in her secession from the Union in 1861, and the large majority of the Democratic Party of this State are for fighting the present campaign upon the white basis—in other words, to make the color of a man's skin the dividing line between the parties, and appeal to the whites to band themselves together and control the State. If such counsel prevail, and the campaign is made from that standpoint, the Republicans will sweep the State from mountain to sea-board. There are thousands of men in North Carolina who will not countenance any further attack on the rights of the colored people. These men belong to the opposition—they may be said to be of the Kemper stripe—and if the Democrats attempt to carry the next election by flaunting the banner of the White Man's Party to the breeze, and proclaiming "North Carolina for white North Carolinians," the entire class will be found in the ranks of the Republican Party. The adoption of the Virginia platform will sound the death-knell of the Democratic Party in this State. But notwithstanding this fact, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee made a speech at Lewisburg, the other day, in which he planted himself and his party squarely and fairly upon the Virginia platform, and called upon the white men to rally as they did in Virginia in November last, and carry the State. Sir Oracle having spoken, all lesser lights of the same faith and order will take the cue, and the tocsin of the White Man's Party will soon be sounded throughout the State.

DEMOCRATIC DISSENSIONS.

Aside from the damaging effects of adopting the white line, there are dissensions in the Democratic ranks which will materially assist the Republican Party. The most serious is the split caused by the bolt of the friends of Senator A. S. Merrimon, who refused to vote for Vance as United States Senator, and coalesced with the Republicans, and elected Merrimon over Vance, who was the caucus nominee. Instanter the entire Democratic press opened upon Merrimon and his friends with unparalleled ferocity and bitterness. The *Daily Sentinel* of this city espouses the cause of Merrimon and his friends, and with this exception the entire Democratic press of the State has been yelping at the heels of Merrimon and his friends for more than twelve months. The *Sentinel,* edited by a man who delights in a fight, has carried the war into Africa for Merrimon and his friends. The Vance men have been denounced as Ring men, dangerous to the State and party, and it is charged by the *Sentinel* that the *Daily News,* of this city, the central organ of the Vance men, is kept alive by the donations of a leading railroad President. This discussion will be seriously felt in all the western counties, and in many others the proscription of the Vance men will be fruitful of independent candidates and bolters from the regular nominees. The result will be a gain in all the counties where Merrimon has strength of Republican members to the Legislature.

REPUBLICAN LOSS IN 1872.

The allowance of challenge on the day of election, and the tactics of Wood, Blumenberg, and their confederates, sent out here by Ethan Allen in 1872, caused the Republicans to lose at least five thousand votes. The Legislature at its recent session has amended the Election law so as to require every voter who may be challenged on the day of election to prove, by the oath of some responsible person, who he is, where he lives, his age, &c. This is a direct attempt to disfranchise the colored man, and if not thoroughly understood, may lose the Republicans a great many votes.

ATTITUDE OF THE COLORED VOTERS.

It is possible the Republicans may lose votes in the east and centre, unless the demands of the colored people are acceded to. It is a notorious fact that the patronage of the State and Federal Governments has not been distributed as it should have been among all classes of competent Republicans. The colored people have submitted quietly, while they believed their rights were in danger, rather than defeat the party. But they come to the front at this time and demand a proportionate share of the public patronage, and they present competent men for the various positions which they desire shall be filled by colored men. If these demands are not satisfied, and the colored men are beaten in the various nominating conventions, a lukewarmness will undoubtedly spring up, and the colored element will not turn out and vote. A delegation of colored men are now in Washington City, demanding the removal of Mr. Rumley, Collector of the Port at Wilmington. They denounce him as a drone, and demand the appointment of a live, energetic Republican. Should the President see fit to continue Rumley as Collector of the Port, in all the large counties, where the colored vote preponderates, the offices will be filled by colored men at the August election. The effect of such policy will be to weaken the Republicans in counties where the whites predominate; and many men who are on the verge of allying themselves with the Republican Party will "halt," and wait for another campaign. If these obstacles can be removed, the Republicans will go into the campaign presenting a solid line of battle, determined to win a triumphant victory.

NO STATE CONVENTION OF EITHER PARTY.

Neither party will hold a State convention this year. In the first place, there is but one candidate to be nominated for a State office. Secondly, the Democrats are afraid of a collision of the Vance and Merrimon men that would play havoc with the party throughout the State. The Republicans will not hold a convention because they intend to allow the local candidates to make their fights upon isms that may be peculiar to the different counties. Secondly, the question of civil rights would no doubt be introduced, and any action the convention might take would be hurtful at this time. The candidates of either party, during this campaign will be free lancers, to a considerable extent, using every means in their reach to be elected.

A HIGHER STANDARD NEEDED.

Heretofore the Republican Party has sacrificed its standing and character by adhering to bad nominations, made through intrigue and trickery. Party fealty has been so strong that a nomination once made commanded the entire party strength. From present indications the best element of the Republican Party will control the primaries in the approaching contests for nominations, and it is the determination of a large majority of the party that the best men of the party, in every respect, shall be nominated. If worthless men are nominated, it will be through the machinations of such persons as have personal ends to gratify; and such men will receive a "black eye" at the ballot-box. The sentiment in this respect is much healthier than before, and if carried out will add considerable strength to the party. This being an "off year," helps in this respect very much. The party cannot be materially damaged by the result in this State, let it be as it may. The interests of the State demand a higher order of men than those we have had in the Legislature during the last six years. A little independence on the part of the voters will have the desired effect, as few men like to be put up simply to be knocked down.

LEGISLATIVE RECORD.

The Democrats went into power in 1870, by virtue of the terror inspired by the Kuklux, and under the rallying cry of "retrenchment and reform." The people expected great things from them, but their expectations have ended in bitter disappointment. They have not reformed any department of the government, neither have they retrenched expenditures. Their entire legislation from 1870 to February, 1874, has been directed toward overturning the present Constitution, and to deprive the people of their legitimate voice in the elections, so as to give the entire control of the State, in all its departments, to the Democrats. Every interest of the State has been shamefully subordinated to the insane desire to retain control of the Legislature, let the consequences be what they may. Taxes have not been reduced, as was promised, and the radical reforms that were to be accomplished have not been touched by the legislative hand. It is a common thing, without regard to party, to hear the Legislature which adjourned in February last denounced as the weakest body of men that ever sat together in this State. Should the Democrats succeed in electing a majority of the Legislature, the members elect will be new men almost entirely. If the Democrats elect their best men, it is possible something may be done to settle the State debt and restore the credit of the commonwealth, which was above par in *ante-bellum* days.

ONE POSSIBLE CAUSE OF FIRE.

A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* relates as follows the results of an investigation following the accidental discovery of a narrow escape from house-burning: "One day last Winter poking about the by-ways of my cellar, I came across a demoralized bottom part of a trunk which was among the receptacles used for holding kindlings. It was comfortably full of burned paper, charred kindlings, and a miscellaneous medley suggestive of a place where a sluttish parlor girl had tipped up the contents of a parlor cuspadore, which proved to be the fact. Well, there was no fire, but the discovery was interesting, and in the interest of domestic economy, art, and science, I investigated, and, as will straightway appear, I myself would have been the most culpable if a fire had come of this matter. Thus it was, carefully ridding the place of the burned stuff, and scrutinizing the residuum, there appeared at the bottom, with the rest of it, numerous used-up matches, suggestive of the scratch, the light, the brimstone, the puff in the pipe, and, of course, the toss into the cuspadore. So far, so good. No advance yet in domestic economy or safety of the individual. But I persisted. Presently, plain to be seen, were numbers of little brimstone ends of matches, fresh and potent as they came from the primeval dip. Indeed, here was food for reflection. I took one, relighted my pipe, and thought it out. Said I to myself, and was sure of it, 'Why may not that careless fellow up in the parlor who runs this house, and thinks neither master nor mistress ever does a stupid thing, doing always as he pleases—why may not he, I say, have taken a match some time, and wool-gathering over a problem not half as consequential as this, just scratched wildly, snapped off the life and light-giving end, and tossed the whole into the cuspadore, and tried another? And why may not that little end of a match, in due course emptied here, have met its fate, (a little attrition,) and, responding to its destiny, produced a flame, and that flame set fire to this mass?' Even before I had worked out this problem to this wise result, I caught myself breaking a match and tossing the useless to me, but nevertheless dangerous, fragment somewhere! Yes, that must have been the way, and had not my cellar had a brick floor, with a brick partition next to the kindlings, and some other safety notions, peradventure good luck, too, who knows but my house might have burned up and the mystery of the fire never have been fathomed?"

IN QUEST OF HIS WIFE AND INFORMATION.

The Postmaster of San Francisco has recently received a letter from Rochester, which reads thus:

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 9th, 1874.

Hon Post. Master—SIR: Thar'es Aman who has taken my Wife away—From this City and I Am informed that thay are now in Sanfrisco and is Going by The name of Victoria Nelson I wish when She will Call at your office for letters which I am informed that she does very often that You would Take notice and question her to Suit yourself She has written letters to parties in this City to direct Japan For her the postmaster of this city is acquainted with my Matters and wishes me to write you and he says in his opinion You will assist me—all I require of you is to let me know how far is Japan from Sanfrancisco She lived in Sanfrancisco and moved, to Japan Give me the name of the Postmaster in Japan and County I do intend to go to California In a little while I would like to have A letter from you before I would Start You will please answer as Soon as Convenient and you will oblige yours.

CHISELHURST.

THE FRENCH PRINCE IMPERIAL.

HIS ADDRESS TO THE BONAPARTISTS.

On the 16th of March, when the Prince Imperial attained his majority, some 6,000 of the adherents of his family assembled at Chiselhurst. After the presentation to his Imperial Highness, by the Duke De Padoue, of the numerous deputations from France to solemnize the day, the Prince pronounced the following words in reply to the Duke's address:

MONSIEUR LE DUC, MESSIEURS: In assembling here this day you have obeyed a sentiment of fidelity to the remembrance of the Emperor, and it is that for which I, first of all, desire to thank you. The public conscience has avenged that great memory from the calumnies heaped upon it, and beholds the Emperor in his real features. You, who come from different parts of the country, can render him the testimony that his reign was only a constant solicitude for the good of all; and that his last day on the soil of France was one of heroism and abnegation. Your presence around me, and the addresses which reach me in great numbers, attest how much disquietude France feels concerning her future destinies. Order is protected by the sword of the Duke De Magenta, the old companion of the glories and misfortunes of my father. His loyalty is a sure guarantee to us that he will not allow the deposit confided to him to be exposed to the surprises of parties. But material order is not security. The future remains unknown, private interests are alarmed at the prospect, and passions may take advantage of it. Thence has sprung the sentiment of which you bring me the echo, namely, that which is drawing public opinion with an irresistible power toward a direct recourse to the nation to lay the foundations of a definitive Government. A plebiscite is the only mode of safety; it is right, and force restored to power, and an era of long security reopened to the country; it is a great national party without victors or vanquished, raising itself above all persons, in order to reconcile them.

Will France, freely consulted, cast her eyes on the son of Napoleon III.? That thought awakens in me less pride than distrust of my own strength. The Emperor taught me how heavily the sovereign authority weighs, even on virile shoulders, and how necessary, for the accomplishment of so high a mission, are faith in oneself and the sentiment of duty. It is that faith which will give me what is wanting to my youth. United to my mother by the tenderest and most grateful affection, I shall labor without respite to anticipate the progress of years. When the hour shall have come, if another Government obtains the suffrages of the greatest number, I shall bow with respect to the will of my country. But if the name of Napoleon issues for the eighth time from the popular urn, I am ready to accept the responsibility which the vote of the nation will impose on me. Such are my ideas. I thank you for having traversed a long distance to come and receive the expression of them. Carry back to the absent my remembrance, to France the good wishes of one of her children; my courage and my life belong to her. May God watch over her, and restore her prosperity and greatness!

The Prince delivered the above address in one of the two tents erected at each side of the house. When his Imperial Highness appeared, with the Empress leaning on his arm, he was received with the loudest acclamations. The speech was spoken in a clear, distinct voice, several passages being particularly emphasized; that, for instance, which speaks of the plebiscite, the other, in which he expressed his intention to obey the will of the nation, and, lastly, the final phrase.

All those parts were loudly applauded, but none more than the one in which allusion is made to the Duke De Magenta. During the whole course of the ceremony, cries arose repeated y of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive Napoleon IV.!" "Vive l'Impératrice!"

When the Prince and the Empress returned to the house, a certain number of persons were admitted to present their felicitations. Afterward, toward 3 o'clock, the receptions out-of-doors commenced, the Prince being presented with a great number of addresses and bouquets, and being complimented by various deputations. The fête was not troubled by any untoward incident, and the tri-colored flag floated from the upper part of the Empress' residence. The crowd of spectators was far greater than had been expected, and the railway kept bringing down fresh visitors during the whole day.

The *Pays* publishes the following account of the refusal of Prince Napoleon (Jérôme) to proceed to Chiselhurst:

"The Prince-Imperial addressed a letter to Prince Napoleon, inviting him to come to the ceremony of March 16. 'Numerous friends,' he said, 'are gathering around me, and your place is by my side: I expect you.' Such was, in brief, the sense of the Prince's letter. It is known that several friends of Prince Jérôme-Napoleon alleged as a pretext that he was not invited, in order to dissuade him from going to Chiselhurst. The reply of the latter has arrived. We are not acquainted with the precise text, but we know that the Prince refused the invitation. Thus placed between two alternatives, reconciliation or rupture, Prince Jérôme has preferred the latter, profiting by the opportunity to break off absolutely and definitively from his relative."

FRENCH PRESS SENTIMENT.

Writing to the London *Times* on March 16, the Paris correspondent of that journal says:

"Chiselhurst figures prominently in the Paris papers, and the speech of the Prince Imperial is the topic of the day. It is curious to observe the various effects it produces on different persons. The Radicals and the Legitimists vie with each other in abusing it. The organs of those extreme parties had taken pains to prepare for it an unfavorable reception. The *Gazette de France* contains a long denunciation of the imperial dynasty under the heading 'The Titles of the Empire,' (to the confidence, gratitude, and affection of France,) and commences it with a curious, recently-published letter from Lucien Bonaparte to a lady, in which he describes the dispersion of the representatives of the nation on the 18th Brumaire. All the mistakes and misfortunes of both Emperors are brought into prominent relief, and even the childish letters of the Prince Imperial to his mother during the fatal campaign of 1870 are quoted to swell the indictment. These things are too well known to have much weight at the present time. Innumerable books and pamphlets, including the publication of the papers found in the Tuileries, have exposed for the most part in their least favorable light, and often with some exaggeration, the errors and shortcomings of the Second Empire, while impartial historians have done justice to those of the First Napoleon. It is perfectly well known that the war of 1870 was plunged into foolishly, wickedly, madly, and everybody who had to do with that plunge desires to shift the responsibility from his own shoulders. Those who maintain that the fault was less the Emperor's than that of his Ministers and advisers will perhaps do well to leave his justification to history, or at any rate, to defer it to a period when the minds of Frenchmen shall be less oppressed and embittered by heavy misfortunes. It is wonderful enough that, within four years of Sedan and three of the treaty of peace which crushed the pride of France to the very earth, there should be so much kindly feeling toward the imperial dynasty, and that its chances of restoration should not be considered extinct. It is this recognized possibility which so exasperates the adversaries of the Empire. The *République Française,* which for some time past has tilted persistently against the young pretender beyond the channel, is quite beside itself with anger. The Royalists and the Republicans had alike assumed that the Chiselhurst manifestation must be a ridiculous *fiasco.* Now, so far as we can consider ourselves correctly informed, pending the arrival of to-day's London papers, that does not appear to have been the case. The ill-temper of the *République* is so great that it ignores the dispatch distributed by the usual agency, and which speaks of from 3,000 to 5,000 Frenchmen as having gone to England to greet the Prince Imperial on the attainment of his majority. It confines itself to abuse of the speech, the authors of which, it says, have rendered their candidate ridiculous. The *Ordre* says it was submitted to Rouher, Lavalette, Grammont, Chevreau, and eight other Ex-Ministers or functionaries of the Empire. The result of the combined wisdom of this jury of twelve is disapproved by M. Gambetta and his friends, who give vent to their vexation in unmeasured language. The organ of that party forgets that nearly all the power it possesses has been won by its moderation of tone, and not by scoffs and jeers. The *Liberté,* which becomes daily more Bonapartist, is in haste to eulogize and vindicate the father, while lauding the son. It believes history will declare that the real guilt rests not upon those who declared the war, but upon those who pushed their country into it without proper preparation. And it does not shrink from placing the young Woolwich cadet in juxtaposition with Louis XIV.:

'Calling to mind the prophetic words addressed by Mazarin to Marshals Villeroy and De Grammont with respect to Louis XIV., who also was but eighteen years old when the eminent Cardinal shrewdly appreciated his pupil, we will not go so far as to say, speaking of the exile of Chiselhurst, 'He has in him the stuff of four Kings and one honest man;' but what we have just read authorizes us to think and say of the young Prince—We see in him an honest man, a patriotic Prince, and also a citizen animated by the true sentiments of his epoch.'

The *République Française,* on the contrary, thinks the speech worthy of the unfledged school-boy who spoke it, translates the 'fidelity' of the imperialist ex-functionaries who listened to it into a determination to fight for the loaves and fishes, treats the whole affair—pilgrimage, speech, and demonstration—as a rich joke and a *haute bouffonnerie,* and declares the speech to be 'pitiable in its impertinence.' Extravagance of this kind defeats its own object. It may be chuckled over by men of identical political views, but it damages neither the person nor the cause at which the abuse is leveled. So far as there has yet been time to see, however, a portion of the Bonapartists are not quite satisfied with the speech, and are disposed to criticise some of its passages. Thus, I have heard its author, or authors, taxed with want of tact for the manner in which Marshal MacMahon is referred to. He should not, they say, have been associated with 'the misfortunes' of the Third Napoleon, although he was with him at Sedan, nor with his glories, though they were together at Magenta, (where, by the way, if the chief honor of the day was for the Marshal, the Emperor assuredly proved himself a gallant soldier,) but should have been spoken of merely as his companion in arms. It seems improbable that the Duke of Magenta will find much to cavil at in the sentences which refer to him. It has also been said that the affectionate allusion to the Empress is out of place and impolitic, and that the Prince might have done better than thus associate himself with her unpopularity in France. This is surely hypercritical. If M. Emile Ollivier, as he tells us in his curious preface to a volume entitled *Lamartine,* which he has just published, found it impossible to make his speech to the academy without devoting to the departed Sovereign, whose minister he had been, 'a word of remembrance and of affection,' it may well have seemed difficult to the young Prince to make a speech on such an occasion as his coming of age without an expression of tenderness for his sole surviving parent. The Empress is undoubtedly unpopular in this country, and there are good reasons for her being so; but it is also true that many things have been attributed to her for which she was not fairly responsible. Her unpopularity can hardly equal that of the third member of the Bonaparte trio. The Bonapartist papers denounce Prince Napoleon, and the *Pays* has for some time applied to him language of unparalleled violence. This old hostility to the Empress is well known. Nevertheless, the Prince Imperial invited him to yesterday's celebration. 'Numerous friends assemble around me; your place is at my side; I expect you.' This was the substance, it is said, of his letter to his cousin. The answer has not yet transpired, but of its tenor there can be no doubt. The rupture, scarcely veiled before, may now be considered complete.

To-night's *Pays* says:

'The speech is the faithful and eloquent expression of the thoughts of all of us. We accept it as our programme. Those who pretend that the manifestation of the 16th of March is an act of opposition to the Marshal are slanderers. It is simply an affirmation of our adhesion to the present, and of our right to the future. We are not conspirators, and if we loyally support the Septennial Government it is also our duty, like the other parties, to take up our position in order that upon the day when the truce shall be broken the world may know that the Empire will enter the arena proudly displaying its banner, borne aloft by a valiant Prince.'

It cannot, however, be admitted that the Bonapartists are not conspirators. Their late chief passed the greater part of his life in conspiring, and conspiracy has always been a practice of the party, a part of which will hardly agree peacefully to wait the expiration of the Septennate. It comprises too many old men who have not time to wait, and too many young ones who are needy, and who must be doing. The *Ordre* says that upward of 5,000 persons landed in England from France for yesterday's ceremony. Like the *Pays,* it exults in the success of the demonstration. It says:

'The *République Française* designates the heir of Napoleon III. in the same way as Cromwell did the heir of Charles I.—as "the young man." If M. Gambetta has not forgotten history, he knows who succeeded to the Dictatorship of the Round heads.'"

THE FRUIT CROP.

CONDITION OF THE PEACH-BUDS IN MARYLAND — SHIPMENTS FROM WORCESTER COUNTY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Md., Thursday, March 26, 1874.

An examination of the peach-buds in several of the orchards surrounding this place reveals the fact that nearly all the buds have been completely killed. The severe frost of the past few nights has almost completed the destruction of the peach crop of Worcester County. My information from other sections of the lower part of the Peninsula is imperfect, but what I have learned is very discouraging. The upper part of the Peninsula may be safe, because the peach-buds are not yet sufficiently far advanced to be injured, but in this county the orchards are all in bloom, and the blossoms are rapidly falling off, while those that remain on the trees are black and decaying.

But little attention has been directed by the fruit-growers here to the cultivation of the small fruits other than strawberries. But, undoubtedly, the cultivation of blackberries will soon be begun, and I cannot see why there should not be a fine prospect for them. Some few people who have cultivated the blackberry for their own use have found that they yield an abundant crop without much labor. They can be ripened here ten days or two weeks ahead of New-Jersey, and can be put into the New-York market in twelve hours. Trains which leave here with fruit at 2 o'clock in the afternoon arrive in New-York at 2 o'clock the next morning. So really this county is within only a few hours of being as a close to your market as the fruit lands of New-Jersey.

The following is an official account of the quantity of peaches and berries shipped from Worcester County over the Snow Hill and Benio, and Pokomoke and Wicomica Railroads for the years 1872 and 1873:

SHIPPED IN 1872.

Stations.	Baskets of Peaches.	Buckets of Berries.	Crates of Berries.
Snow Hill	1,6[illegible]4	646	597
Queponco	86	40	53
Berlin	2,218	19	2,952
St. Martins	276	46	261
Whaleyville	180	85	130
Total	4,424	836	3,993

SHIPPED IN 1873.

Stations.	Baskets of Peaches.	Bucket of Berries.	Crates of Berries.
Snow Hill	5,014	6	2,253
Queponco	1,728	217	601
Berlin	1,348	104	2,621
St. Martins	1,846	793	1,309
Whaleyville	382	....	482
Total	10,318	1,120	7,266

It will be seen that although last year was the short year for peaches in this country, yet the increase over the shipment of the previous year was considerably over one hundred per cent. This great increase was not owing to the increased yield of the trees, but to the increased number of trees which came into bearing last Spring. The fruit shipped in buckets was all wild blackberries and huckleberries; and although there was an increase in the amount of them shipped last year, it only indicates that there was more activity among the younger portion of the colored population than usual. But the increase in the strawberry crop was very great, being nearly one hundred per cent. above the yield of the previous year, notwithstanding that the yield per acre last year was much less than of the year previous. The average number of quarts per crate is about forty; consequently, as the increase in the number of crates was 3,273, the increase in the number of quarts was about 130,920 above that of the season of 1872. Although the increase in the number of acres this season may not be as great as it was last year, yet, as all the strawberry-beds are apparently well cultivated and fertilized, should the season prove ordinarily favorable, the increase in the amount of the yield will be fully one hundred thousand quarts. So, I think, fully 230,000 quarts of strawberries will be shipped from this county this year.

A MURDERER LYNCHED.

Kansas papers give accounts of the lynching of a man named John R. Pearce, who had murdered his father-in-law in the little village of Jacksonville, Neosho County, Kan. The cause of the murder was a family feud, Pearce having met his father-in-law, Anthony Amend, in the village store, and accused him of having circulated a report that he abused and maltreated his wife. Mr. Amend denied the accusation, but, in the interview with his son-in-law, told him that he knew such was the fact, although he had given no publicity to his knowledge. Pearce instantly grew indignant, and drawing a revolver, demanded of his father-in-law an immediate and complete retraction, characterizing the accusation as a lie. Amend refused to recall the assertion, and, without another word, Pearce discharged two cylinders of his revolver, both balls passing through his father-in-law's body, in the region of the heart. Mr. Amend fell, and expired within two hours afterward. Pearce fled, and took refuge in the timber that skirts the Neosho River. Instantly a vigilance committee, comprising eighty citizens, among them many of the most highly respected residents of the town, was organized. The murderer was hotly pursued, but the density of the timber and the height of the grass joining it, afforded the refugee a retreat that for a time defied discovery. Finally the vigilantes ignited the grass, and the fire quickly drove the murderer from his hiding-place. He fled again toward the river, reached the stream, plunged in and swam across. The avengers pursued him hotly, and, being determined not to lose sight of the fugitive, likewise leaped into the river and swam for the opposite shore. On dry ground again, the chase was renewed, and maintained until the murderer was brought to bay, when, finding that resistance was no use, the water having rendered his revolver harmless, he surrendered. Pearce was taken back to Jacksonville by his captors that night, and the next morning his dead body was found hanging to the limb of a tree within a quarter of a mile of the spot where he committed the murder.

THE MURDERER WALTZ.

A newspaper correspondent lately visited Joseph Waltz, the murderer of the scissors-grinder, in the Catskill Jail, and received some confidential information from him, communicated in the following terms: "I, sir, am the great Chief of the Lunarians. The people down here don't know this, and I don't want you to tell them of it." And then, pointing upward in the direction where one might imagine the moon to be, and lowering his voice to a whisper, he added, "I've been there; I know all about it. They gave me supreme power and sent me back on an important mission. I'll be crucified some time in May, but it won't be on the first day! These wise men (supposed to refer to his prosecutors) think they know all about it, but I know more than they do. I shall come back again and finish up my work." The hearer suggested that there was yet some chance of his being freed from the sentence pronounced upon him, but his countenance immediately assumed a gloomy and austere expression, and he replied, with clenched teeth, "N-o! S-i-r! I have known this from the beginning. My people, the Lunarians, would not permit it."

LOUIS RIEL.

THE TURMOIL HIS VISIT TO OTTAWA OCCASIONED.

HIS SECRET VISIT TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—THE TROOPS UNDER ARMS—REPORT THAT HE IS NOW THIS SIDE OF THE LINE.

Our telegrams are daily giving some intimation of the excitement caused in Ottawa, and, indeed, throughout Canada, by the visit of Riel, the Manitoba rebel, to the national capital, whither he has been sent as a duly-elected member of the Canadian House of Commons. The Ottawa *Free Press* of March 31 goes more into detail in its account of the incidents following his unwelcome visit in that capacity. It says: "About noon, yesterday, Riel, the member for Provencher, went secretly to the House of Commons, accompanied by a couple of friends, took the oath of allegiance, and signed his name on the roll of members. We were shown his signature, about which there is nothing remarkable. Louis Riel is written in plain and legible characters, from the appearance of which one would infer that he was not very much in the habit of using the pen. Having accomplished this, he left as expeditiously as he could, and in the quiet and clandestine manner in which he came. The matter was kept in comparative secrecy until about the assembling of the House, when intelligence of it got abroad, and was rapidly communicated from person to person, so that in a very short time the news had been spread throughout the city, and the curiosity of the public aroused to the utmost extent. In addition to the fact that he had signed his name, it was stated that he intended to take his seat in the House, if not during the afternoon, certainly during the evening session. And still further to increase the excitement the Guards had been ordered out, and while a number of them were put in charge of the armory, others in their red coats appeared conspicuously on the streets. Sergt. Lambkin, looking every bit a soldier as usual, was inside his uniform, and ready for the emergency. The appearance of the Guards in military attire naturally put the public in a mood to expect some event of an interesting nature, and hence crowds assembled about the Russell House and at all the principal corners, where the great subject was discussed, and the prospects of the case considered. Superintendent O'Neil, without any direct orders, so far as we could learn, had also ordered out his men, and held them in readiness throughout the night for any duty or call. The men looked well, and the intelligent Superintendent was, as usual, wide awake, and evidently fully realized the responsibility of the duty that might at any moment devolve upon him. Nothing definite, of course, could be ascertained, as we believe no definite instructions had been given, and nothing definitely was known; but it was the general opinion that the Guards and the detective police force were under arms for the purpose of protecting Riel from any violence that might be offered by a mob in case of his arrest. The city police force were also on the *qui vive,* and kept themselves in knots of two or three in the neighborhood of Parliament square. Their duty would no doubt have been to arrest him. At the evening sitting the galleries were crammed full of people, while the corridor and lobbies were filled with curious persons, all looking in that uncertain and half-excited manner that indicated beyond a doubt that they, too, had come in expectation of seeing the member for Provencher. Several of the city police paraded the corridors until well on toward the adjournment of the House, and their movements were closely watched by a sanguine crowd. But, after all, M. Riel, M. P., did not file an appearance, and for aught that was known to the contrary, he may have been fifty or more miles out of town at the time those curious persons were straining their eyes to get a glimpse of him. The galleries remained well filled with people until the adjournment, which took place about 11 o'clock. Nothing transpired of a remarkable nature during the evening, and as the Riel question is now before the House, a conclusion will probably be come to ere long.

We omitted to state above that the artillery were named yesterday to be in readiness, and we noticed some of the officers in their uniforms about town. Ten men of the Guards mounted guard during the night at the armory, under the command of Ensign Major and Sergt. Kohler, and were relieved this morning at 7 o'clock. Though a great many people have assumed, during the last few days, to know a great deal about Riel's movements, and were ever ready to explain his intentions, yet the fact is, as proved by recent events, that these statements were mere opinions, built upon poor foundations. One of our reporters has been playing the detective during the last few days, and has succeeded in obtaining positive information about the member for Provencher. He ferreted out a man who spent some time in his company in Ottawa, and hence the reliableness of the following intelligence: Riel had been in Montreal for some time, whence, after due deliberation with his friends, he decided to come to Ottawa, and accordingly left there on Tuesday afternoon last in a carriage. He came to Hawkesbury, where arrangements had been made to receive him, and he remained there until Friday morning last, when he set out for the capital. He reached the city on Friday about 3 o'clock, and drove down Daly street, Nicholas street, and over the Sapper's Bridge. He drove over to Hull, which he made his head-quarters during his stay. Our informant says he is a stout, burly, muscular man, with fierce determination depicted in his eyes and countenance. His hair is heavy, black, and bushy, and his nose is of the Roman order. He lays claim to the amnesty and says he had the promise of it. He spoke calmly of the troubles in '69, and attributes Scott's death to his own conduct. He did not confine himself strictly to his quarters in Hull during his stay, but we are told came over to Ottawa frequently, and visited some of his friends in Lower Town. Having taken the oath yesterday at noon, it is said that he left the city about 3 o'clock, and crossed over with as much haste as possible. A warrant was issued for him so soon as it was known that he was in town. Detective Hamilton had it in his possession, and kept the men of the Police force on the alert throughout the afternoon to arrest him should he be found. He is now in the United States, where he will no doubt await further developments in his case.

THE LOUISIANA LEVEES.

New-Orleans papers report the return of Gen. Jeff. Thompson to that city, after an absence of three or four weeks spent in looking after the condition of the levees, both above and below the Red River. The *Times* of March 29 says: "His report is a discouraging one. The water in the river is now within eighteen inches of the high water of 1871, and, should the rain continue so as to keep up the high water in the tributaries of the Mississippi and prevent its material decline before the annual floods begin to pour out of the Platte and Missouri Rivers, there will be reason to apprehend the most serious disasters to our State. The Bass levee was one of the best in the State. The levee there was, however, a new one, very soft, and had only been completed a short time when it broke. It is about a mile long, and the crevasse will probably widen to that extent. The escaping waters will flow into the Tensas and Black Rivers. That region of country was already overflown when this crevasse took place from breaks in the Arkansas levees and the Ashton crevasse. The old Hard Times levee was a fine one, but it was undermined in February and caved in. The new one, which is 900 feet long, had been completed only five days when it gave way on Monday last. Of course the whole of it was soon swept away. The water, through this break, will inundate a very valuable district of country, comprising a portion of what is known as the Lake St. Joseph and Lake Bruin country. Gen. Thompson reports that crevasses are likely to occur at Buckridge, in Tensas, and Glasscock's, in Concordia. A large force of men are at work at these weak places strengthening them, but Gen. Thompson regards it uncertain whether their efforts will prove availing, unless the rains subside. No breaks are reported below the mouth of Red River, but several places are seriously threatened. The principal among these are the Australia and West Baton Rouge levees. Below these, the next points threatened are the Plaisence, Evergreen and Dunboyne levees, on the right bank, and the Babin levee, on the left bank, in the parish of Iberville. Gen. Thompson reports that between here and Baton Rouge there are at least 500 roadways cut through the levee that need immediate filling to prevent crevasses, but that the planters, with stoical indifference to results, seem content to neglect the task, in the desperate hope that the flood may not come."

WISHES TO BE DRAWN OUT OF THAT CROWD.

Ex-Gov. William Smith, who lately saw his name mentioned in a Virginia paper as a candidate for the Democratic nomation for Congress in the Eighth District of his State, at once wrote to the editor, saying: "Now, as I have not and do not entertain any such purpose, you will please withdraw my name from the crowd, to which you ascribe, to say the least of it, such premature aspirations." He also throws out the following suggestion: "It has been the custom of Virginia not to elect to any political office until it was vacant. In this way she retained her influence and control over her representative to the end of his term, and, with a full knowledge of his record, could wisely decide as to the propriety of his re-election. But the act of Congress, which directs the election for Congress to take place in November, months before the expiration of the existing term, compels the people if they re-elect their member to do so without his complete record, or if they supersede him by the election of another then their relation with their member must be most unpleasant; while he, offended and indignant, would be too apt for the residue of his term to consult only his own interests. Now, I can see no occasion for the election taking place before the Spring, and I beg your influence in favor of the change."

CITY TAXATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article of yesterday morning on City bills in the Legislature seems to me peculiarly pertinent at this late stage of the session, particularly that part of it which refers to the bill "reducing the rate of taxation for this year from the unusual figure of 3.40 per cent." There is very deep feeling on this subject in the City, and unless the bill for relief is passed there will be much distress, especially among widows and infirm persons whose limited incomes are derived solely from rents. Many of these, among others, have called on me to learn the prospects of the passage of this bill and to invoke any influence I may have with members to urge it forward. Respectfully, G. W. C.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 1, 1874.

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The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

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JOHN HONE, Jr.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, April 6, 1874, at No. 34 New st.
Polls open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed March 25 and be reopened April 10.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK COMPANY, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1874.
A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at the offices of the company, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., on the 23d day of April next, at 12 M., for the election of nine Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order, A. HEGEWISCH, A. Secretary.

CARY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cary Improvement Company, for the choice of Directors and Secretary, and such other business as may legally come before them, will be held at the office of the Treasurer, No. 103 State st., Boston, on TUESDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed from Tuesday, March 31, to Wednesday, April 8.
By order of the Directors,
WILLIAM PRATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIrectors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st., on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next. The polls will be open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th of March, and reopened on the morning of the 7th day of April.
JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787,) OFFICE, No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and for three inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, April 7, 1874. Polls open between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 P. M.
J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Company offers par and a premium of one per cent. (101 per cent.) with accrued interest for any of its Construction Mortgage Bonds presented for prepayment prior to July 1, 1874, at its office in New-York.
The outstanding balance of its Construction Mortgage debt is about $3,000,000. These bonds mature April 1, 1875.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Company, constituting the second class, will be held at this office on Tuesday, the 7th day of April proximo, from 12 to 1 P. M.
W. HAXTUN, Secretary.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on New-York improved property; private dwellings preferred; one per cent. commission and attorney's fees for examining title. Second mortgages cashed. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, No. 50 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.
SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 24, 1874.

PARK IMPROVEMENT BONDS
OF THE
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City and County Treasurer, San Francisco, until
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1874,
At 12 o'clock, noon,
for the purchase of (125) one hundred and twenty-five bonds, the same being a portion of 250 bonds authorized to be issued by an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act concerning certain reservations of the City and County of San Francisco," approved March 11, 1874, and upon the written requisition of E. L. Sullivan, S. F. Butterworth and William Alvord, Park Commissioners, dated March 16, 1874.
Said bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, payable in thirty years from the 1st of April, 1874, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 30th day of April, 1874; interest payable semi-annually on the 1st of October and 1st of April of each year. Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin, and in this city and county.
The faith and credit of the City and County of San Francisco are pledged for the payment of principal and interest in United States gold coin.
Bidders will state the rate per cent. at which they will purchase said bonds, payable in United States gold coin.
Each bid must be accompanied by ten per cent. of the amount bid for, either by certified check or in gold coin.
No bid will be considered if at less than ninety per cent. of the par value.
Proposals to be indorsed: "Proposals for Park Improvement Bonds."
JAMES OTIS, Mayor,
M. ASHBURY, Auditor.
C. HUBERT, Treasurer.

HATCH & FOOTE
BANKERS
No. 12 Wall st., New-York.
WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.
ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

N. Y. & O. Midland R. R.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.
We urge the holders of the small balance that have not yet communicated with us to send addresses and amounts to care of ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st., New-York, without delay, as it will expedite matters.
Other parties have modified the plans they had presented, but they are not yet such as the first mortgage holders can safely accept.
In due course, we believe, a plan acceptable to all will be found. Nothing has been lost by waiting.
D. B. HALSTED, GERRIT H. SMITH, H. BLENNERHASSETT, } Of Com. of First Mortgage Bondholders.

ANDREW STUART & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Pine st., New-York.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,
(Payable in London.)

FOR INVESTMENT,
N. Y. City 7 Per Ct. Stocks, Due 1900.
GEORGE K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK on Saturday, the 28th day of March, 1874:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$643,203 50
Overdrafts		557 29
Due from banks		10,706 44
Real estate (banking-house)		40,494 25
Other real estate		16,431 53
Cash items, viz.: Fractional currency for redemption	$8,520 00	
Out-of-town checks	1,015 54	
Sundries	836 60—	10,372 14
Bills of solvent banks and United States legal-tender notes		55,557 53
Loss and expense account		3,055 01
Exchanges for Clearing-house		67,725 76
New-York State bonds		5,000 00
New-Jersey State bonds		9,000 00
Total		$852,103 45

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$200,000 00
Profits	18,138 05
Due depositors on demand	633,772 90
Dividend unpaid	192 50
Total	$852,103 45

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: JOHN ENGLIS, President, and CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier, of the Eleventh Ward Bank, a banking association located and doing business at No. 147 Avenue D, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 28th day of March, 1874, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
(Signed,) JOHN ENGLIS, President.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 2d day of April, 1874.
(Signed,) WM. W. LYON, Notary Public, New-York County.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NORTH HUDSON COUNTY RAILWAY COMPANY.—We offer for sale at 90 and accrued interest the above bonds. They are secured on a well-arranged and successful system of street railways occupying the principal avenues and streets in the northern half of the County of Hudson, N. J., including the City of Hoboken, a large portion of Jersey City, and the various towns lying north of them rapidly growing into one large and busy city.
The several lines of the company were commenced in 1860, and have been in successful operation ever since.
The interest on its bonds and all its other liabilities have always been promptly met. Considerable amounts of the bonds have been placed chiefly in Hudson County, and are held for investment. The whole issue is $600,000, of which amount but $150,000 now remains to be sold.
The bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, payable at the First National Bank of Hoboken, and can be registered if desired. Principal payable Jan. 3, 1891. The Trustees for the bondholders are W. W. Shippen, Esq., President of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, and Wm. G. Shepherd, Esq., late President of the First National Bank of Hoboken.
HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad st.

THE ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held on MONDAY, April 13, 1874, at the banking-house, corner of Bowery and Grand st. Polls open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE PETER Cooper Fire Insurance Company and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company, corner 3d av. and 9th st., on Monday, the 13th day of April. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

LOST OR MISLAID.—CERTIFICATE NO. 579, for nine shares of Eagle Fire Company, of New-York, stock, standing in the name of Randall J. Powers. Application will be made to the Company for a renewal of said certificate. G. W. POWERS, Executor.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET RAILWAY Company stock bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY stock bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

NEW-JERSEY LIGHTERAGE COMPANY'S stock for sale. W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from April 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 906 and 908 3d av. corner 55th st.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st May at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK,
corner 34th st. and 3d av.
Six per Cent. paid on deposits.
Interest begins April 1.
WM. M. BANKS, Sec'y. D. D. J. MARSHALL, Prest.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Money deposited on or before April 10 will draw interest from April 1. Assets, $3,059,015 06. Surplus, $261,919 14. RICHARD H. BULL, Prest.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

SAFES.

SAFE FOR SALE—LARGE SIZE, NEARLY NEW, Valentine & Butler's best; has combination lock, inside chest, and usual compartments. Apply to CHAS. [illegible] Nos. 157 and 159 [illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1874.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer-books of this company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopened on MONDAY, April 13, next.
A quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of April next, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 31st inst.
All dividends payable at this office, where blank orders for dividends can be obtained.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1874.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., at this office, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer-books.
The transfer-books will be closed from MONDAY, the 6th, to WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, March 26, 1874.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND One-half per Cent., out of the earnings of the last three months, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of April next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of April.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1874.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared payable on and after the 27th day of April, to the stockholders of this company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer-books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 9th day of April next.
F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.
The interest on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due May 1, 1874, will be paid on that day by the Chamberlain, at his office in the new Court-house.
The transfer-books will be closed from March 24 to May 1, 1874.
AND. H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, March 16, 1874.

CINCINNATI AND SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY coupons, due April 1, 1874, will be paid by the United States Trust Company, of New-York.
WILLIAM DARROW, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. SMULL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William K. Major, No. 92 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1873.
JOHN F. McCOY, WILLIAM K. MAJOR, TOWNSEND WANDELL, } Executors.
d6-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John L. Sleight, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Augustus S. Crowell, at No. 42 South st., in the City of New-York, (being office of Marcus Hunter & Co.,) on or before the 30th day of August next. Dated, New-York, the 13th day of February, 1874.
THOMAS B. HEWITT, AUGUSTUS S. CROWELL, Executors.
f14-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MENDELL JACOBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of business of M. De Wolf, No. 43 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 2d day of January, 1874.
WOLF JACOBS, MOSES DE WOLF. } Administrators.
ja3-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN J. CAHOONE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry Remsen, Esq., No. 5 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1874.
CATHARINE A. CAHOONE, Administratrix.
HENRY REMSEN, Administrator.
mh7-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. SANFORD, late of Fairfield, Conn., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James R. Jesup, Esq., No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New-York the 20th day of November, 1873.
n22-1aw6m8s* SUSAN E. SALTUS, Executrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNEST CAZET, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Dewitt, Lockman & Kip, her place of transacting business, No. 88 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873. CECILE J. CAZET, Executrix.
o18-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, broker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transaction of business, the office of Isaac Phillips, Executor, No. 59 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of November, 1873.
SARAH R. JACKSON, Executrix.
n8-1aw6m8* ISAAC PHILLIPS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. WILKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Weeks, Forster & De Forest, No. 58 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.
HENRIETTA S. WILKINS.
WEEKS, FORSTER & DE FOREST, Proctors for Executrix, No. 58 Wall street, New-York. ja17-1aw6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALONZO CHILD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Charles G. Child, No. 125 West Forty-seventh street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of February, 1874.
CHARLES G. CHILD, JULIUS P. CHILD, Executors.
f21-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN PABST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Laura D. Pabst, at her residence, No. 136 Stanton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of December, 1873.
LAURA D. PABST, Administratrix.
d27-1aw6m8* MARTIN PABST Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH MACOMBER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 389 Washington avenue, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873.
o18-1aw6m8* GEORGE A. POWERS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARNEWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 59 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 23d day of January, 1874.
ALEXANDER VAN RENSSELAER, Executor.
MAN & PARSONS, Proctors, No. 56 Wall street.
ja24-1aw6m8.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES C. ROBBINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of George A. Robbins, Esq., No. 4 Jauncey court, Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1874.
THATCHER M. ADAMS, GEORGE A. ROBBINS, Executors.
mh28-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUBEN PARSONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Franklin Brown, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.
WARREN FERRIS, FRANKLIN BROWN, HENRY COLTON, } Executors.
ja17-1aw6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH MAXWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.
JNO. E. PARSONS, CHARLES M. DA COSTA, Executors.
d20-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS WARDEN, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of business of Alex. T. Stewart, No. 274 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of May, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of November, 1873.
CHARLES E. STRONG, ALEX. T. STEWART, Executors, &c.
n22-1aw6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE A. FOWLER, also known as JANE A. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1874.
TOWNSEND WANDELL, [illegible]
m28-1aw6m8*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.
KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY CONVICT LABOR.
Notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County, at the office of the Clerk of said board, Room No. 10, County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, the 20th day of April, 1874, for the labor of three hundred and fifty male and fifty female convicts, (more or less of each,) able bodied, and under sentence for terms of from three months to ten years, now and hereafter to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary of said county. The present contract of C. D. Bigelow & Co., manufacturers of ladies' shoes, expires on the 14th day of July, 1874, and a new contract is to be made in lieu thereof.
Proposals to be for the term of five years, commencing with the 15th day of July, 1874, and to state the price per diem for each convict, and the kind of labor to be carried on.
The prison has good, commodious, and suitable workshops for the employment of such convicts.
Full particulars of the institution, its present and past management and discipline, can be obtained on application at the office of the said Clerk or Warden or Keeper of the Penitentiary, Crown st., near Nostrand av., in the City of Brooklyn.
By order of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County.
JOHN M. CLANCY, DANIEL O. CONNELL, WM. RICHARDSON, ADOLPH GUBNER, JOHN H. SNYDER, W. C. McKINNY, J. L. RYDER, } Committee on Penitentiary.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts, until Thursday, the 9th day of April, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the erection of a new school-house for Primary School No. 9, on the north side of 1st st., between 1st and 2d avs. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."
The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.
HENRY MERZ, THEODORE H. MEAD, ADAM WEBER, OWEN MURPHY, FRED. C. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 21, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 13th day of April, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for enlarging and altering Grammar School House No. 51, on West 44th st., near 11th av.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
JOEL W. MASON, JOHN MORGAN, JAMES R. CUMING, ADNA H. UNDERHILL, WALTER CARTER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-second Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 26, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 14th day of April, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the erection of a new school-house on the south side of 128th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."
The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
DAVID H. KNAPP, JOSEPH P. FALLON, LAWSON F. FULLER, ANDREW SMITH, GRANVILLE P. HAWS,
Board of School Trustees Twelfth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 20, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, April 13, 1874, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M., on said day, for desks, &c., in two class-rooms of Grammar School No. 32.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved securities, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
H. D. RAMSEY, M. D., THOMAS MAHER, WILLIAM KILLIAN, THOMAS J. HALL, AUSTIN ABBOTT,
Board of School Trustees, Twentieth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 30, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR PLANKING VESEY ST. PIER.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works until SATURDAY, April 11, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the material and replanking the southerly half of the pier at the foot of Vesey st., extending from West st. to the head of the pier.
For full information see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GAS.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Department of Public Works until SATURDAY, April 11, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., for furnishing Illuminating Gas for illuminating certain public buildings, structures, and offices from April 15, 1874, to Dec. 31, 1874.
For full information see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR ROOFING TOMPKINS MARKET.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Department of Public Works until SATURDAY, April 11, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the material and roofing Tompkins Market.
For full information see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

TO MACHINISTS.
Proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the Town of Brookline, Mass., until 5 P. M. of THURSDAY, April 16, 1874, for a pumping engine and boiler, to be set up on Baker st., West Roxbury. Address CHARLES H. DREW, Chairman, Brookline Mass.
For specifications apply to EDWARD S. PHILBRICK, Civil Engineer, No. 12 West st., Boston, Mass.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS FOR laying the whole or a part of about seventeen miles of water pipes and their appurtenances, indorsed "Proposals for laying cast-iron water pipe," will be received at the office of the Water Commissioners of the town of Brookline, Mass., in the Town Hall, until 5 o'clock P. M., of Wednesday, April 8, 1874.
Address C. K. KIRBY, Chairman, Brookline, Mass.
For specifications and other information apply to EDWARD S. PHILBRICK, Civil Engineer, No. 12 West st., Boston, Mass.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR 5,000 WHITE or Yellow Pine or Spruce Piles.—Sealed proposals for furnishing this material will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1874. For full information see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF FRANCIS T. WALKER & CO. is this day dissolved. Either partner will sign in liquidation. The business will be continued by a LIMITED PARTNERSHIP formed by the undersigned, the terms of which are stated below.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 31, 1874.
FRANCIS T. WALKER,
JOSIAH B. GREENMAN.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that the undersigned, JOSIAH B. GREENMAN and FRANCIS T. WALKER, have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is FRANCIS T. WALKER & CO., that being the firm name of a former general partnership, of which the said JOSIAH B. GREENMAN and FRANCIS T. WALKER were the partners; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is that of buying and selling stocks and securities on commission; that the above-named JOSIAH B. GREENMAN, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, is the general partner, and the above-named FRANCIS T. WALKER, who resides in the City of New-York, is the special partner, and that the said FRANCIS T. WALKER has contributed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as capital to the common stock, and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of April, 1874, and is to terminate on the 1st day of April, 1875.
Dated NEW-YORK, April 1, 1874.
JOSIAH B. GREENMAN, General Partner.
FRANCIS T. WALKER, Special Partner.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1874.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMed a copartnership under the firm name of SOUTHARD & CO., and will continue business as Commission Merchants and Dealers in
TIMBER AND LUMBER.
Office, No. 121 Front st., New-York.
CHARLES C. SOUTHARD,
Formerly foot of West 13th st., New-York.
GEORGE H. SOUTHARD,
Formerly of J. Bigler & Co., Newburg, N. Y.
FRANCIS E. SOUTHARD,
Formerly of Henry Souther & Co., Boston.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of A. C. SUMNER & CO., is dissolved by the death of A. C. SUMNER and the withdrawal of CHARLES PRATT.
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1874.
The business of the late firm of A. C. SUMNER & CO. will be continued for the present by the executors of the late A. C. SUMNER, at the same place, No. 102 Broad st.
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1874.

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1874.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of W. H. MOTLEY & CO. for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, bonds, and other securities at No. 2 Exchange court.
WILLIAM H. MOTLEY,
HENRY COGGILL.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
To California via Panama.
The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as under:
Saturday, April 11, at 1 P. M., ACAPULCO, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.
Saturday, April 18, at 12 M., CITY OF GUATEMALA, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH. Freight and way passengers.
Saturday, April 25, at 1 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.
And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.
Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.
Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
The splendid steamers of this line, carrying United States mails, leave San Francisco for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai as follows:
GREAT REPUBLIC .... April 1
ALASKA .... April 18
———— .... May 2
Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)
New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.
New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.
For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

INMAN LINE.
NOTICE.
The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BRUSSELS .... Saturday, April 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS .... Saturday, April 11, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL .... Saturday, April 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND .... Saturday, April 25, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers are forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Java, Wednesday, April 1	China, Saturday, April 25
Cuba, Wednesday, April 8	Calabria, Wed'day, April 29
Abyssinia, Wed'y, April 15	Batavia, Saturday, May 2
Parthia, Saturday, April 18	*Scotia, Wednesday, May 6
*Russia, Wed'day, April 22	Algeria, Saturday, May 9

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
AMERIQUE .... ROUSSAU .... Saturday .... April 4
EUROPE .... LEMARIE .... Saturday .... April 18
ST. LAURENT .... LACHESNEZ .... Saturday .... May 2
PEREIRE .... SURMONT .... Saturday .... May 16
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:
First Cabin, $125 .... Second Cabin, $75.
Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.
NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
CELTIC .... SATURDAY, April 4, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC .... SATURDAY, April 11, 12:30 P. M.
BALTIC .... SATURDAY, April 18, 7 A. M.
OCEANIC .... SATURDAY, April 25, 12:30 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

RED STAR LINE.—APPOINTED TO CARRY THE United States and Belgian mails.
FOR ANTWERP.
From New-York. | From Philadelphia.
CYBELE .... April 4 | VADERLAND .... April 18
SWITZERLAND .... May 11 | CYBELE .... May 25
FROM ANTWERP.
For New-York. | For Philadelphia.
CYBELE .... March 11 | VADERLAND .... March 25
SWITZERLAND .... April 15 | CYBELE .... April 29
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First cabin $90
Second cabin 60
Steerage 30
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to
GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen'l Agents, Philadelphia.
B. VON DER BECKE, Gen'l European Agent, Antwerp.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA .... SATURDAY, April 4
STATE OF GEORGIA .... SATURDAY, April 18
And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.
The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Greece. Sat., Apr. 11, 12 M. | Spain. Wed., Apr. 25, 12 M.
Italy.. Sat., Apr. 18, 3 P. M. | The Queen. Sat., May 2, 3 PM
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND, SIMPSON .... Wednesday, April 8, at 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.
For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CLARIBEL .... April 27
CORINTH .... May 15
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ATLAS .... April 10
ETNA .... April 29
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. R. BUSSIUS, will sail on WEDNESDAY, April 1, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by the steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, on SATURDAY, April 4.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin $120
Second cabin 72
Steerage 30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA.
NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico) .... April 4
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct) .... April 9
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau) .... April 16
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct) .... April 23
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.
Tuesday steamers proceed via Londonderry.
Thursday steamers proceed via Queenstown.
Saturday steamers proceed direct to Glasgow.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Caledonia, Sat. ....April 4	Elysia, Tuesday ....April 14
Victoria, Tuesday. April 7	India, Saturday ....April 18
Olympia, Thurs. ...April 9	Bolivia, Tuesday ....April 21
Macedonia, Sat. ....April 11	Trinacria, Thurs. ....April 23

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $30.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.
Steamer VICTORIA sails 10 A. M., Tuesday, April 7.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, April 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, April 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT OUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Saturday, April 4.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, April 8.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH .... April 7, 9:15 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE .... April 21, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN .... April 28, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE .... May 5, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD .... May 12, 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH .... May 19, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, April 7.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, April 14.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, April 21.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, April 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Pier No. 2 North River.
Steamer CYBELE sails April 4. To follow: VADERLAND, SWITZERLAND.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
First cabin $90
Second cabin 60
Steerage 30
Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st., New-York.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKets are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. They allow breaks of journey at points of interest on route, which ordinary tickets do not. They can be had with steam-ship tickets or without steam-ship tickets. Cook's tourist tickets are used by seventy-five per cent. of the Americans traveling in Europe. They are available for passengers by any line of steam-ships from America. Cook's next personally conducted party to the south of France, Italy, Switzerland, and the Rhine leaves by steamer Egypt May 9; price, $650, gold, for 100 days' travel and hotels.
"Cook's Excursionist" for April contains fares for over 1,000 tours; is now ready, price ten cents.
COOK, SON & JENKINS, No. 261 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

"MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE," FOR Albany and Troy, commencing April 1. The JAMES B. SCHUYLER will leave Pier No. 43, North River, Spring st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, 6 P. M.; fare, $1; deck, 50c.; connecting with railroads north and west; returning leave Albany 7 P. M. J. W. HANCOX, Owner.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
J. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 9:30 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 8:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.
NOTICE.
On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:
For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.
For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.
GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES W. KING, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Charles W. King, of County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., No. 663 Broad street, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said district.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy. ap3-1aw2wF*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK CAMPBELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Patrick Campbell, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUST RANSH and WILLIAM J. MINSHULL, composing the firm of RANSH & MINSHULL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of August Ransh and William J. Minshull, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Bennett Building, corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON GOTTGETREU, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Solomon Gottgetreu, of the county of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, in said district, on the 22d day of April, A. D., 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal, Messenger.

THE BICKFORD KNITTING-MACHINE COMPANY.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that judgment was entered and perfected in the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of December, 1873, dissolving the Bickford Knitting-machine Company, a corporation organized under the laws of this State, and appointing the undersigned a Receiver of all its property; that said Receiver has entered upon the duties of his office, and that all persons having claims, demands, actions, causes of action, or proceedings of any nature soever, in or against said corporation, are hereby required to present them to the undersigned, at his office, No. 689 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July, 1874, or they will be precluded from participation in the distribution of its property. (See sec. 56, chap. 8, title 4, part 3, New-York Revised Statutes.) Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1874.
WILLIAM T. WILLIAMS, Receiver.
ja24-1aw6m8*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARY L. WINGERT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Mary L. Wingert, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of her creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 19th day of March, A. D. 1874.
ARTHUR J. CONWAY, Assignee,
mh21-1aw3w8* No. 49 Walker st., New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—At the United States District Court for said district, the 5th day of March, A. D., 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of LESLIE G. SLOCUM and SUTCLIFFE RUSHWORTH, Bankrupts, forming the firm of L. G. Slocum & Co., of the City of New-York, in County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.
D. L. BANNING, Assignee.
mh21-1aw3w8*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MICHAEL DONNELLY, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
mh21-1aw3w8* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST—A WHITE FRENCH [illegible] with one blue eye and [illegible] reward will be paid by returning [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE'S PULPIT,
COOPER UNION.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., D. D.,
will preach to the people
in the
LARGE HALL, COOPER UNION,
on
SUNDAY EVENING, AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.
This service will be transferred to the new church on Madison av. and 42d st. as soon as it is completed.
All seats free.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL, 23D ST., east of 3d av.—Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor. Services on Easter Day at 9:30 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 7:30 P. M. Sermon by Rev. Wm. Kirkus, LL.B., in the evening. Seats free.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
Bible-class conducted by Prof. Thomson, at 5 o'clock P. M.; service of song at 7:30 o'clock, evening, followed by a short address to young men by Rev. Rollin A. Sawyer, D. D., of Irvington. Meetings for young men on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, and on Saturday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

AIDS TO SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHING.—The New-York Sunday-school Association hold a meeting every Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the Fulton Street Prayer-meeting Rooms, for the study of the lesson. The lesson for Sunday, April 12, will be taught on Tuesday afternoon next, 7th inst., by Mr. R. P. Clark, of Brooklyn. Superintendents and Bible-class teachers are cordially invited.

AT DE GARMO HALL, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER 14th st.—Sunday, 10:30, scientific sermon by S. P. Andrews; 2:30, spirit communion. Facts and phenomena; 7:30, Mrs. A. C. MacDonald. Subject: "The New Dispensation." The public are cordially invited to all these meetings.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Services on Easter Sunday: 7:30 A. M., Holy Communion; 10:30 o'clock, Morning Prayer and Holy Communion, with sermon; 3:30 P. M., Children's service, with sermon. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

ALL SOULS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. George B. Porteous, Rector.—Services in the Academy of Music, Montague st., in the morning at 10:30 o'clock; in Clinton avenue Congregational Church in the evening at 7:30 o'clock.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 20th st., Rev. Dr. Bellows Pastor.—Sunday, April 5, Rev. George A. Thayer, of Boston, will preach. Morning at 10:45. Festival for Sunday-school at 3 P. M. Evening service omitted.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK ST., near Grand.—Preaching Sunday, April 5, by the Pastor, Rev. Chas. E. Harris, at 10:30 A. M., and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject for the evening sermon—"The Resurrection." Seats free.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH ST.—Lyman C. Howe, Trance Speaker, lectures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Children's Lyceum, 2.30 P. M.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor, preaching April 5, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism at close of evening service.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER DOWNING and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. Strangers are cordially invited and welcome to our pews. Baptism after evening service.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND OTHER REligious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following wards every Sabbath evening, viz.:
I. De Witt Chapel, No. 135 Greenwich st., 7:30 o'clock.
VI. Calvary Chapel, No. 153 Worth st., 7:30 o'clock.
VII. No. 187 Cherry st., 7:30 o'clock.
VII. Pisgah Chapel, No. 185 Spring st., 7:30 o'clock.
XIII. Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia st., 7:30 o'clock.
XIV. Carmel Chapel, No. 134 Bowery, 7:30 o'clock.
XVII. Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d st., 7:30 o'clock.
German services, No. 70 Columbia st., 10:30 A. M.; No. 63 2d st., 3:30 P. M.; No. 134 Bowery, 10:30 A. M.
GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14TH st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Free seats. Easter Day—First celebration holy communion at 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, litany, sermon, and holy communion at 10:30 A. M.; evening prayer, (choral,) at 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.—CORNER Park av. and 34th st. Prof. Edward J. Young, of Cambridge, will preach Sunday, April 5, morning and evening. The Easter festival of the Sunday-school will be held in the Church at 3 P. M. The public cordially invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. T. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning. Subject—"Easter: Its Lessons." Evening topic—"Christ's Five Appearances on the Day of His Resurrection." All are cordially invited. Galleries free.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. Pullman will preach at the hall of the Standard Club, No. 1,464 Broadway, corner of 42d st., Sunday morning, at 10:45. Subject—"The Resurrection, Fact and Symbol." Evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORNER Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, will preach on Sunday, 5th inst. Services at 11 A. M.; Communion service at 3:30 P. M. There will be no evening service.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free; strangers are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Service on Easter morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Sunday-school festival at 3:30 P. M. All the seats are free.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 29TH st.—Paul A. Chadbourne, D. D., President of Williams College, will preach in this church, both morning and evening, Sabbath, April 5.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADIson av. and 47th st.—Hours of service, 9, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M.; Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelist preaching Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject of sermon—"Judgment—the end of the Christian Dispensation."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector; Rev. Dr. Conrad, Associate Rector.—Easter services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

EASTER DAY SERVICES.—CHURCH OF ST. John Baptist, Lexington av., corner 35th st.—Sunday, April 5, morning service and communion at 10:30 o'clock; Rev. Dr. Forbes will preach. Evening service at 7:30; Rev. Charles Seymour, A. M., will preach. Subject—"The Intermediate State and the Reunion of Soul and Body at the Resurrection."

EASTER DAY IN ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, corner Henry and Scammel sts.—10 o'clock A. M., carols; 10:30 A. M., full service, with holy communion; 3 o'clock P. M., children's festival and holy baptism; 7:30 P. M., full evening service. Rev. Wm. N. Dunnell, Rector.

EASTER JUBILEE AT THE WASHINGTON Square Methodist Episcopal Church, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. Exercises by the children of the Sunday-school. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. P. Abbott, at 7:30 P. M. Strangers always welcome.

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES.—REV. G. D. Mathews will preach in the Mission Building, 7th av., corner of 18th st., Sunday forenoon, at 10:30. Services in the evening at 7:30. Subject—"A Great Heart."

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, HARLEM, REV. J. V. Osterhout, Pastor.—Services, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. They will dedicate their new auditorium, to be known as Harlem Temple, Thursday next. Prayer-meeting at 1 o'clock, sermon by Dr. Armitage at 2. Addresses in the evening at 7:30 o'clock by Rev. R. S. McArthur, Rev. J. D. Fulton, and others.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, No. 329 West 37th st.—Elder M. N. Downing, Pastor, will preach on Sunday next, morning and evening. Love-feast at 9 A. M.; Lord's Supper after morning sermon; Sunday-school at 2; prayer-meeting at 6:30. Come.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34th st., near 8th av.—Sermon by Rev. John E. Cookman, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. Anniversary of Sunday-school Missionary Society, 7:30 P. M. Floral offerings by the children, and addresses by Rev. Dr. Eddy and B. D. L. Southerland, Esq. All welcome.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, (SITE OF THE OLD Brewery,) No. 61 Park st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M., and from 2:30 to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7 P. M. There is still much need of charity.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st., Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FREE CHURCH SERVICES.—HARVARD Rooms, 6th av. and 42d st.—Rev. Dr. P. Phelps will preach Sunday, 10:45 A. M.; Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Preaching every Thursday, 8 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF New-York.—Services at Lyric Hall, Sunday evening, April 5, at 7:45 o'clock. Rev. J. H. Bradford will preach. Seats free.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46TH st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Dr. Thomas Armitage, Sunday morning and evening, at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock. Baptisms at each service. All are invited.

FORSYTH METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church.—Preaching by the Pastor, J. W. Barnhart, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Temperance meeting at 3:30 P. M.

GRAND TEMPERANCE MASS MEETING for the West side, at the Central M. E. Church, 7th av., near 14th st., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 5th inst., at 7:30 o'clock. Addresses by Dr. Dio Lewis, Hon. C. C. Leigh, Rev. Alfred Taylor, D. D., and the Pastor, Rev. F. Bottome, D. D.

LEXINGTON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner of 52d st.—Sunday, April 5, preaching at 10:30 and 7:30 by the Pastor, Dr. Wakeley. Morning theme, Easter—"The Third Day." Evening—"Beginning at Jerusalem." Seats free.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, Preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Resurrection of the Son of Man." The Pastor's Bible class meets at 3:30 P. M.

LIFE AND IMMORTALITY.—BISHOP SNOW, the Pastor of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Subject: "The True Gospel as Opposed to the Falsehoods of the Popular Clergy." Seats free.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st.—Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Preaching morning and evening. Morning subject (Easter sermon)—"The Resurrection and its Moral Influences." Evening subject—"Revivals of Religion."

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 o'clock, at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

OLD JOHN STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 53d st., Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Subjects—Morning, "The Place where the Lord Lay;" evening, "Wisdom in Winning Souls." Sacrament of baptism at morning service. Sermon to children at 4 P. M.

REV. JAMES B. FAULKS, OF NEWARK CONference, will preach in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., near 6th av., on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 7:30 P. M., under the direction of the pastor, Rev. J. F. McClelland. Strangers cheerfully provided with seats.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner of 31st st., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Theme for the evening, No. 6 of a series of sermons on the Pilgrim's Progress—"Vanity Fair." A cordial welcome will be given to all.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR FIRST Methodist Church, Grand st., near 5th, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10:30 o'clock. Subject, "Christ's Resurrection." Evening, 7:30 o'clock. Theme, "Eternal Life." Seats free.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PASTOR, preaches in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday morning, an "Easter Sermon," and in the evening a large number of persons will be received to the fellowship of the Church.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP, PASTOR, WILL preach in the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M.; Rev. Robert Sloss at 7:30 P. M.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR, will preach in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

REV. GEO. C. ESRAY WILL PREACH SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., at St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church, Harlem, 126th st. and Madison av.

ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL, 59TH ST. AND 9th av.—Appropriate services will be held in the chapel, to-morrow, Easter Sunday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock. Sermon by Alexander R. Thompson, D. D.

SONGS OF GRACE AND GLORY.—THE VERY best Sunday-school Book, by W. F. Sherwin and S. J. Vail; 160 pages; splendid Hymns, choice Music, tinted paper, superior binding; price, in boards, 35 cents; $30 per 100. A specimen copy in paper cover mailed (as soon as issued) on receipt of twenty-five cents. Orders filled in turn. Ready May 1. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 56TH AND 57TH sts., west of 8th av., G. J. Geer, D. D., Rector.—Easter Day, children's carols at 10 o'clock. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Dr. Gallaudet will preach in the evening.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Revs. Messrs. Hart and Roberts, Assistants. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers seated.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTItute, Room No. 24.—Preaching to-morrow (Sunday) by Elder S. W. Bishop, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the second coming of Christ and a future life by a resurrection from the dead.

ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST., REV. DR. Rylance, Rector.—Services Easter morning at 10:45. At 3:30 o'clock, the children's festival. The usual evening service will be omitted.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 72D ST.—Easter carol by children at 10:30, followed by morning service. Sunday-school festival at 4 P. M. Evening service at 7:45.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—REV. DR. MORGAN, Rector.—Services Easter Sunday—Sunrise service at 7 o'clock; litany, holy communion, and sermon at 10:30 o'clock; children's festival at 4 o'clock P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av. and 10th st.
Rev. EZRA D. SIMONS, of Troy,
will occupy this pulpit Sunday morning,
at 10:30 o'clock,
and Rev. JUSTIN D. FULTON, D. D., of Brooklyn,
will preach a memorial sermon, on
Elder JACOB KNAPP, at 7:45 o'clock, in the evening.
All are cordially invited to attend.

THE BAPTISTERY, NO. 240 WEST 50TH ST.—Morning service at 10:30; night at 8; prayer-meeting Wednesday night at 8. Seats free.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, JANE st.—Rev. Mr. Price, of Philadelphia, will preach in this church on Sabbath; Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Union prayer-meeting at 7:30 evening. All are cordially invited.

UP TOWN—DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETING, in the lecture-room of the Association Building, 23d st., corner 4th av., at 4 o'clock P. M. Everybody is invited.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching by Rev. D. M. McClellan, on Sabbath, April 5, at 10:30, morning, and 7:30, evening. Strangers are cordially invited.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, including Waters, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Instalments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. SPECIALTY for a few days: Pianos and Organs to let until the rent money pays the price of the Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

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SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

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LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

PIANO.—OWNER GOING TO EUROPE, WILL SELL his very good piano at a bargain. Call at No. 422 West 22d st.

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COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man (married) as first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; excellent City reference. Call on or address S. H. Peterson, No. 115 West 52d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, PROTESTANT, in City or country; first-class references from his employers, to whom he can refer; sober, willing and obliging. Address J. H., No. 1,206 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A SITUation for his coachman, who is an excellent groom; a steady, reliable man, perfectly sober and honest. Address E. W., Box No. 803 New-York Post Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS COACHman in a private family; can give good City references from last employer. Address J. H. C., No. 54½ West 32d st., Times Up-town Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; NO objection to the country; best City reference. Call or address J. B., No. 138 West 18th st., private stable.

COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN Protestant couple; the man understands the care of horses, driving, plain gardening, farming, milking, and the general work about a gentleman's place; his wife is a good cook or will do the general house-work for the family; both are reliable and trustworthy; not afraid of work, and has the best of reference; wages moderate. Address No. 199 Joralemon st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A GERMAN married man, no family; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches, with six years' best City references from last employer. Address H. T., Box No. 244 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man; is a good groom and a careful driver; seven years' City references; would go in the country; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 644 6th av., in harness store, or address W. G.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT; UNDERstands everything belonging to a first-class gentleman's turnout, English style; good driver in any harness; good references; strictly sober. Address Coachman, care of D. Wright, No. 311 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO THORoughly understands his business. Call or address M. H., care Wood Gibson, No. 793 Broadway.

FARMER.—BY A SINGLE MAN TO TAKE CHARGE of a small farm; good references. Address W. M., Box No. 227 Times Office.

FARMER—COOK.—BY A SWEDISH COUPLE; MAN as farmer; understands care of horses and cattle, farming, and gardening; wife as cook and laundress; no children; speaks English; excellent references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF LONG EXperience in the business; willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address C. B., Box No. 238 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY PLAIN GARDENER AND THORoughly competent farmer who is not afraid of work. Apply or address E. W., seed warehouse, 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, PROTESTant, in a private family; experienced; excellent references. Address H. H. H., Box No. 215 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN (SWISS;) IS A good vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses and cows; best references. Call at or address No. 309 Broome st.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG SCOTCHman, who knows his duties in all its branches; has lived in good families in England and Scotland; best City reference; City or country. Address A. B. Box No. 102 Times Up-town office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—FRENCH, TWENTY-SIX YEARS OLD, recently arrived, desires a situation in a private family; six years best reference in Paris and one in London. Address Joseph Crane, No. 39 West 20th st., New-York.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants, bankers, and business men generally, who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, shipping clerks, copyists, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

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FEMALES.

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A NUMBER OF GOOD, RELIABLE SERVants, of all nations, for City or country, (some German girls,) at the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st. Conducted by American ladies.

BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE; ALSO LAdies' cloth garments of every style. Work solicited in families. Address Tailoress, Times Office, Harlem, 124th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; understands her work thoroughly; is willing to assist with the washing; prefers the country; good testimonials from former employers. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SCOTCH PROTESTANTS; City or country; one is a thorough cook and laundress; the other is a thorough chamber-maid, waitress, or seamstress; have several years' references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a respectable, intelligent, and neat servant; a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; best of references; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN, as cook, in City or country; willing to assist with the washing; best of references. Apply at No. 110 6th av., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery.

HOUSEKEEPER.—IN A GOOD FAMILY BY A middle-aged lady as housekeeper or companion; is very neat and industrious; salary no object. Address M. P. L., No. 308 West 23d st.

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LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman; washing and ironing at home, or to go out by the day, or to do house-cleaning. Call at No. 122 West 26th st., second floor, front room.

MME. H. SAUNE, LADIES' HAIR-DRESSER, late at Leroy, from Paris, desires a few customers, whom she will call upon or attend to at her place of business; terms moderate. Please call or address No. 137 West 24th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO CARE CHILdren and sew, and light chamber-work. Apply at No. 10 East 17th st., Saturday, from 9 to 12.

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WANTED—NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS TO LIVE A short distance from the City; a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; Scotch or English preferred; best recommendation required. Address D. M., Box No. 834 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—BY A PHILADELPHIA CLOTH HOUSE, two first-class salesmen, who have a good established trade through Ohio and the West. Address Box No. 2,314 Philadelphia Post Office.

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BANKRUPTCY SALE OF HORSES, WAGON, Harness, &c.—United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN R. WINSHIP, bankrupt. The undersigned, assignee of the estate of the said bankrupt, will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, April 14, 1874, at 10:30 o'clock, A. M., at the Horse Auction Mart, No. 19, 21, 23 and 25 East Thirteenth street, New-York City, by Arch. Johnston, Auctioneer, one team of horses, (one brown, one bay,) about 15 hands high; one road wagon, one set double harness, blankets, and sheets.
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1874.
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TO LET—PART OF PRIVATE STABLE NO. 114 West 27th st., from May 1; six stalls and box stall; spacious carriage-room; also, rooms for coachman if desired. For particulars apply to T. S. KINNEY, No. 141 West Broadway.

ELEGANT CLARENCE, ONE COUPE, ONE six-seat rockaway, one pony phaeton, with rumble seat; one Park phaeton, one top wagon, and one no top wagon, all nearly new, and used by a private family. To be seen at No. 111 East 13th st., near 4th av.

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ONE OR TWO INVALID LADIES CAN FIND a home in the family of a well-known physician who has had great experience in the care of nervous invalids, and who will give such personal attention to their care, supervision, and treatment as may be required. All the arrangements will be especially adapted to their comfort and welfare, including elegant apartments, well-trained servants and nurses and cheerful associations. The directions of any respectable attending physician who might be employed would be scrupulously followed. For an interview and a statement of particulars address PRACTITIONER, BoxNo. 128 Times Office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING an elegant house in West 49th st., near 5th av., having no boarders, will take one family only, giving them entire second floor, consisting of three elegant rooms, bath, &c., with private table, for a fair price for the fine accommodations offered. Address Box No. 2,793 Post Office; first-class references exchanged.

A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, LIVING IN a brown-stone house, will rent a front alcove room, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and lady, with board, $25 per week; or a smaller room to a single gent, $7; references given and required. No. 593 Pacific st., near 4th av., Brooklyn.

NO. 16 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON square.—Handsomely-furnished second-story front and back large room, with or without board; private family; terms reasonable.

WE OFFER AT MODERATE PRICES A number of elegantly-furnished rooms, Grand Union Hotel, Park av. and 41st st.; first-class in all its appointments. G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Managers.

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5TH AV., NO. 288.
A very large handsome room on second floor to let, without board; private family.

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TO LET—AT NO. 112 WEST 12TH ST., A NICELY furnished large room on second floor; gas, bath, &c. References exchanged.

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WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY FOR THREE adults, infant, and two servants, for three months from June 10; private table; no other boarders to be taken; one hour from Wall st. Address, with full particulars, COMFORT, Box 1,167 New-York Post Office.

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BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—DURING SUMmer for a family of three persons, with three children and nurse, where no other boarders will be taken; location within a few hours of City. Address, with full particulars, J. H., No. 117 4th av.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
LEAVENWORTH ARSENAL,
LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 30, 1874.
The following-named unserviceable and unsuitable articles will be sold at public auction at the Leavenworth Arsenal, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May, 1874, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.:
Artillery Carriages, Harness, Loaded Projectiles, Cavalry and Artillery Sabres, Cavalry and Infantry Accoutrements, Knapsacks, Haversacks, Saddles, Bridles, Halters, Ammunition for Small Arms, old Pattern Metal and Wood-working Machines, Tools and Miscellaneous Articles, &c.
Terms cash in Government funds, ten per cent. on the day of sale and the remainder when the property is delivered. All stores to be removed within ten days from close of sale. The Government reserves the right to reject any bid not deemed satisfactory.
Catalogues can be had on application at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C., at the United States Ordnance Agency, New-York, or at this Arsenal.
A. MORDECAI,
Captain of Ordnance, Commanding.

SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the authority vested in me as Trustee in Bankruptcy of ELIAS HOTCHKISS, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all the furniture, carpets, curtains, and hotel and restaurant furniture and equipments of every kind now in the
ST. JAMES HOTEL,
on the south-west and north-west corners of Broadway and 26th st., in the City of New-York, commencing on MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., and to continue until everything is sold.
Terms cash.
JONATHAN F. FROST, Trustee.
The above sale of furniture is adjourned until the 18th April inst. J. F. FROST, Trustee.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
Pursuant to an order of the United States Circuit Court to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by FIELD, MORRIS, FENNER & CO., auctioneers, at their stores, Nos. 465 and 467 Broome st., on THURSDAY, April 9th, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of ¾ and 6-4 Cassimeres, Beavers, Moscows, Doeskins, Coatings, Mohairs, &c., &c., in great variety, the same being a portion of the estate of the Glenham Manufacturing Company, bankrupt.
OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal.
Dated NEW YORK, March 30th, 1874.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCtion, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SONS, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the 15th day of April, 1874, at 12 M. on said day, certain notes and accounts of the firm of Bennett, Potter & Co., list of which can be examined at my office, No. 340 Broadway, New-York, any day before sale.
THOMAS P. ELDRIDGE,
Assignee Bennett, Potter & Co.

AUCTION SALES OF FURNITURE
At private residences attended to.
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine st.

AUCTION SALES OF FURNITURE AT RESidence of owners, a specialty. COLLIN & LEE, Auctioneers, No. 4 Union square.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LADY LATELY REDUCED IN CIRCUMstances, with three small children to support, would like to open a fancy-goods store if some firm would give her credit or goods on commission, where, by careful attention to business and use of her needle, she might be able to make a livelihood. Address for one week Destitute, Box No. 156 Times Office.

$30,000 CAPITAL WANTED—IN A business of the most substantial and permanent character; profits large and certain; if the investor be capable and desire it, a liberal salary will be paid for his active services; no agents need apply. Address S. A. H., Box No. 131 Times Office.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY LARGE DISCOUNT, AN OLD established stationery store, doing a good business; present proprietor retiring; terms easy; a great bargain. Apply to J. E. WALTER, No. 5 Dey st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER IN AN OLD butter business, in vicinity of Butter and Cheese Exchange; one with some experience and capital. Address COMMISSION, Post Office Box No. 50.

AN ENERGETIC BUILDER, WITH SOME capital, can learn of a rare opportunity for operating successfully. Address PROPERTY, Box 191 Times Office.

NATURAL FLOWERS.
WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, florist, No. 1,213 Broadway. Flowers arranged in all sorts of designs for churches. Plants furnished, and will have a splendid assortment of flowers for Easter.

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ILMA DI MURSKA
ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
POSITIVELY SIX NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES ONLY, COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1874.
First appearance at the Academy of Music of the most brilliant operatic star, the great
ILMA DI MURSKA.
MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 6, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
SONNAMBULA.
ILMA DI MURSKA
in her unrivaled rôle of AMINA.
Signor VERATI, ROSSI GALLI, and others.
Conductor....MAX MARETZEK
WEDNESDAY—ILMA DI MURSKA.
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.
FRIDAY—THIRD OPERA NIGHT.
SATURDAY—GRAND MURSKA MATINEE.
In active preparation—DINORAH.
POPULAR PRICES.
Admission, $1 50; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location; Boxes, $12; Family Circle, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
The sale of tickets and seats will commence THIS MORNING, at the Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY. LOHENGRIN. NILSSON.
LAST MATINEE
Of the
STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, April 4, at 1:30,
LOHENGRIN.
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON....as....ELSA
Miss CARY, CAMPANINI, DEL PUENTE, NANNETTI, BLUM.
INCREASED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor....Signor MUZIO
Doors open at 12:30.
At the Brooklyn Academy, MONDAY EVENING, April 6,
NILSSON, LOHENGRIN, NILSSON,
With the same cast as above.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LOHENGRIN.
MONDAY EVENING, April 6, 1874, at 7:30.
Only night in Brooklyn of Wagner's
LOHENGRIN.
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON....as....ELSA
Miss CARY, CAMPANINI, DEL PUENTE, NANNETTI, BLUM.
New scenery, splendid costumes, &c.
INCREASED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor....Signor E. MUZIO
Seats at the Brooklyn Academy and No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, JR....Lessee and Manager
LAST NIGHT
Of
AIMEE FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.
C. A. CHIZZOLA....Director
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, APRIL 4,
And
MATINEE AT 1:30,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
AIMEE....as....Clairette
Second act of
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
LES PANTINS DE VIOLETTE,
And
M. CHOUFLEURI.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, JR....Lessee and Manager
MONDAY, April 6,
A NEW
SPECTACULAR
PARISIAN
FOLLY,
including
THE FAMOUS ALMONTE TROUPE
of
PANTOMIMISTS.
THE GRAND SKATATORIAL BALLET,
from the Grand Opera House, Paris,
together with
Mlle. MARIE BONFANTE
and the
World-renowned Velocipedists,
known as the
SIR BROUN COMBINATION,
from the London theatres,
THOMAS LOVELL, Clown,
Mlle. FREDRIKA.
M. ELLIOTT.
ALL NEW FACES. ALL NEW SCENERY.
The SPECTACULAR FOLLY will involve features entirely novel and new to America, and will be presented with appointments and costumes expressly imported from Paris.
Popular prices. Box-office now open.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S. EXTRA.
GORGEOUS PRODUCTION
of Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S celebrated military drama,
THE VETERAN,
AT THE MATINEE,
SATURDAY, APRIL 4, at 1:30 P. M.,
and
REPEATED THE SAME EVENING,
with
EACH SCENE,
EVERY COSTUME,
and all of the APPOINTMENTS
ENTIRELY NEW!
Mr. LESTER WALLACK
and the
FULL STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY
in the cast.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. ALICE PLACIDE.
LAST MATINEE AND NIGHT.
LAST TIMES OF THE
celebrated artist, Miss
ALICE PLACIDE,
and the Western scout,
DASHING CHARLIE,
in the entirely new
sensation drama, entitled,
LITTLE RIFLE,
the White Spirit
OF THE PAWNEES.
LAST MATINEE AT 2. — LAST NIGHT AT 8.
MONDAY EVENING—ESCAPED FROM SING SING.

COLOSSEUM.
SPECIAL EASTER ATTRACTIONS.
"PARIS BY NIGHT"
will be exhibited during the week in compliance with public demands.
ENTIRE
CHANGE OF
AMUSEMENTS.
JUVENILE MATINEES EACH DAY
At 10 A. M.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, AT 8,
THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
The celebrated pianist, will appear, together with
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Admission tickets, One Dollar; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; can now be had at the box-office of Steinway Hall, and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway. Programmes can be obtained at all the principal music stores and piano ware-rooms.

THE "WALLACE HOP," (EIGHTEENTH,) SATURDAY EVENING, April 4, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, (Tammany Building,) East 14th st., commencing at 8 and closing at 12 P. M.
GEO. H. WALLACE & SON.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S
HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.
The Summer term will commence on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1874.
For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Summer term opens April 9.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

NEWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWton, Sussex County, N. J.—A boarding-school for males and females. The interests of Blair Academy (now closed) are removed to this institution. All branches to fit for college, for business, or for teaching, including music, French, German, drawing, and painting are thoroughly taught; direct access by railroad; terms moderate. Next session commences April 7, when there will be several vacancies. Send for circular. S. S. STEVENS, A. M., Principal.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BORDENtown, N. J.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

WOODBURN.—A FAMILY AND CLASSICAL school for young boys, Hartford, Conn., number limited to twenty; the Spring sessions begin April 10. Rev. CHAS. E. ABBOTT, Dr. GEORGE E. ABBOTT, Principals.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Stockbridge, Mass.—Term opens April 7. For particulars address F. HOFFMAN and R. C. FLACK, Associate Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY, PEEKskill N. Y.—Col. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Boys fitted for college and scientific school. JOSHUA KENDALL.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE BOARDING School for boys; room for one more. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

LIBERAL EDUCATION FOR SIX YOUNG gentlemen in Mr. Sillig's family, Vevey, Switzerland. Apply to A. COLIN, No. 1,267 Broadway.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced teacher in all branches, including French and music, desires pupils. Address V. CONSTANT, No. 191 East 25th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1874,
AT THE MATINEE AT 1:30 P. M.,
and also
IN THE EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
after weeks of careful and elaborate preparation, will be presented Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated military drama, in six tableaux, entitled
THE VETERAN,
with
ENTIRELY NEW AND GORGEOUS SCENERY
(painted by Messrs. Isherwood, Clare, Morris and Watson,)
NEW FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS
(by F. Berrington and assistants,)
MECHANICAL APPLIANCES
(by H. Butler and assistants,)
THE MAGNIFICENT EASTERN COSTUMES from Victor Adams' celebrated "Sketches in Algeria,"
by Messrs. George Flannery and A. Benschoten,
and the ENGLISH and HIGHLAND UNIFORMS imported expressly for this play.
OVERTURE AND INCIDENTAL MARCHES AND GRAND SYMPHONIES,
composed by John P. Cooke and rearranged by Thomas Baker.

Many of the incidents of this interesting and exciting drama are founded on facts, and will be illustrated by
Mr. LESTER WALLACK....as....LEON DELMAR
(his original character.)
Mr. JOHN GILBERT....as....COLONEL DELMAR
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM....as....OFF-AN-AGAN
(his original character.)
Mr. E. ARNOTT....as....The EMIR MOHAMMED
Mr. J. B. POLK....as....EUGENE LESLIE
Mr. J. W. CARROLL....as....The SULTAN OF MYRA
Mr. E. M. HOLLAND....as....HASSAN NOURREDDIN
Mr. G. F. BROWNE....as....MUSTAPHA MOULRAD
Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS....as....AMINEH
Miss EFFIE GERMON....as....BLANCHE McIVOR
Mme. PONISI....as....Mrs. McSHAKE
Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE....as....GULNARE
Servants, Guards, Highlanders, Arabs, Pages, Almeh, Dancers, &c., by numerous assistants.
Incidental to the drama the following superb scenery, painted from authentic sources:
TABLEAU FIRST.
DRAWING-ROOM IN CRAIG DELMAR—AFTERNOON.
By J. Clare.

TABLEAU SECOND.
THE SAME—EVENING.

TABLEAU THIRD.
Scene 1—Col. Delmar's Quarters in Aden, by J. Watson.
Scene 2—Interior of Arabian Ruins in the Desert, by H. Isherwood.
Scene 3—Hall of Audience in the Sultan's Palace at Myra, by J. Morris.

TABLEAU FOURTH.
Scene 1—Room in the Palace, by H. Isherwood.
Scene 2—THE ZENANA OF GULNARE, by J. Morris.

TABLEAU FIFTH.
THE ZENANA.

TABLEAU SIXTH.
GRAND HALL OF AUDIENCE IN THE PALACE,
with moonlight view of the Palace Gardens,
by J. Clare,
in which occurs the
WILD DANCE OF THE ALMEHS,
arranged by Mme. KATHI LANNER
and executed by
Mlles. RACHEL AND MARIETTA DE FRANCESCO
and an efficient corps de ballet.

POWERFUL AND IMPRESSIVE DENOUEMENT.

THE VETERAN
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. DI MURSKA.
* * * EASTER SUNDAY EVENING, April 5. * * *
NINTH COLOSSAL OPERATIC CONCERT!!!
*** The box office is now open for the sale of choice reserved seats. Admission, 50 cents. Secured chairs, 50 cents and $1 extra.
Mlle. ILMA DI MURSKA, Queen of the Lyric Stage;
WIENIAWSKI, Europe's Greatest Violinist;
GILMORE and his Twenty-second Regiment Band, in
A MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME.
*** The selections made by Mlle. ILMA DI MURSKA for this great musical entertainment are "Gli Angui d'Inferno," from THE MAGIC FLUTE, by which she created so great a furore at this establishment last Fall; the "Shadow Song," from DINORAH, and Artot's "Variations di Bravura of a Thema of Pacisci," (for soprano,) M. HENRI WIENIAWSKI accompanying her with violin.
The programme in its entirety will be advertised on Sunday, and will present arrangements of a remarkably attractive character, possibly not equaled by any given at previous concerts.

TO-MORROW, EASTER SUNDAY EVENING!!!

728 Broadway | GEO. L. FOX'S BROADWAY THEATRE. GRAND OPENING. | 730 Broadway
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1874.
* * * * * * GEO. L. FOX * * * * * *
* * * * * * GEO. L. FOX * * * * * *
in his great comic pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY
(in all his glory)
AT HOME.
Box-office now open.
For full particulars, see bills of the day.

GILMORE'S MONDAY EVENING CONCERTS.
GRAND GALA NIGHT. CLOSE OF THE WINTER SERIES.
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY, 14TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.
EASTER MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1874.
The programme will include two grand arias for the favorite soprano, Miss FREDERICA ROKOHL, ARBUCKLE, and LEFEBRE, in their most effective solos, and several new selections for GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND of sixty-five distinguished performers. GEORGE W. COLBY, Pianist.
By general desire the second part of the programme will include music for dancing, in which the members of the regiment, their friends, and the patrons of the concerts are invited to participate.
By the introduction of new attractions the Music Committee is enabled to offer a programme excelling in interest the previous entertainments of this, the most successful series of Promenade Concerts ever given in this City.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS. TICKETS AT ARMORY DOOR.
Due notice will be given of the next series of concerts to take place at the Armory, arrangements for which are now being made.

ART NOTICE.
FREE EXHIBITION.
Superb collection of paintings, bronze and marble statuary, the entire collection of Mr. CHAS. L. FROST, now on free exhibition at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th av., embracing choice examples of the following well-known artists:

Church,	Kensett,	Coleman,
J. G. Brown,	E. Johnson,	H. Bacon,
S. J. Guy,	E. L. Henry,	V. Nehlig,
Bouguereau,	Schreyer,	Salentin,
Verboeckhoven,	Kraus,	Tschaggeny,
Escosura,	Lagye,	Carolus,
Rudaux,	Robbe,	Schlessinger,
Bakalowics,	Rumpf,	Verschuur,
Amberg,	O. Meyer,	Diaz,
Lambinet,	Sohn,	Schaefels,
Accard,	Achenbach,	Hubner,
Chavet,	Erdmann,	Huc.

The above to be on exhibition day and evening till sold. MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, April 6 and 7.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
CHARITY ENTERTAINMENT
For the benefit of the poor of New-York.
The Board of Directors announce the engagement of Miss F. H. CHURCHILL,
for the purpose of giving a select entertainment of readings and recitations, the proceeds to be given to the poor.
ASSOCIATION HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 4.
Tickets, with reserved seat, $1, at the Library.

THE NEWEST MUSIC.
"A Life Story," and "Two Pathways," both by Berthold Tours, 40 cents each; "Rosebud Dainty and Fair to See," Pease, 35 cents; "The Wreck," a descriptive song, Fairlamb, 50 cents; "Corn Stalk Galop," W. A. Pond, Jr., 50 cents; "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," vocal duet, Foster, 50 cents; "Mulligan Guard Quadrille," 50 cents; "Oft in the Stilly Night," quartet, J. R. Thomas, 40 cents.
WM. A. POND & CO., Publishers, No. 547 Broadway, New-York. Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

FURNITURE.

The Haeger Warehouses.

8th av., from 33d to 34th st., and No. 282 9th av., between 26th and 27th sts.
The OLDEST and MOST EXTENSIVE Establishments of the kind in the business.

STORAGE

For Furniture, Baggage, Trunks, Pianos, Mirrors, and all other property, in separate closed compartments of any size, always accessible. Four Platform Elevators. Goods received from any domestic or foreign point without notice, and duties, freight, &c., advanced. Night patrol receive goods at all hours, and will furnish shelter in interior court of warehouses for loaded wagons. Boxing, shipping, porterages, and everything appertaining to the storage and handling of property attended to.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton St.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MUST CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinee at 1:30.
Proprietor....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager....Mr. A. M. PALMER
THIS WEEK.
116th to 123d
PERFORMANCE AND UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS of the new play,
LED ASTRAY,
By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.
There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance.
SATURDAY, April 4, at 1:30,
18TH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.
Seats may be secured four weeks in advance.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st., next Broadway. Begins at 8, over at 10:30.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY....Proprietor and Manager
CHARITY!!
EVERY NIGHT
and
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.
Dr. Athelney....Mr. CHAS. FISHER
Ted Athelney, a chip of nature....Mr. B. H. HARKINS
Mr. Smailey....Mr. F. HARDENBERG
Fred Smailey....Mr. GEO. CLARKE
Mr. Fitz Partington....Mr. JAS. LEWIS
Mr. Skinner, a shepherd of the fold....Mr. W. DAVIDGE
The Butler....Mr. FRANK CHAPMAN
Mrs. Van Brugh, with a history....Miss ADA DYAS
Eve, her daughter....Miss SARAH JEWETT
Ruth Tredgett, a tramp....Miss FANNY DAVENPORT

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
MONSIEUR ALPHONSE!!
Alexander Dumas' great European sensation.

THE PARK THEATRE,
Between Union and Madison Parks,
will open on
THURSDAY, THE 9TH OF APRIL.
The entire stage department will be under the direction of
CHARLES FECHTER.
The play which will be presented is
LOVE'S PENANCE,
IN THREE ACTS
and
A PROLOGUE,
adapted from the French version, upon which was founded "Le Medecin des Enfants," by
CHARLES FECHTER.
The characters in the cast will be duly announced.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.
ENGAGEMENT FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY
OF THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITE, THE PEERLESS
LOTTA,
WHO WILL APPEAR EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30, AS
ZIP! ZIP! ZIP!
in F. Marsden's comic drama, in four acts, of
ZIP; OR,
POINT LYNDE LIGHT.
NEW SCENERY....by....THOS. A. GLESSING
MECHANICAL EFFECTS....by....BENSON SHERWOOD
Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. MAYO.
FOURTH WEEK.
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH | Mr. FRANK MAYO
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH | as
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH | DAVY CROCKETT.
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH |
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH | Miss ROSA RAND
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH | as
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH | ELEANOR VAUGHN.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE
Resort of Ladies and Children. | Innocent Family Amusement.
And FAMILY VARIETIES. Opens at 7:15. Curtain at 8. Admission, 30 and 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. Every evening at 8, and Wednesday and Saturday matinees at 2. Colossal combination of new artists in charming varieties, and old favorites in new acts, scenes, songs, dances, and characters. Last engagement in this country of the incomparable Martens Family. First week of E. D. Davies, the greatest known ventriloquist.

Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.
T. B. PUGH has the honor to announce that Miss CUSHMAN will give a series of
SIX READINGS
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
in the following order:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 22.
SATURDAY MORNING, April 25.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 29.
MONDAY EVENING, May 4.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 6.
SATURDAY MORNING, May 9.
The Readings will consist of selections from Henry VIII., Macbeth, Romeo and Juliet, Merchant of Venice, Much Ado About Nothing, and miscellaneous selections. Due notice of the opening sale of tickets will be given.

ASSOCIATION HALL. CONCERT.
The Carolina Singers.
DON'T FAIL TO HEAR THEM
MONDAY EVENING, April 6.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. At Pond's, No. 39 Union square; Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and Gurley's, 4th av. and 23d st.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
"The Veteran Polka" and "The Love Waltz," for piano. Both by Thomas Baker. Price, with splendid illustrated title pages, 50 cents each.
WM. A. POND & CO., Publishers, No. 547 Broadway, New-York. Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

MEETINGS.

Important to Owners of Real Estate.

A MEETING OF PROPERTY-OWNERS who believe that the resignation of COMMISSIONER VAN NORT involves a general or partial SUSPENSION of the PUBLIC WORKS equally disastrous to public and private interests, will be held at the Real Estate Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, April 6, at 12:30 P. M., (or immediately on the close of the sales of the day,) to take into consideration such proposed resignation and to consider what measures are necessary for a more vigorous prosecution of the PUBLIC WORKS and to their early completion. Several well-known citizens will address the meeting. Among the signers to the call are
H. B. CLAFLIN,
C. L. TIFFANY,
ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN B. HASKINS,
C. L. ANTHONY,
LAMBERT SUYDAM,
PHILIP G. WEAVER,
EXECUTORS HARSEN'S ESTATE,
PHILIP VAN VALKENBURGH,
and many other WEALTHY and PROMINENT PROPERTY-OWNERS OF THIS CITY.

NOTICE.
To the Master Mechanics of New-York.
An adjourned meeting of the Master Mechanics of all branches interested in the construction of buildings will be held at the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, No. 26 Murray st., on TUESDAY, April 7, 1874, at 2 P. M. All are invited, as business of vital importance to the building interest will be transacted.
JOSEPH SMITH, Chairman.
CHARLES E. HUME, Secretary.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE MEETING
IN THE
ALLEN STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
between Delancey and Rivington sts., on
SATURDAY EVENING,
April 4, 1874, at 7:30 o'clock.
Speakers—Miss SUSANNAH EVANS, Dr. DIO LEWIS, and Mr. CHARLES MEYERS, the converted rum-seller of Brooklyn.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ELLEN S. AUCHMUTY, plaintiff, against GEORGE A. JONES and Harriet G. Jones, his wife, The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, The Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New-York, and The Reserve Mutual Life Insurance Company, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in New-York County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint, besides the costs of this action.—Dated 18th February, 1874.
CHARLES HARRIS PHELPS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 128 Broadway, New-York.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 20th day of February, 1874.
CHARLES HARRIS PHELPS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 128 Broadway, New-York.
f28-law6wS*

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.—"THE YOUNG Prince thrives so well upon it that it must be very good."—DR. RICHARDSON. "It resembles Mother's Milk as closely as possible."—DR. BARKER. Abounding in FLESH and BONE FORMING substances, this food perfectly fulfills its object, whereas other so-called Foods being entirely devoid of nourishing properties, induce a rickety and idiotic condition. It is also carefully freed from the ground husks of wheat, which cause irritation of the bowels, diarrhea, &c. Prepared by SAVORY & MOORE, Chemists to the Queen, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, &c., New Bond st., London. Sold by chemists and store-keepers throughout America.

DR. B. C. PERRY, THE SKILLFUL DERMATOLogist, No. 49 Bond st., New-York, cures with special prescriptions all eruptive and other scalp diseases; also, falling, loss, and prematurely gray hair; dry, moist, and scaly dandruff, untimely wrinkles, moles, and unnatural redness of the nose; also, moth patches, freckles, blackheads, pimply eruptions, salt-rheum, ringworm, and eczema of the hands or face.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving.
Fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief.
Eau Lustrale for the hair.
Eau de Cologne, (preparation speciale.)

CHEAP LOT OF NEW SHAD-NETS, FIVE five and five, and five and a half mesh, will sell low. W. A. CARTER, No. 32 Coenties sl.

PAINT BRUSHES, KALSOMINE AND VARNISH brushes; also, brushes of every description. 288 Pearl st. JOHN K. HOFFEL, Manufacturer.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

THE MOVEMENT IN THIS VICINITY.

MASS-MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE—ADDRESSES OF ENCOURAGEMENT BY REV. DR. CUYLER AND OTHERS.

A temperance mass-meeting, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance of the Eastern Division, was held last evening at Cooper Institute, Grand Worthy Patriarch S. L. Parsons presiding. The hall was well filled, and among those on the platform were: P. G. W. Patriarch G. H. Hick, of New-Jersey; P. G. W. P. M. H. Scott, of New-Jersey; G. W. Associate J. S. Littell, of New-Jersey; P. G. W. P. E. K. Drake, of New-Jersey; P. M. W. P. M. B. Ransom, of New-Jersey; P. G. W. Patriarch A. G. Flanagan, of New-York; P. G. W. Patriarch Henry Hagner, of New York; P. G. W. Patriarch H. S. Allen, of New-York; P. G. W. Patriarch Wm. Mitchell, of New-York; P. M W. P. J. N. Stearns, of New-York; P. G. W. P. T. Parsons, of New-York; P. G. W. A. C. A. Gardiner, of New-York; P. G. W. A. A. C. Van Epps, of New-York; P. G. S. S. D. Foot, of New-York; P. G. S. E. H. Hopkins, of New-York; G. W. P. S. L. Parsons, of New-York; G. W. A. G. R. Tremper, of New-York; John Holman, (one of the 16 founders of the order on Sept. 29, 1842,) Rev. F. Bottome, Rev. J. Juchau, and Rev. J. W. Barnhart.

In opening the proceedings the Chairman said that the meeting was called by order of the Sons of Temperance. Thirty two years they had been at work, and the results spoke for themselves. They believed that great good had been accomplished. They knew that great efforts were made, and they were quite sure that from one end of the land to the other there had been work done that had told largely upon the interests of families, of individuals, and upon the public good. In these days, when so much was being done by the people, it became them to meet together in that compact manner, to acknowledge all done by God in the past to remember that they were dependent upon Him for blessings in the future, and to solicit his assistance in obtaining complete triumph over the curse of intemperance.

Past Grand Grand Worthy Patriarch Gleeson said he was glad to see so many gathered together on the present occasion. They would see in the columns of a journal to be published on the morrow an article asserting this temperance crusade was over; that the eagles of victory had not perched anywhere; that no blood was spilled, and that nobody was hurt. As he looked around him and saw so many warm-hearted Sons of Temperance gathered round him, he thought he should like to see the author of that article drop in and see how a crusade looked when it was over. [Applause.] He wished it to go forth from that meeting that the temperance crusade had but just commenced, and should last as long as there was a dram shop in the land to fight against. [Applause.] They were not ninety-day men. This movement was not a spasm of the hour, and, however large in fertility of imagination the moderate drinkers might be, and they might class them as they would, from Harry Hill to Dr. Crosby, [applause,] this woman's movement was the natural outgrowth of thirty years of honest labor on the part of the order assembled to-night. [Applause.] This movement was spread all over the continent, and that evening he received a telegram from a distant Californian settlement announcing that at a meeting held the previous evening seventy-one new members were elected, and that the temperance cause was producing a vast amount of good. The people were becoming determined in this matter. They were aroused, and it was time they should be. They had seen the result of the great Evangelical Alliance Conference, and of great political and social gatherings in this community, but no such result was ever obtained as that now produced by the woman's crusade against rum. Heretofore the people have been represented in this land altogether by the dram shop. In this country the people claimed that they were the governing power; on the Fourth of July they did wonderful things, but on other days they did very little. The political institutions of this land were based upon the gin mill, and a man could not run for an Alderman of his ward without laying pipes through the gutters and groggeries with which it was infested. These men filled the higher councils of the nation. They increased taxation, imposed grievous burdens upon the people, and yet they said all the time that they were representing the people and holding themselves amenable to them. When Rienzi entered Rome, after his great captivity, the whole city turned out to do him honor, and amid the surging masses the outriders of the cavalcade demanded passage in the name of the people. Out stepped a blacksmith with brawny arm and bronzed face, crying out, "Stand back yourselves! we are the people!" and they fell back in dismay. [Applause.] The time was now come when they too should arise in the full dignity of their American citizenship and lift up their hands in the face of the dram-shop Democracy and say we are the people, and we will help ourselves in the future. [Applause.] Courage and perseverance in their present course were all that were needed to secure a glorious victory for their temperance cause. [Applause.]

The following resolutions were then proposed and adopted:

Whereas, A large part of the crime and pauperism, with all the immense expense they entail upon the citizens, arises directly from the liquor saloons and public bars, and, feeling that the safety, peace, and moral welfare of our children and the community depend upon the closing of these prolific sources of evil, therefore,

Resolved, That we call upon the Legislature of New-York for the passage of a law closing such saloons, and the entire suppression of the sale of all spirituous and intoxicating liquors as a beverage throughout our entire State.

Resolved, That the officers of the Grand Division forward the above petition to the Legislature now in session.

Resolved, That we hail with joy the present uprising of the women against their greatest enemy, King Alcohol, and we extend to them our cordial sympathies and pledge ourselves and our order to do all in our power to help conquer this mighty foe.

Resolved, That with total abstinence for the individual, and prohibition by the legally-constituted authorities incribed upon our banner, the order of the Sons of Temperance must move steadily forward until our purposes are accomplished.

Resolved, That we hail with profound satisfaction the passage by the Senate of the United States, on the 6th inst., of a bill to provide for a National Commission of Inquiry concerning the alcoholic liquor traffic, and we hereby express the prayer that our honorable Representatives in the other House of Congress may promptly concur in the important measure.

Grand Chaplain Rev. T. L. Cuyler, said that that day was hallowed in the minds of many as sacred to the memory of Him who died to save mankind, and Good Friday was a good day to join hands in the effort to save our fellow-men. One year ago, at a great temperance gathering at the Academy of Music, he declared that the temperance movement was coming to the front, and it was now present and with them. [Applause.] At this moment it was the most exciting and absorbing topic before the American people, for just now great parties and questions were in abeyance. Political parties seemed to be outbidding each other in advocacy of the same principle, both going for specie payments and issuing paper more and more. [Laughter.] Both going for honesty and purity, and both allowing liberal and independent stealings from the public Treasury. [Laughter and applause.] He had borne that badge of temperance for the past twenty-seven years. There was no man in this City from whom he differed more honestly than from the Chancellor of the University of New-York, and when he learned that he proposed to sign a petition for presentation to the Legislature for the suppression of every tippling shop in this City, he would clasp hands with him and say this evil is so great, if you come to our ranks and preach prohibition, three months will not elapse before you see that consistency requires that you fight drinking even in moderation. This movement was one of no passing significance, and the politicians, as they see the tide rising, will look out for their own safety. Trust a politician to discover first by the change of the wind the coming of the cyclone, and when he discovered the creation of a strong moral and religious sentiment in the community, he feels alarmed and looks out for the ballot-box. Even as at present advanced the Western movement was fraught with happy consequences. It began in an upper chamber, just as active Christianity began, and originated in a woman's heart on her knees before God. Every day brought tidings of what they were doing. Through the moral power of prayer and persuasion they have accomplished a reform which the past ten years of legislation could not devise. He received that day a telegram from the Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in Indianapolis, to the effect that out of thirty-seven applications for liquor license thirty-one were refused through their instrumentality, and they expected that before six months they would succeed in stopping the traffic altogether in the State. The movement meant persuasion rather than punishment, and every man they got to sign the pledge was one drawn from the supporters of the dram shop. In this City there were 7,000 liquor saloons, and they spent $70,000,000 for intoxicating liquors, but with a proper disposition of the forces at their disposal they could readily arouse the same sentiment which prevailed in the Western cities. Practically, what were they to do? The churches of all denominations could exercise an immense influence for good, and if they only joined hands in the movement, its success was guaranteed. They should remember that Christ's mission was to elevate the lowly, and who so low as those debased by the use of intoxicating liquors? They should join in the movement, cherishing the flag of temperance as dearly as the flag of their country, and the utmost benefits would entail upon the nation. Mr. Cuyler, in conclusion, made an eloquent appeal to the women of the land to participate in this crusade, humorously observing that their motto should be never to permit any young man to kiss their lips whose lips touched the liquor glass. [Applause.]

After a few encouraging remarks from Rev. Stephen Merritt, and others, the meeting terminated with singing and prayer.

THE MOVEMENT IN BROOKLYN.

A deputation of the Temperance Praying Union, consisting of Mrs. Wilder and Mrs. Richardson, called upon the Mayor of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon for the purpose of enlisting him in the work of temperance reformation. The ladies desired the complete suppression of all liquor saloons. They would hear of no half-way measures. Their object was to rescue the drunkard by depriving him of the opportunity to procure that which ruined his family and destroyed both body and soul.

Mrs. Wilder said she had been engaged in three great movements of the age—that of anti-slavery, the Maine law, and temperance. Say what people might of the Maine law, she knew that it had been effectual in Maine, and referred to the jail statistics of that State to prove it. Comparing the Maine jails with the Brooklyn institution, she drew an unfavorable comparison.

Mayor Hunter—It may be that by driving all the liquor out of Maine they sent all the drinkers to Brooklyn.

Mrs. Wilder hardly supposed that to be the case, and continued to urge the adoption of the only effectual mode of curing drunkenness—that of passing a law revoking all licenses, whether for taverns, drug stores, or groceries.

Controller Schroeder being present took part in the conversation, and said although he was in favor of temperance he doubted the practicability of so stringent a law. He thought the number of drinking places should be restricted. In walking a few blocks in Myrtle avenue he had counted forty-nine places where liquor was sold. There were too many saloons, and a reduction of the number would bring out a reduction in the number of drinkers. He did not believe much in the present movement. It was too sweeping, and the reaction which would certainly follow would destroy all the good that had been accomplished. He thought there was nothing that would conduce more to temperance than the culture of the grape in this country.

Mrs. Wilder argued that the climate in this country created thirst, and in that respect was different from Germany, and took occasion to remark that she found the Germans the hardest people to deal with. She could not succeed with them at all. She confessed she did not like them, and that might be the reason she had no influence with them.

Mr. Schroeder remarked that the climate of Germany was as variable there as here, and in the districts where the wine was made there was little or no drunkenness, although people there drank wine from infancy to old age.

The Mayor, resuming the original subject, advised them that their main work would be with the drinker and not with the seller. Take away the seller's customers, and the number of drinking places would be diminished.

Mrs. Wilder could not agree to this. It was the rumseller they were after. Something must be done for the poor suffering mothers. At this point Mrs. Wilder asked the Mayor if he was in favor of going about the saloons and praying.

The Mayor—Oh, yes; do all you can. There is no man that has not some feeling and may be reached. He then advised them to go to the Excise Commissioners, and plead their cause before them.

Mrs. Richardson (as they were about leaving)—We are the Praying Union—the temperance praying women—and are different from the other temperance associations.

Mrs. Wilder and Mrs. Richardson afterward visited the Police Head-quarters and had a long conference with Commissioners Briggs and Jensen.

Commissioner Jensen said if the ladies were really in earnest in the work he had no doubt but that before a week's time elapsed he should have some cases of violation of the Excise law reported, and he assured them that the Commissioners would punish the offenders to the extent of their power.

MEETING IN RAHWAY, N. J.

The citizens of Rahway assembled yesterday afternoon, by special request of Dio Lewis, the Western temperance lecturer, in the Second M. E. Church. After prayer the meeting was called to order. Dio Lewis gave an interesting sketch of the great movement in the West and their mode of warfare, and urged upon the people to follow the Western example, which he argued was the best plan. W. H. Boole, Pastor of the Seventeenth Street M. E. Church, New-York, next addressed the meeting. He stated that there were eighty licensed saloons in the City of Rahway where liquor is sold. He concluded by requesting the people to organize the city into districts and to pray out the saloons. His advice was received with great enthusiasm by the ladies present. He advised them to organize immediately by petitioning the Common Council not to grant any more licenses to the saloon-keeper. There is not one saloon in the city licensed at present to sell intoxicating liquor, as all the licenses ran out on the 1st of April. Several ladies made addresses and requested immediate organization. After the meeting the lady members signed the temperance pledge and adjourned to 3 o'clock to-day, when they will meet in the lecture-room of the M. E. Church to organize for active operations. They purpose to visit the saloons in squads of ten to twelve and sing and pray.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

THE REGULAR FRIDAY PRAYER-MEETING—ADDRESS BY REV. H. W. BEECHER.

A meeting was held yesterday evening in Plymouth Church, at which Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered a brief discourse on the lessons to be drawn from the persecutions and death of the Redeemer. He observed that by Christ's death man was put in the possession of God—that we could not undertake to measure the extent of His sufferings or how far He satisfied God in a judicial way. He, personally, did not find much benefit in the physical sufferings, although others might derive much spiritual comfort in realizing to themselves the life, persecutions, death, and resurrection, as if they occurred yesterday. There was no necessity in going to the sepulchre, or standing at the cross; but the reflection that Christ suffered for man should influence, he said, as it did Paul, who always carried about him the sufferings of the Lord Jesus, not that it should be thought the Apostle always was dwelling on Gethsemane. Death, when associated with pain, naturally excites sympathy in the human breast; but in that of Jesus it is a balm for every pain, destroys our pride and vanity, appeases our anger and encourages us in the paths of virtue. People, he said, think they are near Christ after communion, prayer, or exercising some good; whereas, every time one does wrong it is a tie bringing him closer to His sufferings, and the darkness consequent makes the relations closer than the brightness. When Christ said, "Let the cup pass away," we were taught in our pains, troubles, and afflictions to add, "Not my will, O Lord, but Thine be done." When one sins, God's disposition to pardon should be remembered, for "if he who is evil knows how to do good things, how much more does our Heavenly Father." There is no heart without a burden, a pain, or is perfectly at repose, and Christ has by His passion and death verified the words "Come to me all you who labor or are heavy burdened, and I will refresh you." At the conclusion of the discourse a large number of applicants for admission to the church were received, Rev. Mr. Beecher asking each questions suitable to their age and sex, being the general import—the church of which they were last members, when they were influenced by the spirit of God to become members, and if baptized. For all the applicants he had an encouraging and cheerful word.

After this the Examining Committee read the minutes of the two last meetings, which were unanimously adopted. The Executive Committee next called the meeting to order, and it was unanimously

Resolved, That the names of delinquent members read by the clerk, who had failed to attend the church, be dropped.

Resolved, That the various amendments to the rules be adopted.

Resolved, When the meeting adjourns it will be subject to the call of the Moderator or Clerk.

Having adjourned, the monthly business meeting was called to order, and without transacting any business soon adjourned.

At a recent meeting of some prominent members of the Plymouth Church congregation, the project of building a larger church edifice was favorably discussed. It was also proposed, as a mark of confidence of the members in their Pastor, and of appreciation of his labors, to give Mr. Beecher six months' leave of absence.

THE WORKING MEN'S UNION.

At a meeting of the Working Men's Union at Pythagoras Hall last night, Thomas Sutliffe presiding, a resolution was passed calling upon the Department of Docks, the Department of Parks, and the Department of Public Works to establish the custom of paying the foremen wages on days when the men employed by these departments have to quit work on account of a storm or owing to inclemency of weather, and who in consequence lose their wages on such days. A report was received from the delegate of Empire Lodge of the American Carpenters and Joiners, stating that a mass-meeting of the trades is to come off at Masonic Hall on Monday evening, to consider the proposition of the employers to increase the hours of work per day to nine, or whether they shall continue the eight-hour system. The meeting is to be addressed by speakers from the ranks of labor.

THE SALE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILROAD

Up to a late hour yesterday there was no intimation of a postponement of the sale of the Montclair Railroad, which was announced to take place to-day. A reporter of THE TIMES called on Mr. Jordan, Cashier of the Third National Bank, who was familiar with the conduct and condition of the road's affairs. That gentleman said that he believed the sale would proceed, but that it would not impair or affect the value of the first or second mortgage bonds. They will be just as good as ever, and the holders of the former need fear nothing. The reporter also visited Messrs. George Opdyke & Co., corner of Nassau and Cedar streets. This house has had enough to do with the bonds to make it fully cognizant of the effect of any sale of the road. Mr. Opdyke said that the sale, which will probably take place, occurs under an order of a New Jersey court empowering the Receivers to sell. But it would not impair or effect the first or second mortgage bonds at all. The Trustees of these will take care that nothing is done to lessen their value. These bonds are in process of foreclosure at present, and the second mortgage bonds will be foreclosed at the latter end of this or next month. The foreclosure of the first may follow. It is probable, he thought, that the holders of the latter may reorganize the road, and in doing so have to fund a few coupons; nevertheless, even these will be paid in time, and the first mortgage bonds be found thoroughly good. There cannot be the slighest doubt of their value, he thinks, and the sales of them now at a sacrifice would be folly on the part of holders so doing.

CREMATION.

THE SUBJECT CONSIDERED FROM A HYGIENIC POINT OF VIEW—ITS ECONOMY—OPINIONS EXPRESSED.

The previously-announced meeting favorable to the formation of a Cremation Society, was held in the lecture-room of the Young Men's Christian Association Building, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, last evening. The meeting was called to order by Dr. F. M. Welde, on whose motion Henry A. Stone was called to the chair, and Edward A. Caswell appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was then briefly stated by Mr. Stone, as the advancement of the practice of cremation or the burning of the bodies of the dead, either chemically or otherwise, as opposed to the present practice of burial in the ground. The Secretary then proceeded to read letters from Mr. D. G. Croly, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Mr. Chas. A. Dana, Col. H. S. Alcott, and Mr. Bergh, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Mr. Croly's letter was as follows:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 2, 1874.

Edward A. Caswell:

DEAR SIR: With regard to cremation, all I have to say is:

First—That I am far more interested in people being well born than in the method of their burial, and I entertain the opinion that all organized efforts should be for the physical, mental, and moral well-being of the race, and hence any agitation for a change in the disposal of their remains seems to me to be wasteful.

Second—The methods of disposing of the dead depend very largely upon the religious faith of the people. So long as the resurrection of the body is a cardinal doctrine of the Christian faith it will be idle to attempt any movement for a return to the pagan method. No matter what sentimental, sanitary, or scientific reasons could be urged, they will weigh as nothing against customs founded upon a religious creed, and what is to us immemorial habit.

Third—If it were in our power generally to change the method of disposing of human remains, I should oppose cremation as being a waste of material which might be utilized by so disposing of the corpse as to add to the fertility of the soil.

Fourth—In view of the sparseness of our population, I do not see how there can be any embarrassment in finding cemeteries and grave-yards enough for all who are likely to die in this country within the next ten centuries. Yours very truly, D. G. CROLY.

The following is Mr. Dana's letter:

THE SUN OFFICE, April 2.

DEAR SIR: It is out of my power to be present at your meeting, but as far as I have been able to examine the subject, my judgment is in favor of your proposition. It is certainly not creditable to civilization that any part of the earth's surface should be devoted to graveyards, and that the remains of the dead should be disposed of in the unscientific, cumbersome, and repulsive manner which now obtains.

Yours very truly, CHAS. A. DANA.

The letter from President Bergh was quite long, reciting the arguments in favor of cremation, denying the assertion that it in any way weakened the belief in the immortality of the soul, and concluding as follows: "In conclusion permit me to remind you that you have invited the expression of my opinion, which is hereby summarized: First—Cremation does not conflict with our religion, for the language of the burial service is "Dust to dust," "ashes to ashes." Second—Inhumation satisfies no reasonable instinct of our nature. It is only a prejudice like hundreds of others which still exist, which have been cleared away by the bright light of reason. Third—Cremation speedily effects that tardy process of decomposition, accompanied with damage and infinite expense to the living, the final result being in both cases annihilation. It might be asked whether I would consent to a personal application of this ancient custom. I unhesitatingly answer yes, for I infinitely prefer that my ashes should be made of some immediate and practical utility, even though they be used, as the great bard has it, "to stop a crack to keep the wind away," rather than that my body should be subjected to the buffetings and jostlings incidental to the other system, and which are as sure to ensue as May-day movings."

Dr. Arnold read a paper from the London *Lancet*, on the present method of cremation, as practiced in the experiments already instituted on the Continent of Europe. A discussion followed, in which President Bergh stated that the body should be annihilated. Prejudice was a fearful obstacle, but he had seen strong opposition to old ideas dissipated in the case of cruelty to animals in twenty six States of the Union. Resolutions were then read to the effect that the meeting considered cremation to be a method of disposing of the bodies of the dead far preferable to that of inhumation, from sanitary as well as æsthetic and economical reasons; that the practice would certainly meet with favor from very many persons if properly presented to them, and rendered practicable, and that therefore the meeting resolve that it form itself into an association for the purpose of promoting cremation, and admit all persons as members without rendering it obligatory on them to adopt the practice in their own individual cases. After some debate, in which President Bergh and one or two others held that cremation should be rendered obligatory on each and every member, the latter clause was stricken out, leaving the subject open for future action. Committees were then appointed as follows, after which the meeting adjourned to April 24: Committee on Public Meetings—Henry Bergh, Dr. Sexton, Dr. Lorillard, R. D. Frances, A. O. Clough. At his urgent request President Bergh's name was stricken out and those of Messrs. Schnabel and Hugh Byron Brown inserted.

Committee on Law—F. C. Brown, H. S. Allcott.

Committee on Organization—F. M. Weld, H. W. Poor, E. S. Caswell.

Committee on Securing Hall—Dr. J. W. S. Arnold, George B. Pomeroy.

The Committee on Law will take steps toward the incorporation of the society. Signatures for enrollment may be sent to the Secretary's box, No. 2,345 New-York Post Office.

NEWARK METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.

Rev. H. C. McBride conducted the prayer-meeting with which the proceedings of the Newark M. E. Conference at Paterson, N. J., were opened yesterday morning. Rev. Dr. Sheldon, the Bible agent, Rev. Dr. Rust, of the Freedman's Aid Society, and Rev. Mr. Osborne, of the New-York Conference, were introduced. An exciting discussion took place in reference to the stewards' fund intended for the support of the worn-out ministers and their families. Rev. Mr. Larew said that some of the people had formed the impression that this money was not always given where it was most needed, and the collections for it were thereby visibly affected. A portion of the building fund was voted to the worn out preachers' fund. Considerable amusement was caused by the presentation to Rev. J. R. Bryan of a valuable gold watch from his Presbyterian friends. The recipient is the gentleman who called Rev. Mr. Switzer to a severe account Thursday for filling Presbyterian pulpits and pulpits of other denominations. Rev. Dr. Porter was presented with a handsomely-engrossed set of complimentary resolutions. The class of the second year was called up and received by the Bishop into full membership of the Conference. The case of Rev. M. T. Swain, who is reported as being in debt, was declared on by the committee, and, after some discussion, referred to the Presiding Elder of the Morristown District for further investigation. At noon the conference adjourned with the benediction. In the afternoon the anniversary of the Tract and Sunday-school Societies was held in the Cross Street Church.

RAHWAY FINANCES.

The Treasurer of the City of Rahway reports the bonded city debt to be $361,500; the improvement debt to be $760,000. The total assets, including the water works and city property, is $1,339,909 90. Resources in excess of all liabilities, $113,842 95. The principal part of the city debt was incurred in the construction of first-class water works and new public school buildings. The improvement debt is secured by liens on property improved, the city loaning its credit and giving the property-owner four years to pay the assessments, represented by thirty-two miles of streets graded, fifty-six miles of curb and gutter set, forty miles of 4-foot flagging laid, three and a half miles of sewer built, one-half mile of Belgian pavement, and one-half mile of wood pavement. The assessments unpaid, a large proportion of which are not due, under the rule referred to, amount to $829,140 54. The interest on the debt has been promptly met, and the bonds paid at maturity.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Rev. Merritt Gally, of Rochester, is at the Hoffman House.

Prof. T. R. Lounsbury, of Yale College, is at the Sturtevant House.

Capt. Moodie, of the steam-ship Cuba, is at the Brevoort House.

W. H. Smallwood, Secretary of State of Kansas, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

H. P. Borie, of Philadelphia, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, is at the Astor House.

State Senators D. H. Cole, G. B. Bradley, and Franklin W. Tobey, of New-York, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War; Rear Admiral James Alden, United States Navy; Gen. R. B. Cheatham, of Nashville; Prof. Herrman, of England; Congressman Charles B. Farwell, of Chicago; Congressman G. W. Hendee, of Vermont, and Assemblyman H. G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Prof. Proctor gives his new theory of "Life in other Worlds," at the Association Hall matinée to-day.

The funeral services of the late Col. Thomas T. Ferris will take place at Grace Church on next Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 12 noon.

W. H. Bowditch, late manager for Wm. J. Florence, the comedian, died yesterday afternoon, at his residence, No. 323 West Forty-eighth street.

A petition for signature by the citizens is in circulation requesting the Legislature to adopt the Eastman-rapid Transit bill to the exclusion of all others.

The Cunard steam-ship Cuba, which left Liverpool on March 21 and Queenstown on March 22, reached this port yesterday, with mail news later by two days.

The new Pacific Mail steam-ship City of Pekin arrived here last night, and will go to the dock foot of Ninth street, East River, to-day to receive her engines.

Mr. Robert Squires, President of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, had an interview with Mayor Havemeyer yesterday.

The residence of David Phillips, No. 876 Third avenue, was entered by sneak-thieves on Thursday evening and robbed of jewelry, silverware, and clothing valued at $143.

The schooner J. H. Borden, Dodge, master, of Fall River, for New-York, while passing through Hell Gate, was crowded ashore on Steep Rocks by a large tow. Damage not stated.

The New-York Educational Society has elected Mr. G. B. Hendrickson, Principal of St. John's School, President, and Mr. W. A. Frost Secretary of the society for the ensuing year.

President Grant will arrive at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning. He left Washington at noon yesterday for this City, but concluded to remain over night at Philadelphia.

P. A. Chadbourne, LL.D., President of Williams College, will occupy the pulpit of the Collegiate Church, corner Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, morning and evening, to-morrow.

The Board of Publication of the *City Record*—consisting of the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, and Commissioner of Public Works—met yesterday, and ordered the payment of bills amounting to $955 33.

Sergt. Edgar Davis, of the House of Detention, was retired on a pension of $500 per annum yesterday, and Sergt. Davidson, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was transferred to the charge of the House of Detention.

The last lecture of the Cooper Institute Free Course for the People will be delivered this evening in the great hall of the Institute by Major Bundy, on "The Relations between the State and Federal Governments."

The cloth warehouse of Lawton & Manning, No. 5 Murray street, was entered by burglars at a late hour on Thursday night, through a window which they broke open, and several pieces of cloth, valued at $250, were carried off.

Miss F. H. Churchill, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, will this evening give select readings and recitations at Association Hall. The proceeds of the entertainment will be given to the poor of the City.

Henry Adams was arrested yesterday by Officer Hagan, of the Fifth Precinct, for having stolen $330 worth of silk from the store of Sweetser, Pembroke & Co., Nos. 76 and 78 Leonard street, and was committed to prison by Justice Morgan.

The schooner Abby Weld, Yates, from Belfast, with ice to C. H. Matthews, while passing through Hell Gate yesterday afternoon, ran ashore on Steep Rocks, and now lies in a dangerous position, with bowsprit knocked off and jibboom gone.

The arrivals of foreign mails at the New-York Post Office yesterday were as follows: Cuba, from Liverpool, 32,500 letters, 118 bags of papers; City of Merida, 3,300 letters. The Corinth, for Hayti and other West Indian ports, conveyed 597 letters.

The investigation into the cause of the collision between the steamers Alaska and Garden City was concluded before the Board of Steam-boat Inspectors, at No. 21 Pine street, yesterday. The board will report its decision in the case in about a week.

The next regular Church Conference will be held on Monday at 3 P. M. in the chapel of the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street. Rev. F. N. Galleher will read a paper on "Sunday-schools and Catechising."

The residence of Mr. Mindon, in Fulton avenue, near Seventh street, Morrisania, was discovered on fire about 11:30 o'clock on Thursday night. It was occasioned by the careless use of matches, and extinguished after damaging the property to the extent of $300.

Kate Kelly, of No. 449 West Twenty-seventh street, was committed in default of $1,000 bail by Justice Sherwood, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing clothing worth $80 from the trunk of Catherine McEvoy, of No. 391 Eighth avenue.

No hope is entertained for the safety of the new Norwegian steamer Anna, which left this port for Rotterdam on the 15th of February, forty-eight days ago, and of which vessel no tidings have been heard since her departure from Brooklyn on the above-mentioned date.

At the regular meeting of the New-York Nautical School, No. 92 Madison street, to be held Monday next, Rev. J. L. Hodge, D. D., will open the proceedings with prayer, after which George W. Blunt, the Chairman, will deliver an address on "Personal Experience of the Improvements in Navigation."

The German Democratic General Committee, Judge Gross presiding, held a meeting at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last night, when a resolution was passed in support and sympathy with the projected German demonstration at the Cooper Institute on Monday, to condemn the action of the Commissioners of Emigration.

George Earle, of No. 28 East Ninth street, was committed in default of $1,000 bail by Justice Sherwood, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with burglariously entering a rear door of Mr. William Allen's house, on the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Seventh avenue, and stealing therefrom $40 worth of clothing.

The German saloon-keepers' central organization held a meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday, when a constitution and by-laws for the government of the organization were adopted. The committee previously appointed will return to Albany next week in reference to the excise amendments pending before the Legislature.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company have just perfected arrangements to have one of their steamers leave San Francisco for China every fourteen days, and likewise a steamer from China to San Francisco. A vessel will leave New-York for San Francisco every fourteen days, and one from San Francisco for New-York at the same intervals.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the birthday of Wm. M. Tweed. In the course of the forenoon Tweed was visited, at Blackwell's Island, by his son Richard, who was the only visitor during the day. His health has been latterly very good, and he still keeps himself buoyed up with the hope that his counsel will procure his release, or at least, succeed in shortening the term of his imprisonment.

Coroner Croker took the ante-mortem statement of William Bangs, the Western Union Telegraph boy who was found shot on a stoop in West Washington place. The statement was wholly unintelligible and comparatively worthless. A boy named John Carroll, residing at No. 69 Sixth avenue, was arrested as a witness. He, however, proved to know nothing regarding the shooting. There is scarcely a doubt but that young Bangs was drunk and shot himself.

In the London *Times* of the 13th of March it was announced that the Harness prize of the University of Cambridge, open to all undergraduates and graduates of not more than three years' standing, for the best English essay on a subject connected with Shakespearean literature, had been adjudged by the Vice Chancellor, the Master of Christ's College, and two persons appointed by grace of the Senate, to George Lockhart Rives, of New-York, B. A., Scholar of Trinity College.

A meeting of working men was held last evening at No. 344 East Twenty-first street, with Mr. Patrick E. Dunn, of the Order of United American Plasterers, as Chairman, for the purpose of denouncing the action of the Senators who voted against the passage of the Riverside Park bill, and John Kelly, whom they believe to be instrumental to its rejection by the Senate. When this part of the programme had received due attention from the gathering, a ward organization was formed in the interests of the working men's independent political party. The new association will meet every Friday evening.

BROOKLYN.

The Eighth Ward Relief Society has thus far relieved 305 families, consisting of 792 adults and 1,048 children.

Samuel Gillen was appointed yesterday to the position of Deputy Internal Revenue Collector, in place of Alfred Vanderwerken, resigned.

In the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches the impressive ceremonies in celebration of Good Friday were attended by large congregations.

A little girl named Margaret Collins was run over and killed by a coal-cart on the Atlantic Dock, yesterday afternoon. The body was taken to the residence of the child's parents, at No. 66 Union street. The driver of the cart has not yet been arrested.

Rev. Justin D. Fulton, D. D., will deliver a memorial sermon on the late Elder Jacob Knapp, the evangelist, to-morrow evening, in the Tabernacle Baptist Church.

A vocal and instrumental concert will take place next Wednesday at Rev. Dr. Scudder's Church, partly in aid of the church funds and partly for a most worthy charity.

The Board of City Works yesterday fixed the schedule of prices to be paid to men employed on street repairs as follows: Laborers, 15 cents per hour; rammers, 25 cents; pavers, 35 cents; for horses and carts, 35 cents an hour will be paid.

The Board of City Works have directed the Engineer to cause the street lately opened and paved by the Wallabout Commissioners, along the hospital wall, to be properly traced on the official map in his bureau, and to place the name "Waabocht place" thereon.

The efforts of Mayor Hunter to obtain from the General Government a sufficient quantity of land in the Wallabout for the purpose of making necessary improvements with a view of protecting the East River channel, will, it is said, be successful.

James O'Neil, Hugh Callaghan, James Bell, Daniel Sullivan, and John Welsh were committed for examination by Justice Delmar yesterday, on a charge of attempting to steal 7,000 pounds of wheat from the canal boat of Charles Bates, at present lying at the Erie Basin dock. The men are said to be notorious thieves.

The suit of Mr. W. P. Parks, of Montague street, against Gen. Jas. B. Craig, for assault and battery, has not been discontinued, as reported. The order of arrest, which was placed in the hands of the Sheriff about a month ago, was withdrawn merely for the purpose of having the date amended to the 7th of April, instead of the 7th of March. Gen. Craig, who has been absent in the South for some weeks, has just returned to this city.

A difficulty between Rev. G. W. Barnes, Pastor of the Calvary Chapel, in Cumberland street, and the members of his congregation, as to the disposition of a collection recently taken up for missionary purposes, will, it is said, result in the resignation next Sunday of Mr. W. W. Wickes, Superintendent of the Sunday-school, and other prominent members of the church. Because of the disagreement, Rev. Mr. Barnes, at the conclusion of the services, during which the collection was taken up, refused to pronounce the customary benediction.

LONG ISLAND.

There are now confined in the Queens County Jail at North Hempstead forty prisoners awaiting trial. Two are under indictment for murder—Gilligan for the murder of Philip Reid Howard at Jamaica South, and Donohue charged with the murder of James Graham, the Little Neck shoe-maker. Donohue is disposed to be quite ugly, and the jailer in consequence has been compelled to handcuff and chain him to the floor. During the first three days of his confinement he refused the food furnished to him. Both these prisoners will be tried during the April term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Ex-Judge Morris, of Brooklyn, and Judge Haynes, of Jamaica, have been retained for Gilligan's defense.

NEW-JERSEY.

Gov. Parker has signed the Belleville Incorporation bill. The charter election will be held on the 14th inst.

A dwelling-house belonging to a Mr. Smith, at Lower Montville, was completely destroyed by fire on Thursday last.

It is expected that the new railroad from Farmingdale to Ocean Beach and Ocean Grove will be finished in July next.

Work has been commenced in the new shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad, situated on the meadows between Jersey City and Newark.

At a late hour Thursday night a barn at the rear of an unoccupied house, belonging to John C. Lloyd, in Belleville, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $300.

At a meeting of the Hudson County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, held in the Aldermanic Chamber, in Jersey City, last evening, Smith Mead, G. R. Hillier, and J. Thatcher were elected delegates to the meeting of the State Society, which will be held in Newark Monday night.

In the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday morning, Judge Hoffman presiding, Michael Finn, who was indicted for manslaughter, was called upon to plead. During an affray last August he struck a canal-boat Captain named Eugene Asno a severe blow under the ear, and killed him almost instantly. Through his counsel, Hon. Leon Abbett, he pleaded guilty of assault and battery, and the plea was accepted by District Attorney Garretson.

On Thursday afternoon a Pole named Antony Kostodi, and a woman named Scott, wife of Antonio Scott, a resident of Jersey City, attempted to elope. They were about to go on board the Bremen steamer which sailed from Hoboken at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when a sister of Scott suddenly made her appearance and captured her sister-in-law. The latter quietly submitted to be taken back home, and in reaching there burst into tears and expressed the deepest sorrow and repentance for her folly. When her husband came home from work and became acquainted with the facts he was very angry, but he was finally soothed by his wife's tears, and he forgave her. In the meantime Kostodi sailed on the steamer, taking with him $700 in money and a gold watch and chain belonging to Scott, which had been given to him by Mrs. Scott for safe keeping.

[Advertisement.]
"EASTER FESTIVAL HAT."
KNOX'S LEADING STYLE.
No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton st.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Cuba, from Liverpool—Prof. Hermann and servant, H. Schumann, wife, two sons, and maid, Emil Schumann, J. R. Johnson, Tour Lovel, Don Ferrayra, Signor Almonte and two brothers, Charles Schultz, Mlle. Frederica and sister, Mr. Frederica and brother, Prof. Brown, Mme. Brown, Russell Brown, J. Russell and brother, Signor Benenditti, Mons. Beckman, C. Johns, Mr. Russell, Sr., Miss A. Scarsen, F. Dearden, M. Swinburne, L. Franziss, F. Warner, L. Wilson and sister, Alfred Smith, John B. Homley, H. Tyndall, Mr. and Mrs. Brewster, Miss Brewster and maid, Mrs. G. Stacey, P. Lawrence, F. N. Cassado, C. M. Bruce, J. E. Phipps, Miss Dodge, Miss Rea, Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Marchoit, Enoch Steel, John Wright, Mr. Shearman, Conrad Best, Mr. Redman, J. Salmond, R. C. Gurney, C. W. Kohlsaat, F. W. Goud, W. C. Peel, Col. Davies, Mr. Gray, Mr. Walcott, Capt. Mathews, Mr. Strickland, Wm. M. Fegg, M. W. Chittenden, A. W. Glennie, W. P. Campbell, A. D. Jessup, Miss Hurlbut, Miss E. Furniss, Mrs. Zimerman, maid, and man-servant, John Rankin, Mrs. Uhlman and two daughters, E. P. Sampson, W. H. Brigdman, Mr. Corestine, A. D. Cohen, Mr. Cleaver, Thomas James, Mr. Witham, Mr. Makin, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Weinber, Mr. Wittrowski.

In steam-ship Victoria, from Glasgow—Mr. and Mrs. David Shaw, J. M. Stewart, John Percy, Henry Mortimer, Jas. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Milne and two children, Wm. Sharpe, Wm. Selby.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:40 | Sun sets.....6:28 | Moon rises..9:16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:58 | Gov. Island..9:47 | Hell Gate.11:09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, April 3.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Amerique, (Fr.,) Rousseau, Havre, &c., George Mackenzie; Corinth, (Br.,) Ecker, Port-au-Prince, &c, Pim, Forwood & Co.; Richmond, Lawrence, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia.

Ship Carrier Dove, Merriman, Bremen, Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Barks M. E. Chapman, (Br.,) Eve, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne; Harzbourg, (Ger.,) Kuhlken, Hamburg, &c., Funch, Edye and Co.; Yumuri, (Br.,) Carlile, Matanzas for orders, Waydell & Co.; Guiseppi Abundo, (Ital.,) Comarsto, Gibraltar, &c., Slocovich & Co.; Unu, (Norw.,) Anderson, Rotterdam for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs L. & W. Armstrong, Stover, Ponce, P. R., L. W. & P. Armstrong; Kathadin, Saunders, Lisbon for orders, H. Loud & Co.

Schrs. Jennie Rogers, Rogers, Boston, H. W. Jackson & Co.; Susan Wright, Mount, Matanzas, &c., Waydell & Co.; F. W. Tower, Adams, Port Spain, H. Trowbridge's Sons; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Mary B. Somers, Carlin, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Adriana, (Br.,) Aubrey, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, P. I. Nevius & Son; Peter Mitchell, (Br.,) Evans, Harbor Island, B. J. Wenberg.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Victoria, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow 21st and Moville 22d, with mdse. and 232 passengers to Henderson Bros. In lat. 46 30, lon. 42 to 46, passed numerous icebergs. March 31, lat. 43 12, lon. 56 50, passed an Anchor steamer, bound E.; April 2, 270 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed an Anchor steamer, bound E.; 235 miles, passed a Cunard steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool March 21, via Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and 245 passengers to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Timmerman, Havana March 28, via Nassau 30th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. March 29, off Carysfort, passed bark Silvia, (Br.,) bound N.

Steam-ship Kong Sverre, (Norw.,) Dannevig, London March 10, and Havre 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Off Nantucket, passed ship Alexandria, of Yarmouth, N. S., from Antwerp, for Philadelphia.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with mdse. to the Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Peking, (new, 5,200 tons,) Grey, Chester, Penn., in ballast to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Morton, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Enoch Train, (of Port Glasgow,) Fullerton, London 42 ds., with mdse. to Henderson Bros.

Ship Richard Robinson, Smith, Liverpool, March 1, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess.

Ship Martha, (Ger.,) Lewen, Antwerp 62 ds., with empty barrels to Funch, Edye & Co. Came a southern passage, and had westerly winds.

Ship Invincible, (of Workington,) Breithwaite, Singapore 134 ds., with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley.

Bark Samuel, (of Bangor, Wales,) Owen, Colombo Dec. 11, with mdse. to Howland & Aspinwall. Feb. 23, lat. 5 38 S., lon. 21, spoke bark Ocean King, (Br.,) from Bolivia, for Swansea, 100 ds. out; March 31, lat. 35 14, lon. 73 40, passed a Dutch three-masted schr., from Bremerhaven, for New-York.

Bark Desati Dulrovacki, (Aust.,) Chersonaz, Havre 33 ds., with empty barrels to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co. March 26, lat. 35 27, lon. 63 08, spoke bark Guana, (Br.,) from Charleston, for Liverpool, who kindly supplied us with provisions.

Bark H. L. Gregg, Dyer, Matanzas March 20, with sugar to order—vessel to Marcus, Hunter & Co. April 2, lat. 38 55, lon. 73 03, fell in with the brig Novelty, Havens, of and from Boston, for Cardenas, in a sinking condition. Took off the Captain and crew (9 in number) and brought them to this port.

Bark Wladimir, (Norw.,) Larsen, Newcastle, Eng., 55 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Bark Kate Burrill, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Robinson, Dunkirk 58 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Schr. E. A. De Hart, (of Boothbay,) Pinckham, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to Wm. Douglass—vessel to E. Puig & Co. Left in port schrs. Azalda and Laura, Hettie Weston, and Robert Myhan, to sail March 20 for New-York.

Schr. Adelia Trudell, Barrett, Newbern 10 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Crown Point, (of Newburyport,) Burns, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Hattie Weston, (of Plymouth, Mass., Parsons, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Eunice Rich, (of Boston,) Hamilton, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to Thomas J. Madge.

Schr. Vernal, (of Galveston,) Cook, Tuspan 41 ds., via Bermuda 8 ds., with cedar to L. Brandeis & Co. March 31, lat. 36 12, lon. 70 20, spoke schr. A. L. Putnam, hence for Antigua. Put into Bermuda for water.

Schr. O. K., (of Halifax,) Fulton, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son. March 30, off Cape Hatteras, spoke brig Minnehaha, from Cienfuegos, for Boston.

Schr. Lillie Faulkenburg, Faulkenberg, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to Fairchild & Co.

Schr. James Phillips, Rockhill, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Emma and Ellen, Fox, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Granite State, Burgess, Lanesville.

Schr. Wm. Stevens, Doyle, Belfast, with ice to order.

Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.

Schr. Potter and Hooper, Bradbury, Newport.

Schr. Lady Antrim, Crowell, Wareham.

Schr. J. J. Pharo, Simmons, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Freestone, Pelton, New-Haven.

Schr. Darius Eddy, Conant, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Ida and Annie, Cook, Friendship, Me., with stone to order.

Schr. J. W. Boyle, Smith, Virginia.

Schr. M. A. Brown, Brown, Virginia.

Schr. Cherub, Fletcher, Gardiner, with lumber to order.

Schr. J. C. Rogers, Rogers, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Wm. Capes, Kelly, Portland, Me., with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Isabella Thompsen, Kelly, Portland, Me., with lumber to Cole & Benson.

Schr. Alice M. Allen, Brigham, Portland, Me., with lumber to W. Durkee.

Schr. M. L. Warney, Eastman, Portland, Me., with heading to A. R. Robinson.

Schr. Terrapin, Wooster, Portland, Me., with lumber to J. Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Senator Grimes, Philbrook, Portland, Me., with lumber to Cole & Benson.

Schr. Chas. E. Raymond, Kelly, Portland, Me., with ice for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. Gurney, Gurney, New-Haven.

Schr. Ella Matthews, Boyd, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. B. L. Sherman, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. J. Cone, Crosby, Boston.

Schr. Plow Boy, Hallock, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. H. Bartlett, Lord, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Transit, Rackett, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Saratoga, Mitchell, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Frank Leaming, ——, Boston.

Schr. Samuel Nash, Somers, St. George, N. B., with ice to order.

Schr. Mary A. Predmore, Sherman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. D. A. Berry, Walters, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hannah Blackman, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Synthia Jane, Gardner, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Herald, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Allie Oakes, Ryder, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. B. D. Pitts, Williams, Riverhead.

Schr. Kate Lilly, Wood, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. Edward Bridges, Halsey, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. C. C. Evans, Tice, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. Lillia Rich, Chase, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Port Chester.

Schr. Deborah Jones, Reed, Georgetown, Me., with ice to C. H. Matthews.

Schr. John James, Brown, Camden, Me., with lime to order.

Schr. L. L. Peck, Bunce, Hartford.

Schr. Monitor, Chase, Hyannis.

Schr. Iris, Long, Harwich.

Schr. A. M. C. Smith, Rogers, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Thos. B. Smith, Bowman, New-Bedford.

Schr. S. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

SAILED—Steam-ships Corinth, for Hayti, &c.; Richmond, for Richmond; ship Blue Jacket, for San Francisco; brigs Rachel Coney, for St. Pierre, Mart.; E. H. Rich, for Guantanamo.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, W.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, April 3.—Arr. steamers Rebecca Clyde, from Wilmington, N. C.; George Appold, from Boston; Mediator, from New-York; William Kennedy, from Providence; William Woodward, from New-York; Richard Willing, from Philadelphia; bark Harvester, from Londonderry; brig Gazelle, from Santos; schrs. S. C. Evans, from Rio; Teaser, from Portland; Maggie J. Chadwick, from Kennebec; William D. Hilton, from Providence.

Cld. steamers America, for Savannah; Lucille, for Wilmington, N. C.; F. W. Brune, for New-York; William Whilden, for Philadelphia; bark Chapman, for Newry, Ireland; brig Harry, for West Indies; schrs. Priscella, for St. Jago; Henry Means, for Charleston; B. Emory, for Boston; Bill Stowe, for Boston; Ann E. Coke, for Boston; Helen A. Hoyt, for Hoboken; S. W. Brunnell, for do.; Bronx, for Bridgeport, Conn.

Sld., bark Ferda, for Queenstown; brig Castalia, for San Fernando; Concord and Jesse Rhyas, for West Indies.

The bark Aurelia, which sailed for this port Jan. 9, for Liverpool, has not been heard from since, and fears are entertained for her safety.

BOSTON, Mass., April 3.—Arr. bark Lemuel, from Port Elizabeth; brigs Ann Elizabeth, from Sierra Leone; Martha A. Berry, from Havana.

Below, brig Kodiak, from Cardenas.

Also arr. steamers Saxon, from Philadelphia, and Nereus from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 3.—Arr. schrs. J. B. Pillsbury, from Rockland; D. Clarkson, from Philadelphia; Maud Barber, from Boston; J. B. Smith, from New-York; Kate Grant, from Boston; Lilly B. French, from do.; L. B. Pillsbury, from Rockland.

Sld. brigs Baroton, for Barcelona; Abbey Watson, for New-York; schrs. J. T. Weaver, for Wilmington, Del.; Nellie Carr, for Georgetown, S. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 3.—Arr. schr. Eliza Mary Maschweitz, from Rio.

GALVESTON, April 3.—Arr. ship Talla, from Liverpool.

Cld. steamer Charles Batters, for Liverpool; barks Mary Lark, for Atalanta; Liverpool, for Yarmouth; Ada Barton, for Havre; Guy Manderstrom, for Bremen.

Sld. Barks Charlotte Geddie and Patria, for Liverpool; ship Jupiter, for Yarmouth; brigs Annie Marin, for Bremen, and Calvin P. Harris, for Boston.

LEWES, Del., April 3.—Schr. Winner from Cienfuegos, for New-York, sailed this morning.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 3.—Cld. steamers New-Orleans and Mississippi, for New-York.

Arr. at the Passes—Ships Riverside, from Liverpool; City of Liverpool, from Greenock; Western [illegible], from Havre; bark Anna, from Limerick.

Arr. and sld. from Pensacola—Ship [illegible], from Antwerp.

Sld. steamers Jamaica and Juniata and bark [illegible] Campbell.

On the Bars—Steamers Vandalia, Vixen, and St. Louis.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Arr. the American steamship Illinois, from Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 3.—Arr. barks Penelope, from Buenos Ayres; Erna, from Liverpool; schr. Rhoda [illegible] Taylor, from Georgetown, D. C.

Cld. ships Garnet, for Baltimore; Robena, for Norrkjoping.

Sld. bark Maria, for Barcelona.

VINEYARD HAVEN, April 1.—Arr. schrs. [illegible] (Br.,) Miragoane 16 ds., for Boston; Oriole, Philadelphia, for Portland; Venus, New-York, for Pembroke; Lizzie Poor, Belfast, for Baltimore; Pacific, Rockland, for New-London; and the wrecking schrs. Juniata and Mary J., with rags from the wreck of the brig Milwaukie.

Sld. schr. A. H. Lennox.

April 2.—Sld. schrs. Oriole and Lizzie Poor.

DISASTER.

Capt. Havens, of brig Novelty, abandoned at sea, reports: Left Boston March 30, in ballast for Cardenas; had fine weather to April 1; when in lat. 39, lon. 70, took a gale from N. E. blowing with great violence, causing the vessel to spring aleak; all hands were put to the pumps, and continued pumping to the 2d, the water gaining on them all the time, when the bark H. L. Gregg hove in sight; finding it impossible to save the vessel, requested to be taken off; the vessel sank in half an hour after leaving her. The N. was 358 tons, built of iron, 5 years old, and owned in Boston by Ash & Baldwin.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 3.—The steamer Chase, from Portland, arr. this morning.

The brig Anna Vail has been abandoned at Barbadoes.

The steamer Newfoundland arr. from St. John, N. F., this afternoon.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 3.—Sld. for the United States: Carolina, Prumuda, Malta, and Bounding Billow.

Arr. out from the United States on the 1st inst.: Halcyon, Matilda C. Smith, Success, Achilles, and Guardian.

Arr. out from the United States on the 2d inst.: Limpio, Conqueror, Exandi, Agenoria, Kong Carl, Stowell Brown, Scotland, Robert Hine, Louisiana, Virginia, and E. W. Stetson.

Also arr. out from the United States: Ruggiero Primo.

PLYMOUTH, April 3.—The Eagle Line steam-ship Goethe, Capt. Toosburg, from New-York March 24 for Hamburg, arr. here at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

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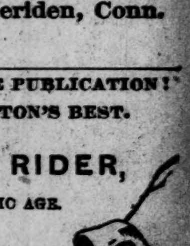
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